FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 JUNE 1986

Kuwait

Fires which broke out in oil fields south of Kuwait City were caused by sabotage, Prime Minister Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah announced in a statement reported by KUNA. He stressed that such criminal acts will not influence Kuwait's "firm line" in its oil policy and in other fields. KUNA also cited the oil and industry minister's disclosure that two of the fires were extinguished hours after they started 17 June, while efforts are under way to put out a third fire which is "under control." The minister affirmed that the fires will not affect Kuwait's production capacities and he noted that loading operations at Al-Ahmadi port resumed after a short delay caused by the fires. In an earlier KUNA report, the minister denied that the explosions which started the fires were the result of an air attack.

Citing the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD*, Baghdad radio said the Kuwaiti authorities have arrested a group of foreigners in connection with the fires, including a Lebanese who was detained before his departure at the airport.

Israel

In a statement issued in the Knesset, Knesset Member Muhammad Mi'ari revealed that he met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat "last week," Jerusalem radio reported. Mi'ari disclosed that both sides agreed on the need to continue a dialogue and that 'Arafat is prepared to expand these contacts.

Jordan

The information minister "categorically" denied reports alleging that Jordan has taken measures against Palestinian newspapers and journalists from the West Bank, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Lebanon

Baghdad Voice of PLO radio accused the Amal Movement of continuing to attack the Palestinian camps in Beirut and cited an appeal by PLO leader 'Arafat for UN military observers to be sent to the area.

Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt commented on the latest security plan for West Beirut in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio, expressing the view that Hizballah should participate in the security arrangements and in political decision-making. President Amin al-Jumayyil continued his Gulf tour, arriving in Oman where he was received by Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, according to Muscat radio.

Pakistan

Pakistani police barred Afghan refugees from central Peshawar following recent explosions in the area, AFP reported, noting that some 2,000 refugees were removed from the city. An explosion near Parachinar killed or wounded 8 people 17 June, according to Karachi radio.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Urges UN To Send Observers to Beirut Camps

JN171814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has called on the UN Security Council to send UN military observers to the area surrounding the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps in West Beriut and also called for stationing international peace peace-keeping forces to protect the camps. In a message he addressed to the Security Council yesterday, Abu 'Ammar said that the agent Amal Movement gangs are continuing to shell the Palestinian camps despite cease-fire agreements in order to storm these camps. He added that the indiscriminate shelling had martyred many innocent people in the Palestinian camps.

PLO Statement on Camps Situation

JN171841 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The PLO today issued a statement on developments around the Palestinian camps. The following is the text of the statement:

The Amal Movement gangs continued their aggression as well as their artillery shelling of the Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila camps throughout last night and this morning. At 2400 last night, a group of these gangs tried to advance toward the Al-Lajnah al-'Ilmiyah [not further identified] in Burj al-Barajinah backed by various weapons, especially tank fire. The heroes defending the camps managed to hit a tank as it tried to advance, destroying it, either killing or wounding its occupants, and repulsing the aggressors. Our heroes also managed to destroy a 500-mm machinegun. Since the early hours of this morning, these gangs have continued to direct mortar and heavy machinegun fire at the Sabra and Shatila camps as well as the Burj al-Barajinah axes near the Al-Lajnah al-'Ilmiyah [words indistinct] as this statement was being prepared at 1200 Beirut time.

PLO Radio Reports Latest Fighting

JN171930 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] For the 33d consecutive day, the agent Amal Movement gangs and the Lebanese 6th Brigade are continuing their siege and brutal shelling of the Palestinian camps in the southern suburb of West Beirut, using tanks and various types of weapons. The latest news reports from the camps area say that Birri's agent gangs continued to attack the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps throughout yesterday and this morning, using sniper guns, light-and medium-caliber weapons, and sporadic mortar fire. These agent gangs also tried to flood the western quarter of the Shatila camp with water, using a large number of water tanks in order to destroy fortifications and passages between the two parts of the camp. They also destroyed and burned some houses in the western quarter of the Sabra camp. News reports say that the axes of Al-Lajnah al-'Ilmiyah, Al-Kifah al-Musallah, Al-Hidus, and 'Anan witnessed intensive light-and medium-caliber machinegun fire. These agent gangs also opened sniper fire on the Al-'Amiyah and the Al-Mashnuq-Samid axes. All these axes are still coming under fire from various types of weapons, and caution prevails in all axes.

APU Committee To Tour Arab Countries in July

JN171554 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz, chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] and speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives, has announced that the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere, which was formed under his chairmanship by the 4th APU conference held in Amman in early March, will tour a number of Arab countries in early July. He added that the committee will begin its tour with a visit to Iraq, where it will meet with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and a number of senior officials. He expressed hope that the committee will succeed in its mission aimed at clearing the Arab atmosphere and strengthening Arab solidarity.

The committee comprises the speakers of the Kuwaiti, Tunisian, UAE, and YAR parliaments.

In this connection, Al-Fayiz received in his office at noon today the Iraqi ambassador in Amman and discussed with him the committee's visit to the Iraqi capital.

Latest Anti-Israeli Military Operations Reported

Truck Destroyed; 3 Israelis Killed

JN171928 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with the revolution command's instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted remote-controlled explosive charges on a road near the township of Bayt Wazan in the Jordan Valley. As a Zionist military truck carrying soldiers passed on the same road yesterday, our combat group detonated the charges, destroying the truck, killing three Zionist soldiers, and seriously wounding more than 25 others.

A large force from the occupation army rushed to the area, besieged it, closed roads leading to it, began a large-scale search campaign in the township, and arrested many citizens on the pretext of connection with the operation. Our combat group withdrew from the scene of the operation successfully after carrying out its mission. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

DFLP Claims Attack on Convoy

JN171932 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A DFLP military spokesman has stated that a group affiliated with the unit of Martyr Khalid al-Nazzal, who was assassinated in Athens, has detonated remote-controlled mines under an Israeli military convoy near the settlement of Ma'ale (Afraym) in the Jordan Valley. A jeep and a half-tracked vehicle were damaged.

Another two support groups besieged the convoy and fought with its elements in a battle lasting more than 1 hour. Another jeepwas damaged and more than 30 Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded. The three groups returned safely to base, except the commander of the first group who was wounded, according to the statement announced by the DFLP today.

Patrol in S. Lebanon Attacked

JN171936 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A group of the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese Joint Forces detonated an explosive charge weighing 300 kg as a Zionist enemy patrol was passing by on the Tallat al-Hasbani road in southern Lebanon yesterday afternoon. The explosion destroyed two vehicles, damaged two jeeps, and killed many enemy soldiers.

BAHRAIN

Further Reportage on Al-Jumayyil Visit

Communique Issued on Visit

GF171142 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Joint communique on the state visit of President Amin al-Jumayyil of the Republic of Lebanon to the State of Bahrain from 16-17 June 1986]

[Text] At the official invitation of His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of the State of Bahrain, His Excellency Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, made an official visit to the State of Bahrain from 16-17 June 1986 at the head of a high-level official delegation. His excellency and the members of the delegation accompanying him were accorded an official welcome that reflects the depth of the fraternal ties and warm sentiments which Bahrain harbors toward Lebanon, its president, government, and people.

His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah was foremost among the officials who received his excellency and the delegation accompanying him. His excellency the president was also received by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; ministers; and senior officials. Official talks were held between the two sides: the Lebanese side, led by His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, and the Bahraini side led by His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of the State of Bahrain.

The two sides reviewed the close historical relations between the two fraternal countries, and ways of strengthening and developing these relations. They also reviewed the Arab situation in general and its effect on inter-Arab relations and on the Lebanese question in particular. His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil reviewed the grave developments and tragic events that are still taking place in Lebanon, the pains suffered by the fraternal Lebanese people, and the efforts being made to restore peace and amity to Lebanon and its people in a manner that safeguards its territorial integrity, national independence, and the Arabism of its people, and enables the Lebanese state to exercise its full sovereignty throughout Lebanon. The two sides also reviewed the consequences of the continuation of the Israeli aggression and Israel's occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, and emphasized the need to intensify efforts and international pressure to compel Israel to withdraw completely from Lebanon in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolution 425.

The two sides also discussed the current Arab situation and ways to achieve Arab solidarity and to resolve Arab differences and disputes by peaceful means so as to restore to the Arab nation its strength and unity. The two sides also reviewed the Palestinian question and affirmed their backing and support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, and their right to repatriation and to establish an independent state on their national soil.

Bahrain expressed its full readiness to carry out its role and shoulder its responsibility toward Lebanon by contributing to the efforts to create a favorable climate to find a common formula that will restore to the Lebanese people and to the homeland their sovereignty and dignity.

His highness the amir of the State of Bahrain expressed his support for the efforts being made by His Excellency Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, in this regard, and his full confidence in the ability of the Lebanese people to overcome their ordeal and to stop the bloodshed by resorting to reason and justice.

His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil expressed his great appreciation to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of the State of Bahrain, for the care given to Lebanese residents in Bahrain. He also expressed his profound gratitude for the great hospitality and warm welcome accorded to him and to the delegation accompanying him during their visit to their second home, Bahrain.

His excellency was bid farewell with the same honor and welcome accorded to him during his welcome.

Lebanese President Departs

GF171127 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, was foremost among those who bid farewell to President Amin al-Jumayyil of the fraternal Republic of Lebanon, and the delegation accompanying him, when he left Bahrain at 1245 [0945 GMT] today at the end of a 2-day official visit to Bahrain that was part of his tour of several GCC states.

During his visit President al-Jumayyil held talks with his highness the amir and senior officials on bilateral relations and current developments in Lebanon, as well as Arab and international issues and matters of mutual interest to the two fraternal countries.

President al-Jumayyil was also seen off by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; ministers; Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah; 'Abd al-Rahman al-Silh, Lebanese ambassador to Bahrain; members of the diplomatic corps; and senior military and civilian officials.

The amir and his guest left the Prime Ministry in an official motorcade to proceed to the airport. An official send-off was accorded to the Lebanese president at Bahrain International Airport. Following a brief rest at the airport VIP lounge, the amir and the Lebanese president proceeded to the rostrum and the Lebanese and Bahraini national anthems were played. The amir and his guest then inspected a guard of honor.

The Lebanese president shook hands with the ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and officials who bid him farewell. His excellency the president then embraced the prime minister. On the tarmac the amir embraced Bahrain's honorable guest, bid him farewell, and wished him a safe journey. The president and

the delegation accompanying him then boarded the plane for Muscat.

Amir Receives Note From YAR President on Relations

GF171738 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt0] Manama, 17 Jun (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a written message from YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with bilateral relations and cunsultation between the two countries on all current issues in the Arab area and the affairs of the region. The message was conveyed by Dr Husayn 'Abdallah al-'Amri, YAR minister of agriculture and fishery, who is currently visiting Manama during his meeting with his highness the amir this morning.

KUWAIT

Explosions Reported at Oil Storage Centers

Investigation Begins

LD172052 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1925 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 17 Jun (KUNA) — Minister of Oil and Industry Shaykh al-Khalifah has denied that the two explosions, which occurred this evening at two oil storage centers in Al-Ahmadi region, were the result of bombing by an aircraft. At the same time, the minister of interior, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad said that an investigation has begun to determine the causes of the incident. The minister of oil and industry told the press that supplies of electricity and water in Kuwait will not be affected as a result of the two explosions. He stressed that the fire, which broke out at the oil pipe complex which supplies the southern group of oil storage tanks, has been put out.

The minister said that the fire brigade, Kuwait oil company and the army are participating in putting the second fire out. He predicted that the fire will be put out when the amounts of oil in the oil pipe complex which supplies the northern group of oil storage tanks in Al-Ahmadi region are exhausted.

The minister of oil and industry said that the losses have not been calculated yet. He added that the oil export operations has been resumed after the loading of two ships was delayed for 2 hours. On the other hand, the minister of interior, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad said that the concerned authorities at his ministry are in continuous sessions and have begun an investigation to determine the causes of the two explosions.

Minister Denies Aerial Bombardment

GF180457 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah, Kuwaiti minister of oil and industry, has denied that the two explosions that took place in two oil storage centers in Al-Ahmadi last night resulted from aerial bombardment. Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad has stated that an investigation has begun to determine the cause of the accident. The Kuwaiti minister said that fire-fighting teams, the Kuwaiti Oil Company, and the army are trying to extinguish the second fire and have been able to control the flames. He said that he expects the fire will be extinguished after the oil in the oil pipeline complex that feeds the northern oil storage tanks in Al-Ahmadi is exhausted.

The Kuwaiti oil and industry minister announced that a third fire broke out in an oil well. He said this fire was small and was extinguished by the fire-fighting equipment on the site. He said that preliminary calculations indicate that losses resulting from the three fires are not very large. A Kuwaiti health source has stated that one person sustained burns in the accident. He added that medical teams have been put on alert for any contingency.

Sabotage Not Ruled Out

LD180912 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0836 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Jun (KUNA) — Kuwait announced today that it does not rule out the possibility that there was a deliberate act of sabotage behind the three fires that broke out yesterday in three oil fields in the southern part of the country. The fire brigades continued their efforts today to put out one of the fires that broke out in two oil installations in the northern and southern part of the Al-Ahmadi oil complex, which is 35 kms south of here and in an oil well in the Al-Muqawwi' field west of the complex.

The Kuwaiti Government's announcement came after an emergency meeting held this morning under the chairmanship of the heir apparent and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah, who inspected the fires and reviewed the efforts made to put them out. In a statement to journalists after the meeting, the minister of state for cabinet affairs, Rashid al-Rashid, said: The preliminary inquiries and investigation do not rule out that there was deliberate sabotage behind the incident.

The interior minister, Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad, announced last night at the location of the incident that the possibility of sabotage could not be ruled out but neither could it be ascertained before the completion of the investigation which started immediately after the fire broke out. Shaykh Nawaf told journalists that an Interior Ministry investigation committee was set up at once to commence the investigation needed to specify the causes of the three fires which broke out at approximately the same time yesterday evening...1745 local time, 1445 GMT.

Mr. Al-Rashid added that the council was briefed by Shaykh Nawwaf and by Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah, the minister of oil and industry, on the measures taken by the authorities "to contain the incident, put out the fires, and investigate their causes." The minister stressed that the incident "does not affect Kuwait's production capacities, its oil export, or its declared oil policies."

The minister of oil announced, in his statement to journalists regarding last night's incident, that the fire in the southern collection center and the fire in the Al-Muqawwi' well were put out just hours after they started. The fire in the northern collection center is under control and efforts are being made to put it out as soon as possible. The minister said, however, that the third

fire will not go out before the fuel there is consumed. The fires have not, however, led to any delay in oil pumping and the loading of the Kuwaiti oil from Al-Ahmadi port, which is the main oil terminal of the country. The minister of oil said that a delay of 2 and 1/2 hours occurred after fires broke out in two oil tankers, which were in the port, but the loading operations were resumed after that.

Premier Confirms 'Sabotage'

LD181114 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Jun (KUNA) — The heir apparent and prime minister of Kuwait, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, today pointed out that the fires which broke out in oil fields south of Kuwait were an act of sabotage. In a statement to KUNA, he described the fires as criminal and pointed out that the aim of "the explosions" which took place yesterday in oil centers in the southern town of Al-Ahmadi which is one of the country's main oil terminals, may be "to influense Kuwait's oil policy and dissuade it from moving forward to implement this policy." However, he stressed, "This kind of criminal act will not influense Kuwait's policy and its determination to continue its firm line in its oil policy and in other fields." Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah said that Kuwait "will continue to follow its oil policy which serves its national interest within the framework of the general petroleum policy" of OPEC.

Lebanese Reportedly Arrested for Fire

GF181050 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwaiti security forces arrested a Lebanese national late last night who is suspected of involvement in the fires which broke out in the oil installations in Al-Ahmadi. An INA correspondent in Abu Dhabi quoted the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* as saying today that the Kuwaiti security forces also arrested a group of foreigners in order to interrogate them in connection with the incident. The paper said that the Lebanese person was arrested before he could depart Kuwait on board a Kuwaiti airliner. It is well known that the Iranian regime is organizing terrorist networks, financing and arming them along the lines of the agent Amal gangs in Lebanon in order to carry out its sabotage schemes in the Arab region.

ARAB TIMES Reviews Cooperation With USSR

GF171508 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 10

[Mustafa Abu Libdah dispatch]

[Text] Kuwait and the Soviet Union are said to be considering joint projects and investments of between [Kuwaiti dinar] KD300 million and KD 400 million.

The projects are in the oil, industrial and construction fields, in addition to financial banking cooperation — the first of its kind between a Gulf oil state and the Soviet Union.

Aspects of the investment cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union will be the subject of detailed discussions during the visit from July 7 of the chairman of the state committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Constantin Katushev, whose post is equivalent to that of a deputy prime minister.

The adviser at the Soviet Embassy in Kuwait, Abdu Kulyev, could not say whether a Soviet oil, industrial and financial committee was to arrive in Kuwait before Mr Katushev to discuss details of the technical issues in order to make the agreements ready before the visit.

Meanwhile, it was confirmed that the first vice president of the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank, V. Chenkov, will arrive in Kuwait on Thursday at the head of a trade delegation, at the invitation of the Public Investment Authority.

The delegation will discuss the economic and trade relations between the bank and Kuwaiti financial establishments and follow-up the economic cooperation agreement signed between the two countries in November. These discussions will prepare the ground for the high level negotiations that will be held on July 7.

The agreement between Kuwait and the Soviet Union was signed on Nov 13, 1985, and signed by HH the Amir on Feb 11 this year.

The Soviet delegation will hold several meetings with commercial banks, the Central Bank and investment companies in addition to the meetings with the Public Investment Authority.

Meanwhile, *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper learnt that the investment cooperation between the Soviet Union and Kuwait would include: financing oil, gas and electricity projects in a third Arab country; installing water pipelines between two Arab countries and two gas pipelines — one in a European and the other in an Arab country; exchanging oil marketing operations in such a way that Kuwait fulfils Soviet commitments in neighbouring countries and the Soviet Union fulfils Kuwait's commitments in the international market; banking cooperation that would include Kuwait buying Soviet treasury bonds, and Kuwait banks contributing to some Soviet finances in the Arab world; Kuwait contributing and financing to the construction of oil and petrochemical utilities in the Soviet Union, and Kuwait constructing a special eye hospital in the Soviet Union to utilise the highly-advanced Soviet technique in this field.

Kuwait's Health Minister, Dr 'Abdal-Rahman al-'Awadi, is expected to visit Moscow in August in connection with the eye hospital.

There is one important factor that greatly enhances the Kuwait-Soviet oil and industrial cooperation, and this is the contribution of United States technology through the Santa Fe Company which is totally owned by Kuwait. It is expected that this company will play a major role in different aspects of cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union.

Kuwait's Finance and Economy Minister, Jasim al-Khurafi, announced three weeks ago that Kuwait's plan for diversifying its investments and its search for new investment projects in the

Soviet Union and China were meant to provide these investments with the biggest possible political guarantee and the highest possible returns.

OMAN

Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil Arrives, Received by Qabus

GF171358 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Lebanese President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in the country this evening on an official 2-day visit to the sultanate. His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id led the delegation which received the Lebanese President upon arrival.

Foreign Minister Returns From Visit to PDRY

GF171700 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him returned from Aden this afternoon following an official 3-day visit to the fraternal PDRY. He and his accompanying delegation were received by Shaykh ibn Hamad al-Batashi, deputy foreign minister for administrative affairs and services.

Statement Issued on Visit

GF171730 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

["Text" of press communique issued 17 June following the visit of the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs to the PDRY]

[Text] In response to an invitation from Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, PDRY foreign minister, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, headed a delegation on an official visit to the PDRY from 15 to 17 June.

'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received the visiting minister and his accompanying delegation. Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah delivered a written message from His Majesty Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman to his brother His Excellency Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and conveyed the greetings of his majesty.

Official talks were held between the PDRY side led by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, PDRY foreign minister, and on the Omani side by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere which reflected the intention of the leaderships of the two countries in developing and consolidating bilateral relations. The PDRY and Omani sides affirmed their adherence to the agreement signed in Kuwait in 1982 between the governments of the two countries. They expressed satisfaction at the level of Omani-PDRY relations. They affirmed their keenness to achieve more positive steps to develop fraternal bilateral relations to serve the mutual interests of both fraternal peoples.

Both sides reviewed the situation in the Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula. Stemming from the bonds of relations and neighborliness among the peoples of the region, both the Omani and PDRY sides affirmed their adherence to the good neighbor policy and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and their keenness to achieve a larger and intimate cooperation among the countries of the Arabian Peninsula in order to achieve prosperity and progress and to preserve security and stability for the peoples and countries of the region. Both sides also reviewed the situation in the Arab arena. They affirmed the need to take more serious action to achieve Arab solidarity in order to confront all the dangers facing the Arab countries. Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him expressed their deep thanks for the good reception and hospitality accorded to them during their visit to the PDRY. He also extended an invitation to his Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali to visit the Sultanate of Oman. Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali accepted the invitation.

PDRY

Supreme People's Council Begins 22d Session

GF171708 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The meetings of the 22d session of the Supreme People's Council began today under the chairmanship of Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

Following the approval of the session's agenda, the brother presidium chairman presented the political report to the 22d session. The report covered the activity of the Supreme People's Council and the government since the previous session in the various political, economic, and social fields and on national, Arab, and international levels. The political report noted that the current session is of special importance in view of the fact that it is being held a few months after the great victory of our party people over the 13 January bloody and coupist conspiracy, and in light of the successes and accomplishments achieved in the various political, economic, cultural, and social fields which have reaffirmed our people's ability to overcome ordeals with greater determination, an iron will, and revolutionary fervor, and demonstrated the firmness and stability of our progressive regime and the rallying of the popular and toiling masses around their vanguard in the struggle, the YSP.

YSP Official Receives Omani Minister

GF171410 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, received in his office today Brother Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and means to bolster and develop them in order to serve the joint

interests of the Yemeni and Omani peoples. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister.

The official talks between the PDRY and Omani delegations concluded this morning. The talks began on 15 June and were led by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, and Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. The last session of talks discussed issues dealing with bilateral relations and means to develop them, in addition to a number of Arab and international issues of mutual concern. A statement on the results of the Yemeni-Omani talks will be issued this evening.

Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed With Hungary
GF171916 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] An agreement to set up a joint economic committee between the PDRY and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed last Friday in Budapest. The committee will assess the level of economic cooperation and study the possibility of developing this cooperation in all economic, trade, technical, and information spheres between the two countries.

YAR

Yemeni Supreme Council Reportedly To Convene
GF171440 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
17 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpt] *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that the Yemeni Supreme Council will meet before the end of June under the leadership of YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. The council is the highest body of the joint unity committees which include officials of various expertise from both parts of Yemen.

Youth Minister Relieved, Appointed to Labor Ministry

JN171731 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1648 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (INA) — It was announced here today that Youth Minister Nuri Faysal Shahir had been relieved of his post and appointed director general at the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

This was announced in a republican decree issued in Baghdad this evening.

Trade Minister Returns From Visit to USSR

JN141106 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jun (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and his delegation returned here today at the end of a 3-day visit to the USSR.

During the visit, Hasan 'Ali held talks with Soviet officials on ways to develop economic and trade cooperation between the two friendly countries. He also signed a long-term agreement on trade cooperation and exchange between Iraq and the USSR for the period 1986-1990. The delegation members comprised Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim.

'Aziz on Defense Strategy, Arab Summit, Other Issues

JN171954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, 17 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that the world has understood Iraq's stand and the change made by the Iraqi leadership in military operations 4 years after pursuing the passive defense strategy, that is, entrenching the active defense strategy and moving inside Iranian territory. He added that the passive defense strategy helped the Iranians gain undeserved aggressive and expansionist military advantages. He explained that while Iraq was protecting its 1,180-km front in the face of all enemy attacks, the Iranian regime was positioning its forces on the other side of the border, maneuvering with all its military potential, and gathering the largest number of forces in order to carry out a big offensive in a specific sector.

In an exclusive statement to the Paris-based *KUL AL-'ARAB* to be published tomorrow, the foreign minister affirmed that this situation gave the Iranian aggressors advantages. He reiterated that the Iranian regime's forces will no longer enjoy such advantages, saying they should protect their front as we protect our Iraqi front or face the risk that Iraqi forces may enter Iranian territory.

Tariq 'Aziz noted that this Iraqi strategy affirms that the Iraqi forces are capable of taking the initiative and striking at the Iranian forces wherever they are. He stressed that the Iraqi Army, which fought efficiently in the passive defense, has once again proved that it is also capable of conducting an active defense with the same efficiency and capability.

On the Arab summit conference, the foreign minister expressed his belief that the summit is necessary, that joint Arab action should not stop whether or not there are differences among certain Arab states. He said: It is illogical to consider improvement in relations between two or more Arab states a condition for continuing joint Arab action both on the summit level and other levels.

Touching on Iraqi-French relations, he said that they are firm and long-term relations with established roots. He laid special emphasis on the fact that new French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac played an important role in establishing Iraqi- French relations in cooperation with President Saddam Huayn in the mid-seventies.

'Aziz said that he does not expect a U.S.-Soviet initiative to end the war at present and said: The two sides are expected to continue to call for a peaceful end to the Iraq-Iran war and to work in this direction within the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council. He said there is no unified, planned European stand with the aim of ending the war, adding that there is only a general desire in Europe to end the war.

Concerning reports about a certain formula for military cooperation between Britain and Iran, 'Aziz said: We believe that this stand will not help stop the war but will lead to further threats to peace and security in the region, which contradicts declared British political statements that call for peace and for maintaining security and stability in our region.

Paper Terms Tehran-Damascus Alliance 'Easily Shaken'

JN170858 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 15 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Sadiq: "Relations and Dimensions!"]

[Text] The ruling regime in Damascus believes it can tamper with anything. Things such as principles and values, political relations and stands, and even political terminologies. Khaddam receives Iranian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Besharati and discusses with him the state of affairs in the region and the fraternal relations between the two countries based on strategic dimensions within the framework of the confrontation of Zionism and imperialism! Let us set aside the state of affairs in the region and the confrontation of Zionism and imperialism because we, more than anyone else, know the nature of the confrontations which took place or are taking place between the Khomeyniites and the Zionists whether in European capitals, Tehran, or Tel Aviv!

We also know that Tel Aviv is completely reassured that the Damascus rulers have no intention of carrying out a confrontation now. The Damascus rulers are also known for their commitment to their pledges to Tel Aviv. Therefore, there will be no confrontation with Zionism and imperialism.

Let us pause one moment at the strategic dimensions on which the fraternal relations between the Iranian and Syrian regimes are based and wonder: Are they really based on strategic dimensions?

What we see is that the fraternal relations which exist between the Damascus and Tehran rulers, though they are close and developed relations, are not based on strategic dimensions. They

are relations of alliance which are based on their common hostility to Iraq and to pan-Arabism. Events have demonstrated that the Tehran- Damascus alliance is easily shaken at the slightest unforeseen event.

A few days ago, many things were said and many statements were made in Tehran about the Syrian regime's strategy and how it is affected by Arab financial assistance. They also wondered about the price they have to pay for guaranteeing Damascus' alliance with them. Some even went beyond this when they called for suspending the supply of free oil to Syria!

However, what has taken place was completely different from all that has been written or said in Tehran. They continued to supply Syria with oil and granted it easy terms on its accrued debts. Besharati and others left for Damascus and held talks with them on the fraternal relations which are based on strategic dimensions!

We notice here that the Tehran regime has started to become affected by the Damascus regime and to learn from it, particularly with respect to the Syrian regime's methods and maneuvers in the political field. The Damascus and Tehran rulers believe that everything can be bought or sold and that bargaining and maneuvering can take place on every stand. It is no coincidence that political analysts and observers are unanimous that the Tehran regime, despite its bragging and claims, has become a utilitarian and pragmatic regime.

However, the Iranian rulers' misfortune is that they have learned this game very late!

Paper Calls for Syria To 'Prove' Good Intentions

JN150857 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 11 Jun 86 p 3

[Margaret Khamis article: "The Syrian Regime and the Policy of Blackmail"]

[Text] Many sources have been expecting a great transformation in the Syrian regime's policies, saying that this transformation will affect Syria's foreign policy. These sources say that the Syrian leadership is currently engaged in finding ways to solve its many and diverse problems by adopting a new approach that would enable it to emerge from the bottleneck and make good its numerous losses that have been limiting its role in the region.

According to these sources, the Syrian regime is trying to settle its differences with some Arab states. This will be a new development indeed if it really takes place. It conforms to the pan-Arab principles to which all Arabs must be committed in order to create an Arab political, economic, and military force that would confront the dangers that beset the Arab nation, especially at this stage.

The big question, however, is what do we mean by bypassing Arab differences? What does this phrase, which is used whenever two Arab sides or countries fall out, mean? Does this mean forgetting part of the history of relations between two countries and turning a new page that has no connection with past history? Does it mean that one of the two sides should forget or try to forget? If this is the interpretation of this phrase as presented by Syria and some other regimes, the majority of the Arabs differ with them. Those who respect their sovereignty, principles, politics, and rights differ with them. For the latter, differences are not viewed as pages of history that can be turned over. They believe that these differences should be dealt with from the roots, that their causes should be studied and remedied, that these remedies should not be compromises that would satisfy the two sides for a certain period of time, but deep-rooted, genuine solutions that would prevent the recurrence of these differences. No side should understand these suggestions to mean conditions imposed by one state against another but as a positive, feasible attempt to find solutions. Only when this is accomplished will bypassing differences be a good step forward that would promote future cooperation between the disputing parties.

Concerning the so-called transformation that is expected to affect the Syrian regime's policy, we must also say that the Syrian rulers are really in need of rapprochement with the Arabs and of solving their differences with many of them especially at this stage, now that these rulers have become aware of the immense danger that threatens them and which made them lose most of their political cards and bets for many years. The Syrian regime should know that any transrormation amid its numerous involvements and accumulated problems must be carefully considered because most Arab countries are very well aware of the difference between plots, maneuvers, and gimmicks on the one hand and serious attempts on the other.

Therefore, if Syria wants to seek rapprochement with anybody, it should not imagine that there are new cards that the other side cannot uncover. If the Syrian rulers try to realize their so-called transformation with a sincere desire and on the basis of compensating the Arabs for what they have missed, their initiative will be a positive one. However, if this rapprochement is effected only as a means of solving their problems, the Arabs will reject their initiative. The Arabs are taking this into account and any Syrian attempt to blackmail the Arabs will be clear and exposed. This sort of attempt will not deceive any Arab who had experience with the Syrian regime and will be clear to all those who know the meaning of duties and rights, right and wrong, black and white.

The Syrian rulers, therefore, are called upon to revise their practices, define the points — the violations — that landed them in this unenviable position, and prove their good intentions because any new game will be foiled before it could deceive any Arab from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf.

Am I offering free advice to the Damascus rulers? No. I am trying to define the Syrian regime's impasse and warn that any transformation cannot be at the expense of an Arab country or intended to blackmail any Arab state. Syria should realize that we have discovered all its games which we define as follows:

The Palestinian Card

The Palestine question was, and still is, the Arab nation's fateful issue. Although the Syrian regime exploited the Palestinian card for its own interests for a long time, we affirm according to rational political indications that this regime has completely lost this card and will no longer reap anything by wagering on it. The

regime lost it when it tried to search for an alternative to the PLO without appreciating the role and prestige of the organization as far as the Palestinian people are concerned. This conspiracy was rejected by all the national Palestinian and Arab forces, and even by the international forces. Moreover, the Damascus regime tried to liquidate the Palestinians in Lebanon since its forces first entered Lebanon and until now by using agent movements and terrorist gangs to storm the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and tanks to kill innocent people. Thus, how can the regime hold on to this card which it lost as a result of continuous violations?

The Suspect Alliance

Although the attack on the Palestine question is one of Damascus rulers' most dangerous conspiracies, their suspect alliance with the Iranian regime is one of the most serious flagrant violations of pan-Arab principles the Arab nation has ever witnessed. The Syrian regime traded the Arab League charter, Arab summit resolutions, and the Collective Arab Defense Pact for a suspect alliance with the Tehran regime. This has now become a heavy burden from which Damascus is trying to escape. The military alliance between the Syrian and Iranian regimes brought the Iranians into the Lebanese territory. This was confirmed by Iranian Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali Reza Mo'ayiri in a recent statement in Paris. He affirmed that the two regimes signed a military agreement under which groups from the Khomeyni guards would be gathered in Lebanese territory where the Syrian Army is stationed and under its command. On this basis, we can say that what is rejected by the international law is accepted by the Syrian and Iranian regimes and vice versa. The Syrian regime thrusted its forces into an independent state thus violating its sovereignty. It was not satisfied with that so it brought the Iranians into Lebanon to behave as though they were on Syrian or Iranian territory. The Syrian regime ignored the fact that Lebanon is a member of the Arab League and United Nations and that it alone has the right to defend its sovereignty and administer its affairs. We must not forget to mention that interfering in the internal affairs of independent states has become a characteristic of the two regimes. A simple example is that the Syrian and Iranian regimes are demanding that the Lebanese president be removed so that they can select a suitable replacement. Can there be interference greater than this?

Despite all this, the Syrian regime is deeply involved with the Iranian presence in Lebanon which has become a heavy burden on the Damascus government as a result of the practices of these forces and movements that are loyal to Tehran such as the Amal gangs. These practices have adversely affected Syria's position in the international arena, especially its relations with the United States and France, following the kidnapping of American and French hostages at the hands of the Iranian forces which were brought in by the Syrian regime, as well as the agent Amal gangs which are implementing the regime's conspiracy in Lebanon. Is this not a true dilemma? Despite Syria's forbearance and patience regarding the behavior of the Iranians and despite the existence of the Syrian-Iranian alliance, this did not stop the Tehran rulers from asking their allies in Damascus to repay their oil debts. As a result of this, the Syrian forces and the agent pro-Iranian militias clashed on Lebanese territory. Invading armies fought among themselves on the soil of a sovereign state. How can the Syrian regime solve its difficult, contradictory equation?

The Iraq-Iran War

While the Iranian practices have been a burden to the Syrian regime, the Syrians have also been trying to exploit these practices as much as possible and to attract world attention to the Lebanese events in order to distract Arab and world attention from the Iraq-Iran war, the more important problem in the region. This is because a final Iraqi victory will be a political defeat for the Syrian and Iranian — and Israeli — policies in the region and in the world at large. But for how long will the Syrian regime's attempts succeed, now that Iraq has proved that it is protecting itself on the Arab and world levels as a pan-Arab country defending its sovereignty, territory, and dignity? Naturally, the suspect regimes cannot lay their stakes on the Iraqi position or tolerate it.

The failure of the Syrian regime's attempts to distract attention from the Iraq-Iran war is the main cause of Syrian-Iranian differences, which both sides try to hide, especially since their alliance will be threatened, being now contingent on Iraq's victory, which scares Syria more than it does Iran.

Amid this interaction and contradiction in the suspect stands of these allies, we must not forget that while Syria proclaims its desire to go to war with Israel and allies with Iran, the Syrian and Israeli weapons are intermixing in the hands of the Iranians. Does this not prove the unity of interests among the tripartite Syrian-Iranian-Israeli alliance against Iraq, which is the only country that was able to tear the masks off the faces of these ugly, terroristic regimes?

International Terrorism

One of the Syrian regime's impasses is its involvement in international terrorism. And while Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas recently rejected world accuastions that the Syrian regime is deeply involved in terrorism, the Syrian regime tried to absolve itself from certain terrorist acts through Hafiz al-Asad and others by pledging that it is prepared to exert its efforts to release U.S. hostages in Lebanon. This readiness was reiterated by Talas when he said that Damascus is prepared to release the hostages by force if necessary. He even went further and requested a dialogue with Washington at a time when Syria is talking about the possibility of a U.S. attack on it similar to the one that was directed against its Libyan ally. Is this not a hypocritical political stance?

Finally, we conclude that through its talk about war with Israel and its expecting a U.S. attack, Syria is trying to blackmail the Arabs in order to overcome its economic and internal problems and meet its well-known committment to Iran on the military, economic and political levels. Can Syria now be sure that any new Syrian plot or game will deceive the Arabs?

If Syria goes ahead in its transformation and in its attempts to genuinely solve its differences with the Arabs, it must realize that all the Arabs are aware of the conditions that prompted the Syrian regime to embark on this course of action. Therefore, Syria is asked to revise its calculations carefully. It must come to terms with itself first. It must clearly spell out what it wants. If the Syrian rulers can be truthful for only once, the Arab nation will be able to bypass its differences and realize the importance of Arab solidarity.

Can Syria settle its own differences with itself first? Only the future can provide an answer to this question.

Communique No 2,262 Reports Latest War Actions

JN171631 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,262 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God has granted us permanent victory in order to destroy the dreams of the Khomeyniites and their designs against the Iraqis, the Arabs, and the whole of mankind. The following is a roundup of our operations for last night and today:

1. Every day, our powerful Air Force adds a new deed to its glorious deeds during the war, tearing up the aggressor Khomeyniites, and destroying their resources and wealth. Today our planes flew 36 combat missions, destroying enemy positions, weapons, equipment and vehicles. At 0700 [0300 GMT] today, other planes launched a successful new raid against the Khark Island facilities, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze. Our planes returned to their bases, safe and triumphant, God be praised.

2. The glorious men of the VII Army Corps directed intensive artillery, tank, and mortar fire at ene.ny positions opposite them. They achieved the following: a. one excavator was destroyed; b. one machine gun was destroyed and those manning it were killed; c. one observation post was destroyed and a number of its occupants were killed; d. one medium-caliber machine gun was destroyed and two enemy men were killed; e. two vehicles were destroyed and fires were started on the enemy side; and f. one ammunition dump was destroyed.

3. Our brave units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah dealt accurate, effective artillery and tank fire at enemy positions opposite them, destroying one tank, one observation post, and one ammunition dump; starting fires on the enemy side; and inflicting several casualties, which the enemy was seen evacuating.

4. An enemy group tried to advance on our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector, but our heroes confronted it, killing or wounding 10 of the group. The rest fled.

5. Three enemy soldiers were killed, three otehrs wounded, and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

6. As an expression of the tyrant Iranian rulers' rancor toward our people, enemy forces shelled Abu al-Khasib, Khanaqin, and Tawilah with long-range artillery, martyring 1 civilian, injuring 13 other civilians, including 6 children, and damaging a house in Abu al-Khasib.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 June 1986

Army Commander Meets Weinberger, Crowe in U.S.

JN171540 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Washington — Staff Lieutenant Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, met in Washington yesterday with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage. He also visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and laid a floral wreath there. The commander in chief began an official visit to the United States yesterday at the invitation of Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. During the visit, which will last several days, the commander in chief will meet with senior officials in the U.S. Department of Defense and visit a number of U.S. Army units. Yesterday morning the commander in chief visited the U.S. Department of Defense and was received by Admiral William Crowe. Upon arrival, he reviewed the honor guard and was given the military medal of merit. The commander in chief then met with Admiral William Crowe in his office with the attendance of the Jordanian military delegation accompanying him.

Minister Denies West Bank Journalists Blacklisted

JN180611 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
18 Jun 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] Amman — AFP — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has categorically denied reports that the Jordanian authorities have taken several measures against the press in the occupied territories. Al-Khatib said that these reports are lies and groundless and the creation of silly imagination.

The information minister wondered: How could the Jordanian Government boycott reports published by newspapers in the occupied territories?

The Jerusalem *AL-FAJR* newspaper claimed last Thursday that Jordan had prepared a list including the names of 24 journalists from the West Bank and Jerusalem to prevent them from entering Jordan.

Chief of Staff Receives Sudanese Delegation

JN161810 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, the chief of staff, received in his office at the General Command at noon today Lieutenant General 'Umar Babakr, head of the Sudanese military delegation currently visiting Jordan. They discussed issues of interest to the Armed Forces of the two fraternal countries. Attending the meeting were the Sudanese ambassador in Amman and the assistant chief of staff for operations and training. The guest lieutenant general arrived in Amman yesterday morning heading a military delegation on an official visit to Jordan lasting several days. During the visit, the delegation will meet with a number of senior officials and visit military positions and historical sites in the kingdom.

Interior Minister Meets Candidates in By-Election

JN171902 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Stressing the government's concern over the need for free, honest elections, and in fulfillment of the course drawn up by His Majesty King Husayn, which has become a factor in the country's bright social and political image, Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid met with the candidates in the by-election to be held 19 June for the vacant seat of Irbid Governorate at the governorate building today.

The meeting was attended by the Irbid governor, the chief of police, the mayor, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, administrative officials, and a number of officials and personages.

The minister stressed to the various administrative officials in the governorate the government's desire that they supervise the by-election process with full vigilance and a sense of responsibility in order to ensure an atmosphere of integrity, security, and amity during the by-election.

The minister noted that because the election is aimed at filling one vacant seat in the House of Representatives, an attempt was made to convince the candidates to agree among themselves that one of them should run unopposed.

This was aimed at sparing the citizens trouble and expenditure and avoiding painstaking efforts by the government organs. However, this attempt did not meet with enough approval from the candidates, which is their right, respected by the government and confroming with its desire to ensure free, honest elections.

The minister regretted that some people have misunderstood the aim of the attempt to fill the vacant seat by electing a candidate unopposed, regarding it as government interference.

He added that what is more regrettable is that this misinterpretation assumed a certain factional [fi'awiyaan] dimension. However, the government has absolute trust in people's awareness, and the Irbid Governorate's citizens' desire to hold these elections in a free, honest, calm, and organized manner is no less than that of the government.

The minister reiterated his instructions that everyone carry out his duty according to law and the constitution in line with the desire of both officials and citizens to uphold the democracy that His Majesty King Husayn has established. The minister asked the electorate to exercise their rights with freedom, awareness, and discipline.

King Husayn Pays Visit to UK, Meets Officials

For Amman reportage on King Husayn's private visit to the United Kingdom which also includes his meetings with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Defense Secretary George Younger, see the United Kingdom section of the 17 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Speaker Al-Husayni Returns From Damascus Talks
NC171242 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni returned to Beirut from Damascus this afternoon after holding discussions with senior Syrian officials on the security situation in Beirut and the camps, and the resolutions and recommendations adopted during the second expanded Islamic meeting.

Karami on Resignations, Beirut Security
NC171514 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the 5-member Ministerial Security Committee at Government House in Beirut on 17 June — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] I have briefed the brother ministers on the reasons that prompted me to launch my political initiative, which proposes that we resign collectively together with his excellency the president. This would revitalize the stagnant political situation and end the alienation that they want to use as a reason to hold us solely responsible for our deteriorating conditions and for the current socioeconomic crisis.

I have been monitoring the various reactions to my initiative, and they range from expressions of personal sensitivities to mere attempts to save face. I had hoped the initiative would be taken seriously and debated in light of the national responsibilities we must all assume if we are to free the country from its current impasse. I do not shirk my responsibilities, and must answer for everything that happens in my capacity as prime minister. However, I want them to have enough courage to admit that the one who represents them — his excellency the president — is also accountable, and not to distance him from this responsibility. We have repeatedly demanded that it be shared. This in itself is an acknowledgement that this responsibility must be shared by us all. However, for us to be responsible and not responsible, as they like to portray things, will not rescue the country from its deadlock. If we continue to go around in this vicious circle, then I tell them all that we will still be moving backward, and things will go from bad to worse.

We used today's ministerial committee session to discuss the implementation of the resolutions contained in the second Damascus agreement. We all committed ourselves to the implementation of everything that concerns us, on both the personal and party levels. In other words, we pledged to eliminate all shows of force, close the [party] offices, and lift any political protection from those who violate the accord. This relates to the special side of things. However, if our house is to be put in order and the situation stabilized, we must consider the formation of a regular force, which will follow up and supervise security, and control matters on the ground. This is a job for military officers and officials. Therefore, we have asked them to study these matters and submit a plan on the creation of this regular force and everything associated with it. This will permit us to make the necessary arrangements. We also agreed to hold a second meeting on Friday to continue our study and make the decisions we must.

[Question] You have demanded the simultaneous resignation of the president and the government. Will you stop at this, or have you agreed on any other measures?

[Karami] No. After launching this initiative, we will take whatever steps are necessary to pave the way for the achievement of Lebanon's supreme interests. We neither act through individuals nor seek personal gain. What prompted this initiative was the need to act in order to break the country's current deadlock. I would like to reassure those zealots who speak of the vacuum that will result from the resignations I proposed that, along with the resignations, a council of ministers must be formed by naming a new government. It will serve during the transitional period until a new president is elected and, thus, a new cabinet created. A legitimate authority will be established in the process, and it must assume its responsibilities. It must continue to work in order to produce the expected political reforms and realize the cherished accord among Lebanese. I would like to ask everyone to examine their consciences and to do their duty. We must not evade our duty by casting accusations around left, right, and center. What we need is collective action to save this country.

[Question] President al-Jumayyil is making tours of Arab and non-Arab states. Can you give us some idea of the objective behind these trips?

[Karami] I feel that these tours can achieve no goal for Lebanon beyond conveying our problems and pains to our dear Arab brothers. I have said and I repeat that our salvation lies in our own hands. If we do not agree on the steps that will put an end to today's grave situation and help spare the country from its ordeal, then I do not believe that anyone abroad can replace us. Therefore, we wish the president every success in making the historic decision expected of him when he returns. Thank you.

Junblatt Calls For All Parties To Join Security Plan
NC171529 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Remarks by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the 5-member Ministerial Security Committee at Government House in Beirut on 17 June — recorded]

[Text] [Junblatt] I underline and praise the statement by His Excellency Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Let us all resign, and let the first to do so be Amin al-Jumayyil who, constitutionally, is not an official and who is responsible for the national, economic, and human catastrophe that has befallen the country. Matters will be dealt with in a more considered manner after he goes. However, what is still required of us and of the chief of staff and his comrades is a new security plan for Beirut. We, as parties, will do all we can to facilitate this.

[Question] We asked Prime Minister Karami the following question: At about this time in 1985, that is, a year ago, a similar

meeting was held in Damascus to draw up a security plan for West Beirut, and a similar statement was issued, but what was agreed on was not put into effect. Do you believe that there will be implementation this time?

[Junblatt] God willing, God willing. But again we say that one condition has to be met if the security plan is to succeed. Suspect, renegade, and hireling gunmen, whatever you want to call them, must be withdrawn from Beirut and placed in rehabilitation or detention camps if necessary. The security force that is going to be formed could then deal with the situation and [provide] a minimum level of security in Beirut. There is also a social catastrophe in Beirut, as well as vast quantities of weapons.

[Question] When will the plan start to be implemented on the ground?

[Junblatt] I cannot tell you everything. Ask the chief of staff. We as parties — the Amal Movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, and others — must all take part. In this connection, and this is my opinion and I have not consulted anyone on it, Hizballah must also participate. It must even participate with us in political decisionmaking. I have no objection to this.

[Question] Mr Walid, there is in fact another side to the problem facing the people, the poor and the ordinary people. The time has come when they cannot possibly get a loaf of bread. The dollar rate has reached 40 pounds and [word indistinct] without any controls.

[Junblatt] Correct, correct.

[Question] [Words indistinct]?

[Junblatt] Look, what can we do if the one who holds the fate of the country in his hands is irresponsible and is not brought to account? We must also see who is responsible. There is Amin al-Jumayyil, the massive defense budget, and huge expenditures on the eastern areas. What do they give us here? Who is chiefly responsible? Who controls the Lebanese economy? This is the heart of the matter.

[Question] After Prime Minister Karami has equated you with the president of the republic and called for a collective resignation, have we, in your opinion, reached a dead end and is there no solution except through collective resignation?

[Junblatt] Maybe I (?differ) with him on the issue of equality. We must not be equated with this traitor who is called Amin al-Jumayyil. But in the sense of accepting responsibility, of course we must go. But who will replace us?

[Question] [word indistinct] on submitting resignation?

[Junblatt] Yes, the resignation. Technically, I am with Rashid Karami, but politically, no.

[Question] Mr Walid, are there steps to be taken by the parties themselves before the military security plan [is drawn up] or before the regular force starts its task?

[Junblatt] There are [word indistinct] steps with Nabih Birri and with other parties. But I have already said that all parties must participate with us.

[Question] Are you optimistic this time, particularly as there has been an absence of optimism for a long time?

[Junblatt) I have never been optimistic. I am a pragmatist.

Birri Reviews Security, Denounces Kidnapping

NC180625 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Shortly after his return from Damascus yesterday, Minister Nabih Birri conducted an in-depth review of security developments, foremost among which was the issue of kidnappings. Minister Birri summoned the security commanders, who briefed him on the kidnapping incidents. He denounced this abominable crime, noting that it represents an attempt to sabotage the security plan agreed upon in Damascus and at creating a situation where kidnappings and counter-kidnappings would prevail. Minister Birri went on to say that the crime has involved the press and the freedom of journalists, though the security plan makes no distinction among the sons of the homeland. Hence, Minister Birri added: It behooves us to curb such excesses and crimes.

Hizballah, SSNP Exchange Hostages 17 Jun

NC171119 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] and Hizballah exchanged hostages at the Syrian intelligence center in 'Anjar, Al-Biqa', at noon today. The hostages include those who were detained by each side before and during the clashes. We have learned that the SSNP still insists on taking custody of the Hizballah members who were responsible for the killing of George Abu Murad and Kamil Barakah when fighting began in Mashgharah. Hizballah, however, refuses to hand them over. A state of tension continues to prevail.

Organization Releases Hostages 17 Jun

NC172135 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Our colleague Ya'qub 'Abbud, who works in the printing offices of the newspaper *AL-NAHAR*, and citizen Marcel Khayyat were released last night [17 June]. The fate of the seven remaining Christian citizens is still unknown. 'Abbud and Khayyat brought with them a statement from the Independent Movement for the Liberation of the Hostages warning against any negative reaction to its actions. The movement made it clear that it considers the kidnapped persons issue as providing the real opening for any peace in Lebanon. The movement criticized the Maronite political leadership and promised that it would release another hostage today [18 June].

Al-Asad Chairs Progressive National Front Meeting

JN171544 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — The Progressive National Front's Central command held a meeting under President Hafiz al-Asad at 1230 today and reviewed the current political situation in the Arab arena, recent developments in the region, and political developments at both Arab and international levels.

Lebanon's Al-Husayni Leaves Damascus 17 Jun

JN171026 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Lebanese Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni left Damascus today following a short visit to Syria during which he held talks with a number of officials. The talks dealt with the current situation in Lebanon. Al-Husayni was seen off by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib.

Iran's Mansuri Confers With Foreign Minister

JN161437 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Javad Mansuri, assistant Iranian foreign minister for cultural and consular affairs, this afternoon. Attending the meeting were 'Adnan Jum'an Agha, director of the Foreign Minstry cultural department; and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus. Talks revolved around relations between the two countries and ways to promote them in various fields.

Signs Agreement, Departs

JN161856 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Javad Mansuri, assistant Iranian foreign minister for cultural and consular affairs, and his delegation left Damascus today after signing the implementation program of the cultural agreement with Syria for 1986-88. He was seen at Damascus International Airport by Assistant Education Minister 'Id 'Abduh, the Iranian ambassador in Damascus, the Syrian cultural attache in Iran, some Education Ministry officials, and Iranian Embassy staff in Damascus.

Moroccan Paper Notes 'Stifling' Economic Problems

JN171548 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A Moroccan paper has said that Syria's economic situation is stifling. The newspaper *AL-'ALAM* today added that the Syrian regime must wage a war on various fronts in order to remedy the financial situation, end the popular opposition, and change its economic and foreign policies.

The paper noted that for many years Syria has been suffering from a severe shortage of foreign currencies and that its foreign currency reserves can now meet its imports only for a few weeks, according to official Syrian sources that preferred to remain anonymous. These sources said that Syria's foreign debts are estimated at $4 billion, that the interest on these debts is about $400 million, and that its exports, despite their curtailment, do not cover more than half its imports. Citing diplomatic sources, the paper said that the stifling Syrian financial crisis reached its peak at the beginning of the year, adding that the shortage in hard currency is manifested by the fact that an increasing number of basic commodities, especially foodstuffs, have disappeared from the market. They are sold at exorbitant prices in the black market, which is expanding.

The paper said that the treasury is almost empty because Syria's presence in Lebanon costs it 1 million Lebanese pounds every day and because the U.S. dollar is sold in the black market at 21 Syrian pounds, four times its official value. Concluding, the paper says that Iran recently rescued the Damascus regime by sending it 500,000 tons of oil.

AL-BA'TH on Popular Upheaval in Egypt

JN180644 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 18 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Victory for the Egyptian People" *AL-BA'TH* says: It has become clearly evident that all the suspicious calls for the return of Egypt to the Arab fold while it continues to be shackled with the Camp David accords, the accords of humiliation and treason, have fallen one after the other when faced by a firm and principled pan-Arab stand led by Syria and when faced by national and pan-Arab stands the glorious Egyptian people adopted and continue to adopt since the killed Al-Sadat committed his crime and since his heir, Husni Mubarak, has come to announce that he will pursue this treasonous course. The heir who has come to complete the mission has not succeeded in checking the popular rejection of the shackles imposed by occupation and the trend of capitulation. He even failed in harming or curbing this lofty rejection which reflects the genuineness of the Egyptian people and their true affiliation to the Arab homeland. The proof of this is the recurrent states of popular turmoil which have reached the point of effective confrontation of the regime which clings to the Camp David accords. We need not recall the heroic landmarks recorded by the Egyptian people over the past years. The current state of popular upheaval in Al-Mansurah and the insistence of its citizens to try war criminal Reagan constitute an irrefutable reply to those who issue suspect calls for Egypt's return to the Arab fold and a categorical rejection of the treasonous trend Husni Mubarak represents.

If the agent regime has succeeded in catching its breath for some following the revolution in greater Cairo, the future stage heralds the collapse of this regime and also heralds the victory of the Egyptian people's will and the liberation of the Egyptian soil from the restrictions imposed by the Zionists and their allies.

Katyushas Fall in North, Security Zone; No One Hurt
TA170659 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0645 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Several katyushas were fired last night from Lebanese territory toward the Galilee. Nobody was hurt and no damage was caused. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that the security forces are combing various areas to determine whether other shells landed in Israel. Our correspondent adds that several katyushas landed also in the security zone in southern Lebanon last night.

MK, 'Arafat Discuss Need for 'Peaceful Dialogue'
TA171334 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Knesset Member [MK] Muhammad Mi'ari, Alignment [as heard; Mi'ari is a member of the Progressive List for Peace], met with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and his team of aides last week. The priest Riyah Abu al-'Asal, head of the Anglican Church in Nazareth, also attended the meeting. This was announced a short time ago by MK Muhammad Mi'ari in a statement he issued in the Knesset.

In his announcement, he said that in the deliberations with 'Arafat there was complete agreement on the necessity of continuing with a peaceful dialogue between Israelis and PLO representatives. Mi'ari said that 'Arafat is ready to expend these contacts in order to soften hearts, open up paths toward peace, and bring about a break in the deadlock, as the announcement phrased it.

Our Knesset correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli comments that the announcement was issued when a group of MK's from the dove camp, including Muhammad Mi'ari and Matityahu Peled, met in the office of MK Ora Namir [Alignment] to discuss the contacts with the Palestinians. At the meeting it was decided to try to get the MK's to sign a manifesto entitled: It Is Not Yet Too Late. This manifesto will call on the prime minister to take advantage of the months before the rotation to break the political deadlock that could lead to war. The dove forum in the Knesset says that in order to begin negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Israel must declare its willingness to discuss a political solution based on the recognition of self-determination for the Palestinians within a Jordanian-Palestinian framework; Israel must also do everything it can to prevent further settlements and annexation, which could harm the chances for peace. The manifesto will be handed over to the prime minister.

PLO Forms New List of Palestinians for Peace Talks
TA171337 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 13 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] AL-NAHAR has learned that the PLO Executive Committee recently prepared a list of 11 Palestinian figures representing different points of view to be ready, should peace efforts succeed, to participate in talks relating to a solution of the Palestinian problem.

Well-informed sources add that this list includes new faces and that Palestinians nominated in the past to take part in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation have been excluded from the list.

Moda'i: No U.S. Request for More Action on Pollard
TA171627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The U.S. Justice Department and the Israeli justice minister are giving different versions on the Pollard affair. U.S. officials say they are awaiting Israel's answers to some questions on the affair, while Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has said that the United States has not appealed to Israel or asked it to take any further action on this affair. Minister Moda'i made these remarks following his meetings with the U.S. attorney general and secretary of state.

In a meeting with Israeli correspondents, Minister Moda'i said that to the best of his knowledge the Americans have no facts whatsoever about large-scale Israeli espionage activities in the United States.

As for the demand to bring members of the Israeli Attorney General's Office staff to trial over leaks about the investigation into the Shin Bet director affair, Moda'i said that if proof emerges that someone leaked information, he will be subject to administrative trial, and I hope, Moda'i added, that he will be fired. Meanwhile, Moda'i noted, there is no proof but merely rumors, and these are not serious.

Economic Delegation Calls Off Trip to South Africa
TA171712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Israel has decided to call off the trip of an economic delegation scheduled to depart for South Africa this weekend. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein has learned that the decision was made due to the special situation prevailing in South Africa. In reaction, the spokesman of the Finance Ministry has said that the reason for the cancellation is of a technical nature. The delegation, which was to be headed by Finance Ministry Director General 'Imanu'el Sharon, was scheduled to discuss increasing investment in Israel by South Africans and the terms of credit Israel would receive for importing coal from South Africa. Our correspondent points out that these talks have been held once a year for the last 7 years, but will not be held next week.

Liberia's Blamo on Terror, Bilateral Relations
TA180717 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Jun 86 p 4

[Report by Benny Morris]

[Text] Liberia has not requested Israeli arms or military help. "You have a threat from your neighbours, and we would not like

to deprive you of these resources," visiting Liberian Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo said in Jerusalem yesterday.

But Israeli experts have recently conducted seminars in Monrovia on how to deal with terrorists, Blamo revealed, referring to the newly instituted bilateral "cooperation" in combating terrorism.

Blamo, who is a former president of the University of Liberia and minister of education, was appointed foreign minister last January. He said that his country has "consistently opposed state terrorism" since it believes that "violence nver solves problems."

Discussing Al-Qadhdhafi-sponsored terrorism and the recent U.S. raids on Libya, Blamo declined to define Libya as "a threat to Liberia." But he pointed out that Liberia is "a long-time ally of the U.S." and that it might become the secondary victim of anti-U.S. terrorists in search of an easy target. He also speculated that the U.S. raids might not have achieved their purpose, as there were various terrorist groups who could continue to operate, saying that they were acting in Libya's name.

As to the PLO, Blamo said that in the past numerous countries had tended to regard the organization as "fighting for freedom" and had been prepared to "give it a chance. But many countries have recently had second thoughts."

Blamo believes that those engaged in violence have developed a vested interest in continuing the violence. The same applied, he said, to belligerency by some Arab states towards Israel. These states receive funds from the Gulf states — and the funds might be withheld if there were peace.

Liberia, while not recognizing the PLO, supports the Palestinians' "right to self-determination, as we support equally Israel's right to self-determination."

Blamo, a doctor of philosophy and sociology, noted that both Israel and Liberia had been established by exiled communities returning to their homeland — though the freed black slaves from the U.S. had not necessarily come from that part of the continent which is now Liberia. Blamo, and Liberia's ambassador to Israel, Samuel Pearson, also proudly mentioned Liberia's role in the creation of Israel. Liberia's vote at the UN, said Blamo, had been "the decisive one" in the passage of the UN partition resolution in 1947. Hayim Weizmann has specifically approached President Truman to persuade Monrovia to vote for partition.

On Monday, Foreign Minister Shamir pressed Blamo on the possible transfer of the Liberian Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Blamo remarked that Liberia's first embassy had indeed been in Jerusalem. He said the matter was "currently under consideration" in Monrovia and would have to be decided by due process after the president, Samuel Doe, had sought the "advice and consent" of the Liberian Senate. Blamo added that "no country can decide which city will be another country's capital."

Blamo said that Israel had never approached Liberia for help in persuading other black African states to renew their ties with Jerusalem. He noted that African countries rigorously — sometimes exaggeratedly and jealously — guarded against interference in their internal affairs.

Liberia hopes that Israel will use its "good offices" in Washington to help Monrovia receive financial aid from the U.S. Blamo said he did not expect direct financial aid from Israel, given Israel's own economic problems.

But Israel had assured him on increased technical assistance, including help in establishing several medical clinics. Liberia is particularly eager to learn more about the treatment of eye diseases.

Poll Indicates Growing Government Popularity

TA160603 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 16 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Hanokh and Rafi Smith]

[Text] Public approval of the government's performance reached a 10-year high in May, with 61 per cent of those surveyed indicating they approved of its work, the Smith Research Centre has found in a poll conducted for *THE JERUSALEM POST*.

The May figure marks a 10 percentage point gain from the last poll in March, which showed 51 per cent of the public approving the government's performance. Only last August, the poll found that only 31 per cent approved.

Key ministers in the government, led by Prime Minister Peres with a 79 per cent approval rate, also received high ratings. But the level of support for individual parties and blocs was generally unchanged.

The May survey was conducted among approximately 1,100 Jewish voters, representing all segments of the Jewish population.

The national unity government gained support in all principal areas of activity. To the question, "Is the government succeeding or not succeeding in the following areas?" the percentages answering that the government was succeeding or mainly succeeding were as follows:

	Aug 85	Mar 86	May 86
Economy	31	61	69
Social Welfare	31	29	38
Defence	56	68	69
Foreign Policy	48	61	67
General Opinion of the Government	35	51	61

Despite Yitzhaq Moda'i's replacement as minister of finance by Moshe Nisim, the number of those who thought the government was succeeding or mainly succeeding in economic policy reached an unprecedented 69 per cent, and a similarly large increase was recorded in foreign policy. Only in defence was there no solid increase, possibly reflecting problems related to recent security mishaps. Nevertheless, support of the government's performance in this area remained very high. On the other hand, though there

was a gain in public approval of performance in social welfare, in the May poll only 38 per cent thought the government was doing well in this area.

The high level of public approval was reflected in the performance ratings of key ministers. The percentages giving good ratings to ministers in their jobs in recent surveys were:

	Aug 85	Mar 86	May 86
Shim'on Peres, Prime Minister	62	74	79
Yitzhaq Rabin, Defence	65	71	73
Yitzhaq Navon, Education	55	—	61
Yitzhaq Shamir, Foreign Affairs	48	51	59
David Levi, Housing	48	37	43
Ari'el Sharon, Industry & Trade	36	31	36

The generally improved ratings of the government and the key ministers did not reflect itself in support for individual parties or groups of parties. These patterns have remained stable over the last year.

	Knesset	(in percentage of Jewish vote)		
		Aug 85	May 86	May 86
Labour (incl. Yahad)	39	39	42	40
Likud	36	22	23	24
Religious parties	10.5	8	9	10
Tehiya	4	7	8	8.5
Kahane (KAKH)	1&	9	3	3
Ratz (CRM)	2.5	5	4	4
Shinuy	2.5	2.5	2.5	2&
Ometz	1&	1-	1&	1.5
MAPAM	-	1	1&	1.5
Liberal Center	-	-	1-	1
Others	3	1	1	1&
Undecided	-	4	4	3

W. Bank Journalists React to Jordan Press Boycott

TA171424 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 13 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by Bahir Ashhab]

[Text] Some three dozen Palestinian journalists have been blacklisted by the Jordanian government and may face arrest if they travel to Jordan, reliable sources revealed to *AL-FAJR* this week.

In addition, the Jordanian Government has ordered its official media apparatus to ignore altogether Palestinian press coverage of events in the occupied territories and to boycott West Bank newspapers and press offices it considers pro-PLO and/or anti-Jordanian, the sources said.

The ban covers all West Bank dailies including *AL-QUDS* and the leftist, anti-Arafat *AL-MITHAQ*. Most weeklies, magazines and press offices are also banned. Both the daily Arabic and English weekly *AL-FAJR* are also included, the sources indicated.

As for the blacklist of journalists, the sources said it includes the editors-in-chief of the dailies and weeklies; and other editors and reporters who took a clear stand in support of the PLO and against King Husayn's moves to alienate the PLO and create an alternative leadership in the occupied territories.

At least 34 names of journalists are now being kept at the two border crossings into Jordan. Once these individuals attempt to enter the country, they can be arrested and possibly detained for a lengthy period, the sources said.

The Jordanian government is reportedly particularly upset with the editor of *AL-QUDS*, Mahmud Abu al-Zuluf. However, after King Husayn's speech last February in which he broke off coordination with the PLO, *AL-QUDS* attacked the Jordanian stance and wrote more favorable views of the PLO.

According to a reliable source in Nabulus Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i recently indicated he would like to prosecute Abu al-Zuluf on charges of treason "because he holds a Jordanian passport and yet attacks the Jordanian Government."

Abu al-Zuluf, on the other hand, told *AL-FAJR* he "couldn't care less." He said that he had no plans to travel to Jordan anyway and would not change the new stance of his paper as a result of Rifa'i's threats. If the reports of the blacklisting of Palestinian journalists and the ban on West Bank papers and press offices are true, he said, then "such things shouldn't surprise anyone." He added, "They can't do any worse than they have done already."

Other editors-in-chief say that the move should not sway Palestinian journalists from reporting the truth and maintaining their anti-Husayn stands, which they took after Husayn attempted to undermine the legitimate leadership of the PLO. *AL-SHA'B editor, Akram Haniyah, said that journalists may* even show more courage in criticizing the Jordanian monarchy since "we know we are blacklisted anyway." Haniyah, who is forbidden to travel by the Israeli authorities, said the Jordanians have indirectly threatened him and told him to tone down his paper's criticism of King Husayn. He was also warned that if he ever went to Jordan he would be arrested. Haniyah actually worked as a journalist in Jordan in the late 70s and had firsthand experience with bans and censorship. He added that then and now all Jordanian newspaper editorials had to be read by Ministry of Information officials and sometimes even rewritten by them. "It does not surprise me that they dislike our papers. We are too honest for them."

Muhammad Amirah, director of the Middle East Press Office in Nabulus, who was once imprisoned in Israel and is now also forbidden by Israel to travel, said that if his name was on the list that would only honor him. "That would make me feel I am serving the right cause," he said.

Jack Khazmu, editor of the weekly magazine *AL-BAYADIR* that hinted at the new moves two weeks ago, described the actions as "very negative." He said that most Jordanian newspapers, radio and television rely on Israeli reports on the occupied territories because they are being deprived of the West Bank media. "We are treated like enemies. They would rather get half truths and deceitful information than get ours," he said.

Khazmu was harassed by the Jordanian authorities during a visit to Amman just two weeks before the king's speech. His passport was temporarily confiscated and he was questioned by Jordanian intelligence on anti-Jordanian activities in the occupied territories. He said he is sure his name is on the blacklist though "that does not frighten me."

Radwan Abu 'Ayyash, head of the Arab Journalists Union in the occupied territories, said that the moves are part of the Jordanian plans to silence opposition to the king's "dream" of creating an alternative leadership to the PLO in the occupied territories. "Such plans failed before and will fail again. The king must know that very well." Abu 'Ayyash said that he will attempt to obtain the black list and distribute it among union members so as to warn them of the king's intentions.

ALGERIA

YAR Envoy Arrives With Message for Bendjedid

LD171528 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Ahmad Muhammad Luqman, minister of municipalities and housing in the Yemen Arab Republic and special envoy of Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president of the Yemen Arab Republic and secretary general of the General People's Congress, arrived in Algiers yesterday.

Ahmad Luqman stated that he is carrying a message from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to President Chadli Bendjedid, on the fraternal relations between the two countries and the current issues in the Arab arena, within the framework of the consultation and coordination existing between the two countries.

PRC Delegation Arrives for 1-Week Visit

LD171751 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Algiers, 17 Jun (APS) — Today at noon, a PRC delegation, headed by Mr Huang Yukun, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, arrived in Algiers on a 1-week visit to Algeria.

It is noteworthy that the Chinese delegation will visit some sights and provinces across Algeria, and will have talks with a number of Algerian officials about the exchange of experiences between the two countries.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Iranian Ambassador

LD171544 Tripoli JANA in English 1421 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 11, June 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Today the leader of the revolution received the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Great Jamahiriyah who conveyed to him the reply of the Iranian leadership on the important letter the leader of the revolution sent to them.

Visiting Soviet Delegation Tours Air Defense School

LD171845 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 11. June 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — This evening, a high level Soviet military delegation, which is on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah nowadays in the framework of the agreement reached during the visit of Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud to the Soviet Union recently, paid a visit to the Air Defence Secondary School.

An honorary guard of the students of the secondary school stood at attention to salute the Soviet visiting military delegation. The delegation was welcomed by the commander of the Air Defence Secondary School, who gave a comprehensive briefing about this military-scientific institution and its role in promoting the advanced-level combat capabilities.

The Soviet military delegation toured various parts and classes of the Air Defence Secondary School showing and expressing appreciation of the level to which the students have reached and their superior ability to absorb the advanced military sciences.

MAURITANIA

Ould Taya Receives Japanese, Netherlands Envoys

AB171655 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state, this morning granted audience to two diplomats. The first to be received was the Japanese ambassador to our country, His Excellency Manabu Yamamoto, who went to bid him farewell. After the audience, the ambassador spoke to the press.

[Begin Yamamoto recording] [Passage indistinct] I held discussions with the head of state on the relations existing between Japan and Mauritania. I also briefed the head of state on what I think of the relations between our two countries, and between Africa and Japan. [end recording]

The second diplomat to be received by the head of state was the Netherlands ambassador to our country [name not given]. During the audience, the diplomat and the head of state discussed many issues.

[Begin Netherlands ambassador recording] (?During the audience), the main issues we discussed were cooperation and development. A few years ago our assistance to development in your country was not important, but now I think that a number of projects are being implemented, for example the Rosso rice development project which was recently inspected by the head of state. This year, other projects were initiated, for example the project concerning the advancement of women, [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Two Financial Cooperation Agreements Signed With FRG

AB171742 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Two financial cooperation agreements involving about 500 million ouguiya have been signed between Mauritania and the FRG. The agreements were signed for Mauritania by Mohamed Salem Ould Lekhal, minister of economy and finance, while the FRG ambassador to our country signed for his country.

The first agreement, which involves 330 million ouguiya, is a nonrefundable subsidy. It is aimed at financing the extension and the consolidation of the Boghe pilot project. As for the second agreement, which involves 165 million ouguiya, it is a loan granted under (?exceptional) conditions to help purchase the equipment necessary for the project. The two agreements are the materialization of the pledge made by the FRG at the meeting

of the FRG-Mauritania joint commission held in Bonn 2 months ago.

MOROCCO

Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Arrives for 'Official Visit'

LD171345 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Rabat, Jun 17 (MAP) — Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, crown prince of Abu Dhabi and deputy commander in chief of the United Arab Emirates Armed Forces, arrived here Monday on an official visit to Morocco.

Upon arrival, Shaykh Khalifah said his visit illustrates the ever-developing brotherly relations existing between his country and Morocco. This visit would further strengthen bilateral relations and Arab cooperation, added Shaykh Khalifah.

The UAE visitor later attended a dinner reception hosted in his honour by Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed.

Received, Decorated by King Hassan

LD171401 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] At the end of this morning his Majesty King Hassan II received at the royal palace in Rabat His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan the crown prince of Abu Dhabi and the deputy commander in chief of the UAE Armed Forces, and members of the official delegation accompanying him.

His majesty, who was accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, made a speech during the meeting in which he praised the distinguished relations between the Moroccan kingdom and the United Arab Emirates and the personal ties that exist between his majesty and His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, head of state of the UAE. His majesty expressed hope that these relations will become stronger and deeper as time goes by. He pointed out that the visit of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan to Morocco is regarded as one of the elements which will increase the bolstering of relations of cooperation between the two countries in all spheres.

At the end of this meeting His Majesty King Hassan II decorated his Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan with the Mohamedian Order First Class, and Shaykh Staff Air Colonel Muhammad ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan, commander of the UAE Air Force, with the Grand Sash of the Throne Order.

Minister for EEC Relations Named Ambassador to Spain

LD162148 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1725 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The Moroccan minister for relations with the European Economic Community, Azzedine Guessous, has been appointed to be the new ambassador of his country to Spain. Moroccan political sources believe that this appointment confirms King Hassan II's interest in maintaining a close collaboration with the Madrid government following Morocco's request to enter in to the EEC or to become an associate member.

Maneuvers With Spain Scheduled 24 to 26 Jun

LD171808 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Rabat, 17 Jun (MAP) — Joint Moroccan-Spanish maneuvers will be organized during the period from the 24 to 26 June under the name "Atlantic 86" in the area bordering north of Morocco and south of Spain, and Alboran Sea and the Gulf of Cadiz.

The maneuvers primarily aim at testing the capability of the Air Force command in the two countries to plan and execute joint operations and to improve the effectiveness of participants by exchanging information between Moroccan and Spanish crews, and to develop coordination and cooperation between air defense systems in the two countries.

In the "Atlantic 86" exercises it will be assumed that the Gibraltar airspace will be observed by Moroccan and Spanish Air Forces stationed in air bases on the two sides of Gibraltar to prevent "hostile forces," The latter forces, in the face of the need to pass through the Gulf in any way, will try to achieve air superiority in the area starting by launching attacks on the Moroccan and Spanish forces. Faced with this threat the two countries' air defenses will retaliate to every attack from the enemy in order to maintain their air superiority and, consequently, confirming their ability to [word indistinct] Gibraltar's air space.

Portuguese Interior Ministry Official on Relations

LD171414 Rabat MAP in English 1248 GMT 17 JUN 86

[Text] Madrid, June 17 (MAP) — "Visits by the Polisario Front members to Lisbon are neither encouraged nor facilitated by the Portuguese Government", M. Silva Pereira of the Portuguese Ministry of the Interior said Monday in a statement to the MOROCCAN NEWS AGENCY MAP.

Talking about the visit a delegation of Saharan women was to undertake to Lisbon, Pereira said his country has good relations with Morocco and could not interfere in Moroccan internal affairs, the "Polisario" issue in particular. He recalled his country's stance which does not recognize the organization and calls for a peaceful settlement saying his country does not want to spoil relations with Morocco because of the "Polisario".

Economic, Trade Agreements Signed With YAR

LD172051 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Minister of Trade and Industry Tahar Masmoudi, held a working session today with Ahmad Qa'id al-Barakat, minister of economy and industry in the Yemen Arab Republic. During this session, a trade agreement and another on economic and technical cooperation were signed between Morocco and the YAR. The two agreements will consolidate economic cooper-

ation between the two countries in the interest of the two fraternal countries.

SUDAN

YAR Envoy Arrives With Message for Al-Mirghani

JN171757 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Sudan [place-name indistinct] June 17 (SUNA)...A Yemeni envoy from the president of the Arab Republic of Yemen, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, arrived here today.

The envoy state minister and secretary of the High Council for Sports and Youth, 'Abdallah Nasir al-Zarafi, will deliver a message from President Salih to the Chairman of the Supreme Council Ahmad al-Mirghani.

In a statement following his arrival, the Yemeni envoy said that the message discusses developments on the Arab and international arena, adding that he will hold a meeting with Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

Foreign Minister Returns From Egypt; Issues Statement

JN171728 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Jun (SUNA) — Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived here today from Cairo after a 1-week visit to Egypt during which he met with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and senior officials in his government.

Al-Hindi said in a statement that he discussed with the Egyptian president the problem of about 10,000 Sudanese students in Egyptian universities and institutes of higher learning. He said that some problems related to the fees of those students were immediately solved.

The foreign minister added that he discussed with Egyptian officials the economic support which Egypt can give to Sudan. He said that these officials expressed readiness to begin a dialogue with Sudanese officials to discuss all matters concerning both countries.

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Soweto Day

EA171957 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2145 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today issued a statement on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Soweto Day in South Africa. The statement hailed the brothers' struggle in South Africa and in the whole of southern Africa. It also praised the current Paris conference for the imposition of sanctions against racist South Africa. Sudan, together with representatives from various governments and organizations and peace-loving personalities, is attending the conference.

The statement said that Soweto Day had become a lofty symbol of the struggle of our South African brothers. It is also a symbol of shame for the racist regime. The statement said that the observance of Soweto Day has a new dimension this year in which the nationalist African majority had escalated their confrontation with the racist regime. Pretoria, has thus made treacherous strikes against the innocent citizens of Angola, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Police Arrest Four Persons, Seize Weapons

JN171049 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 17 [SUNA] — Four persons were arrested in Khartoum [words indistinct] with weapons possession, the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* wrote here today.

The detective police has seized 54 revolvers and a quantity of ammunition in a hide-out in Omdurman, twin town of Khartoum, while undertaking search in cooperation with the weapons and drug police departments in the area, the daily said.

SPLA Rebels Kill 15 Government Troops in Battle

EA171621 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Zalan Battalion under the command of Major Andrew Anyen Malid intensively shelled the enemy positions in Rumbek Town on the 12th June 1986. According to our correspondent with Zalan Battalion, the enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and material.

In another development, an enemy attempt to come out of Rumbek Town met tough resistance from SPLA forces of Zalan Battalion. According to our correspondent in Rumbek, 15 government soldiers were killed and several others were wounded after which the enemy was forced to retreat to his trenches.

AFP Reports SPLM Rejection of Calls for 'Food Truce'

NC141747 Paris AFP in English 1714 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, June 14 (AFP) — The Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) rejects calls for a "food truce" in its war against government forces in the south of the country, a senior rebel official has said here.

Akec Khoc Aciew, the movement's representative in Paris, said any food aid sent would be diverted to the Sudanese Government troops. The troops had repeatedly violated safe passage granted in the past by the SPLM for this purpose, he said. "It is not our policy to feed them... to starve them, yes," he added.

Charities operating in war-torn southern Sudan have called for the truce in order to allow food aid to reach people they say are starving in the region.

Mr Akec cited several examples when food aid had been diverted by the military after the SPLM had allowed humanitarian agencies safe passage.

The first was in May 1984, when food aid being moved to famine victims in the Yirol area in the Upper Nile region had been confiscated by the garrison there, he said.

The second occurred in September 1985, when the military governor in the same region intercepted and confiscated 13 aid deliveries destined for the town of Rumbek and sent by a Kenya-based company known as SIDI, he added.

On a third occasion, in February this year, he said nearly all of 26 barges flying the flag of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) delivered not food aid but tons of arms to Sudanese Government troops at Malakal.

The SPLM official added that the UN had since denied it had authorized any such operation. Under the circumstances, it would be self-defeating for the SPLM to accede to calls from international charities for a "food truce", even though the movement was committed to saving Sudanese lives, Mr Akec said.

He urged humanitarian organizations to instead channel all food aid, medical supplies and clothing through the Sudan Relief and Rehabiliation Association (SRRA), a relief agency set up by the SPLM.

All such aid could be sent through the SPLM's offices in Paris, London, Bonn and Nairobi, and would be guaranteed to reach afflicted people in southern Sudan, he said.

The rebel official also appealed for large quantities of medical supplies, saying his movement faced grave shortages of medicines of all kinds.

He said that in mid-1985, a sudden anthrax epidemic in the Pibor area of south Sudan had reduced the livestock population there to only one-tenth of normal, because the movement had been unable to obtain adequate medical supplies.

TUNISIA

Detainees Intend To Introduce Revolutionary Violence

LD171427 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, 17 Jun (KUNA) — It was announced here today that Tunisian security men have arrested a group of four people who were trying to snatch a weapon from a security officer in the Tunisian capital.

The newspaper *AL-SABAH* said that the incident took place last Thursday at the junction of Mohamed V and El Hedi Chaker Avenues, which are considered to be among the main roads of the Tunisian capital.

A group composed of three persons managed on 31 May to seize the weapons of a security man who was guarding the Saudi cultural center taking a piston, a machine gun and 25 bullets.

Security officers recently arrested a group composed of several persons, including university students, who tried to rob a bank in Safaqis, situated south of the Tunisian capital, and a post office in the municipality of Bou Fishah which is near the coastal city of Susah. It also tried to snatch the weapon of a security man in the municipality of Chihia, near Safaqis.

The Tunisian weekly newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* reported that the members of the group have admitted that they intend to introduce revolutionary violence in Tunisia, and that they were trying to finance their operations by robbing banks and getting weapons by snatching them from security officers.

ETHIOPIA

Press Statement Issued on Soweto Uprising Anniversary

EA171952 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Ethiopia has reiterated its call upon all progressive, peace- and freedom-loving democratic forces of the world to give all-round support to the people of South Africa in their relentless struggle for the total eradication of the odious system of apartheid. The call was made yesterday in a press statement released in connection with the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising in which hundreds of school children were killed by the racist South African regime.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that as the world sadly observes the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising, the international community surely cannot fail to take note of the enormous challenge posed against it and numerous decisions by reimposition of the state of emergency by the Pretoria regime [sentence as heard]. He said the question now is how will the international community respond to this latest challenge when it is right now considering the imposition of sanctions against South Africa. He added that in connection with this, the world conference currently underway in Paris has a significant role to play in dismantling apartheid.

KENYA

SWAPO's Nujoma Holds Nairobi Press Conference

EA171958 Nairobi KNA in English 1555 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Nairobi, 17 June: The president of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, has expressed thanks to the Government of Kenya and the ruling party KANU for the continued political, diplomatic and financial support it has given to SWAPO's independence struggle for Namibia. Addressing a press conference today at a Nairobi hotel, Mr Nujoma said he was on a diplomatic tour with a SWAPO delegation across Africa briefi..g heads of state on the development of the independence struggle in Namibia before the next Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit in July.

Saying that the Botha regime has now extended a "Defense Act" of South Africa to Namibia which has caused South African troops to massacre hundreds of innocent Namibian citizens who included children, Mr Nujoma said that recently a new measure by the Botha regime called "District Security Act" has now been imposed in Namibia restricting free movement of both journalists and Namibians. He said the movement of people in Namibia is now controlled by South African troops and once a person was granted permission he must report to Army officials on reaching his destination.

Mr Nujoma said the South African defense units spread across Namibia have killed scores of doctors, teachers, preachers and children, but noted that SWAPO is hitting back and three weeks ago they show down [as received] several transport Army airplanes and a helicopter.

Mr Nujoma said that Namibian independence should not be conditional, adding that occupation [as received] of Cuban troops in Angola has nothing to do with Namibian independence since Angola was a sovereign state.

Touching on South Africa, Mr Nujoma said that economic sanctions against South Africa was the only peaceful and effective way of dismantling apartheid and that the Western strong allies of South Africa, who include United States of America, Britain and West Germany, should heed the universal outcry on the need to impose economic sanctions on South Africa which comply with the United Nations resolution for peaceful implementation for independence.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan: Clashes Kill 35 Government Soldiers

EA172012 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Somali National Movement [SNM] fighters of Tawakal unit have clashed with enemy forces near Ood Weyne in Togdheer region of northwest Somalia. In the course of the action, the enemy suffered casualties. The SNM fighters killed 35 enemy soldiers, captured 35 AK rifles, 12 (?RBB's), 8 RPG-7's, and destroyed 1 jeep belonging to Siad Barre's soldiers. The SNM suffered no casualties.

SNM fighters also captured a vehicle belonging to bandits in the service of the Mogadishu clique on the Aleibadei-Hargeysa Road on 14 June. The SNM fighters captured three enemy soldiers in the vehicle and killed three others. The SNM fighters suffered no casualties.

TANZANIA

Zanzibar Extends Territorial Waters

EA171101 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT

[Text] Zanzibar — The revolutionary government of Zanzibar has extended its territorial waters from 5 to 20 km. The minister of state and attorney general of the revolutionary government of Zanzibar, Ndugu Abubakar Khamis Bakari, said the extension would place the government of the isles in a better position to exercise authority over its territorial waters. He pointed out that although the law of the sea was a problem that had yet to be resolved, the extension still left a large area of the sea for international use.

UGANDA

Museveni Launches Economic Study Team

EA171328 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has officially launched the Uganda economic study team carried out under the auspices

of the International Development Research Center, IDRC. He said that the government would not accept ideological commitment to either the free market solution or a blind approach to blind [as heard] the team to the actual realities of this country, adding that either of these economic systems or paradigms may succeed or fail depending on the environmental factors. The team, he added, should therefore study the gross distortions and the market imperfections in the various sectors of the economy which may make market solutions unworkable and they should carefully identify the variables which affect the believers of economic agents in this country. [sentence as heard] He pointed out that the team, while devising solutions to the country's problems, they should be guided by our own social, political and economic realities rather than experiments based on known theories which might prove totally inapplicable in our context.

Further Details

EA171957 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The president, who was launching the study in Kampala today, stressed that there should be a rigorous and scientific evaluation of Uganda's problems on the likely impact of different policy choices. He urged them to identify the variables which affect the behavior of the economic agents of the country.

In your investigations, he said, we encourage you to consult freely and broadly with government officials, the business community and all men and women from all walks of life. The president said in the short run the main economic problems of the country include the high rate of inflation of more than 150 percent per annum, a critical shortage of essential commodities like soap, salt and clothing, and low productive capacity, especially in industrial sector, where capacity utilization of installed plants and equipment is below 20 percent.

Other problems are a critical shortage of foreign exchange in the light of the nation's rehabilitation and reconstruction requirements, a low government revenue base and heavy pressure on government spending and a huge domestic and foreign debt entailing heavy debt-servicing burdens.

He stressed that members of the NRM are nationalists whose commitment is to act in the interest of Uganda and to give Uganda every priority. But he made it clear that this does not mean exclusion of foreigners from Uganda's economic life. He said that NRM is keenly aware of the gaps which foreigners can fill in terms of entrepreneurial, marketing, and management skills, capital and foreign exchange as well as technological transfers. He reaffirmed the government's policy to encourage foreign enterprise to work in partnership with Ugandans to develop the country and to enhance the standards of living of the people.

He said Uganda needs a lot of foreign assistance in the various sectors of the economy if it is to succeed in its plans. He hoped the international community will respond positively and effectively to the government's call for assistance.

The Uganda economic study, which is being carried out under the auspices of a Canadian firm, the International Development Research Center, IDRC, is aimed at formulating short term macro-economic stabilization policies and long-term development of the country. The study is financially supported by the Canadian International Development Agency, CIDA, and experts on the team consist of Ugandans and foreigners.

GHANA

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat Arrives for 3-day Visit

AB171403 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, arrived in Accra this morning to begin a 3-day visit to Ghana. He was met on arrival by a member of the PNDC, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu. The visit forms part of Mr 'Arafat's tour of some African countries. While in Ghana, the PLO leader will hold discussions on Afro-Arab cooperation and bilateral relations between Ghana and the PLO. He will also discuss the Middle East and the situation in South Africa with government officials.

Speaking to newsmen, Mr 'Arafat said the PLO is grateful for the support it gets from Ghana and other African nations on the Palestinian issue. He said his visit will be seen as an expression of the deep feeling of friendship the Palestinian people have toward the people of Ghana. Mr 'Arafat said although the imperialist forces are trying to use the state terrorism to frighten progressive forces, greater unity, steadfastness and perfect coordination on the part of the forces of progress will put an end to imperialist maneuvers. He said threats by international imperialism, led by the United States, should not be seen as signals of power. According to Mr 'Arafat, it rather shows that no one can stop the recurrence of history. He declared the PLO's total support for the liberation movements in southern Africa and the Frontline States.

Mr 'Arafat was accompanied by a delegation including his adviser on African affairs, Salman al-Harfi. Present at the airport were Captain Kojo Tsikata, P.V. Obeng, Ebo Tawiah, all PNDC members, secretaries of state and members of the diplomatic corps.

'Arafat Calls U.S. 'Aggressor'

AB172034 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, has said although the imperialist forces are trying to use state terrorism to frighten the progressive forces, greater unity, steadfastness, and perfect coordination on the part of the forces of progress would put an end to imperialist maneuvers. He described the United States as the real aggressor against the Palestinian people. This is because the Americans are using the Israelis to fulfill their dream of controlling the Middle East. According to Mr 'Arafat, the dream of the United States to smash the PLO has been defeated. He declared: The Americans thought they can eliminate the PLO. This resulted in the longest Arab-Israeli war. They realized that after 88 days that they can't. On negotiations for a Palestinian state, Mr 'Arafat repeated that he holds the gun in one hand and an olive branch in another. He expressed the PLO's total support for the liberation movements in southern Africa.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Four Accused of Coup Plot Die of 'Illness'

NC172056 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Bissau, June 17 (AFP) — Four people accused of taking part in an attempt to overthrow the government of the West African state of Guinea Bissau last November have died in prison "of illness," state prosecutor Joseph Turpin said here on Tuesday. Mr. Turpin, quoted by the Guinea-Bissau news agency ANG, also said the trial of all the surviving accused in the plot — which was unmasked on November 7 with the arrest of the country's second-in-command, Colonel Paulo Correia — opened here on June 5.

He named the dead prisoners as:

— Agostinho Gomes, who died on May 1, from what was said to be "heart trouble".

— Major Bengate Nabiate, a former member of the ruling Council of State and alternate politburu member in the ruling African Independence Party of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde. He was said to have died on February 12 from "long-term blood pressure problems, for which he was treated abroad several times, mainly in the Soviet Union."

— Fode Na Bitna, deceased on April 29 from a "clot on the lungs."

— Joao Zacarias Antonio Pereira, who succumbed on June 1 "to a long illness which suddenly worsened."

A fifth alleged plotter, Joao da Silva, former secretary of state for youth and sport, was shot dead by prison guards last November when he reportedly threatened them with an iron bar during an escape attempt.

Mr. Turpin said the bodies of the four prisoners who died recently would be returned to their next-of-kin for burial.

He added that two other suspects, Antonio Biacabye and Banhate N'Chaso, were in hospital, respectively suffering from high blood pressure and anaemia. They were in satisfactory condition, he added. The trial of the remaining accused opened on June 5 with a formal reading of charges. There was a second session on Monday, he said. Several senior officers, including Colonels Pedro Ramos and Mhasse Na Bera, former military police chief Major Tagme Na Wacthan and the former head of the president's civilian office, Binhanquerem Nachanda, are among the accused. There are seven judges, five of them members of the military, and the accused have full access to legal advice, Mr. Turpin said. He was unable to say when the verdict would be given.

The November 14 attempted coup was announced a month later by President Joao Bernardo Vieira, who said that the plotters had intended to blow him up in the central town of Bafata during a speech to mark the fifth anniversary of his own seizure of power.

ANGOLA

KUP Reports 97 MPLA Soldiers Killed 14 Jun

MB180712 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 18 June (KUP) — Ninety seven MPLA troops belonging to the 43d Brigade were killed in an attack carried out by UNITA forces near the source of the Luia river in northeastern Lunda Province, a military source reported yesterday. According to the source, the battle took place on 14 June. The UNITA forces also injured many MPLA soldiers, seized several secret documents on the FAPLA offensive in northeastern Angola near the border with Zaire, and captured large quanties of war materiel.

Says Spys Cripple Economy

MB170900 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 17 Jun (KUP) — Despite MPLA Government's constant launches of spy networks aimed at disrupting guerrilla activities, in fact clandestine operations are succeeding in crippling the economy, Huambo City correspondent said in a news dispatch recently.

The report says that government agents of DISA [State Security of Bureau] and MISE [Ministry of State Security] charged to detect UNITA urban guerrillas are given the now scarce foodstuffs, clothes and money in order to encourage them to carry out their work. The same agents are also given money and clothes to corrupt the hungry who loiter streets in the town to become agents by force. Since the beginning of the years, at least twenty-four of the spies have been captured by UNITA.

Over the past few months, several factories have closed down due to difficulties of transportation of raw materials and sabotaging of machine by workers. In one of the recent attacks by UNITA gurrillas, Huambo's Hotel Roma was destroyed, killing sixteeen foreigners which included Romanians, Cubans and Portuguese nationals. Meanwhile, thousands of captured villagers who MPLA wanted to isolate from UNITA have now swollen the ranks of destitute and unemployed and are now reported to have formed armed gangs engaged in robbery.

BOTSWANA

President's Office Statement on RSA 'Aggression'

MB171546 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 17Jun 86

[Text] Gaborone, June 17, SAPA — The office of the Botswana president has issued a statement condemning "the repeated acts of unprovoked aggression carried out by the Government of South Africa against Botswana and its citizens". The statement followed a raid on a house in Gaborone on Saturday [14 June] in which a woman, Miss Mmatsela Polokelo, 26, was killed and two other Batswanas injured.

Those injured included a 12-year-old girl who underwent emergency surgery to remove three bullets. The girl's condition was this morning said to be improving. The other person injured in the incident is Mr John Rantao, who is reported to be recovering well.

The Botswana statement said: "There is no doubt that this cold-blooded attack on unsuspecting Botswana citizens was carried out by the agents of the South African Government.

"The Government of Botswana strongly condemns the repeated acts of unprovoked aggression carried out by the Government of South Africa against Botswana and her citizens.

"These acts of aggression are particularly deplorable when considered against the background of Botswana's well-known policy of peaceful coexistence with South Africa, whose policy of apartheid she deeply detests."

Foreign Minister Chiepe Says RSA Behind Attack

MB161607 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 16 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Though the South Africans deny it, the Botswana Government claims there has been another commando raid on a house in Gaborone. A total of one person was killed in the attack last night and two others injured. On the line to Gaborone, Julian Marshall asked Foreign Minister Gaositwe Chiepe what had happened.

[Begin recording] [Chiepe] Soon after 0800, between 0815 and 0830, four men wearing balaclavas pushed their way into a house in which a family was, and shot ... [changes thought] started shooting at people inside. They killed one person who was a visitor and inJured a 12-year-old schoolgirl, — she is critical in hospital — and injured another person who was running out of the house. All these people are Botswana citizens. The house belongs to a Botswana citizen.

[Marshall] And ...
[Chiepe, interrupting] And then they disappeared into a vehicle which was waiting about 200 meters away from the house.

[Marshall] How were the attackers dressed?
[Chiepe] The only thing we've been told was that they had covered their faces. They wore balaclavas.

[Marshall] But what makes you so certain that South Africa was responsible?
[Chiepe] We ... [changes thought] Of course, I am sure it is the South Africans. They are accustomed to attacking without any reason whatsoever. In the past, they have attacked before scheduled meetings. This time they there wasn't even a scheduled meeting and no warning. [end recording]

LESOTHO

'Large Group' of South Africans Leaves for Harare

MB171915 Johannesburg Doemstic Service in English

900 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Our correspondent in Maseru reports that a large group of South Africans, including members of the ANC, the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and the Black Consciousness Movement, have left Maseru for Harare. He says that from there they will be resettled in Zambia, Kenya, and Tanzania. The group includes the former representative of the ANC in Lesotho, (Josetha Ndlovu).

SOUTH AFRICA

Government, Media Analyze State of Emergency

Nel Interviewed

MB171332 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel in Pretoria by Reek Robinson in Johannesburg on the "Network" program presented jointly with Ruda Landman — live]

[Text] [Landman] The state of emergency is 5 days old, and this is the evening of Soweto Day, the 10th anniversary of the 1976 unrest. To consider the present situation and the effect of the state of emergency, we invited Mr Louis Nel, deputy information minister, to our Pretoria studio.

[Robinson] Good evening, Mr Nel, and welcome to our Pretoria studio. Mr Nel, the general expectation in the country was that we would have a fair amount of problems today, but this does not seem to have happened. How would you sum up the situation?
[Nel] Up to this moment there have been very few incidents of unrest throughout the country, but many thousands of blacks did not report for work today. The figure for the stayaway differs from area to area, however. In certain areas, like Pretoria and Johannesburg, the figure is very high, more than 90 percent. In other areas it is much lower, 20 percent and less.

[Robinson] Would you say that those who stayed away were sending a political (?message) to the government by their action?
[Nel] Well, we know that Soweto Day is an important day but a public opinion poll was never conducted on how blacks feel about Soweto Day. I am convinced that many of those who stayed away today did so because they wanted to commemorate Soweto Day, but others stayed away because they were intimidated into staying away, because they were afraid that they would be attacked or assaulted. Others stayed away because they had no choice. Their employers had closed businesses for the day and therefore they were at home. It is also important to note that the stayaway figures differ from area to area and this stayaway percentage difference corresponds to the extent of intimidation found in each area. In other words, where there was less intimidation and where we know there was less intimidation the stayaway figure was less than in areas where intimidation was higher.

[Robinson] Have you received any reports of intimidation today?
[Nel] There were minor incidents of intimidation but not large-scale intimidation. We must remember that people stayed away because they feared what would happen to them. Intimidation had already taken place and that is why many of them did not report to work.

[Robinson] Mr Nel, according to government statements, in the past the ANC was expected today to begin a campaign of its so-called people's war. Is there any indication that the ANC — even to a lesser extent — has already successfully begun with such plans or not?
[Nel] That is correct that the ANC had said that a large-scale unrest campagin should begin in South Africa today, indeed a people's war, that they had decided to propagandize this day 16 June and have already done so throughout the world. They have indeed succeeded in arousing sympathy but one thing is certain and that is that they have not succeeded in their aim of beginning a revolutionary war today. Today was a relatively calm day. It is clear that these plans have backfired and I am sure that tonight there are going to be a few disappointed leaders in Lusaka.

[Robinson] But is it not possible that these plans could be implemented later?
[Nel] It is always possible, you are absolutely correct, but the government is fully prepared.
[Robinson] Mr Nel, notwithstanding the fact that the situation was reasonably calm, there were meetings abroad today among Western countries, for example in Europe, where sanctions against South Africa were being planned. Do you regard this in a serious light? Do you believe that sanctions could be imposed?
[Nel] Sanctions are always serious and there are already limited sanctions against South Africa. Further sanctions will be imposed on South Africa. We know the Western world is going to do it. The question is to what extent and how effective they will be, but one thing we must understand very clearly: if sanctions are imposed on South Africa and they are effective, then it will totally destroy the economies of Lesotho, Swaziland, and Botswana which are dependent to a great extent on South Africa for their existence. Sanctions would cause tremendous damage to the economies of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire, and Malawi. Sooner or later, this realization will dawn on Western leaders, that sanctions cannot be applied totally but only to a certain extent. The Western world cannot afford this.

[Robinson] Is the government trying to make the Western world realize this?
[Nel] Very definitely. The message is being continuously conveyed to them and it is also being conveyed by our foreign missions to the Western countries. It is basically one of the motivations of the British prime minister, why she is opposed to sanctions. She says the effect of sanctions on the other blacks in southern African states must be carefully considered.

[Robinson] Mr Nel, one of the reasons put forward by government for the state of emergency being introduced was that reform cannot take place in a situation of instability. Must one deduce

from this that during the duration of the state of emergency no reform will take place?
[Nel] During the period of the state of emergency here will be more stability than before. The whole aim of the state of emergency is to create more stability, and if we look at the extensive planning by revolutionaries for today and realize to what extent those plans have misfired as a result of strong security force actions, then we realize to what extent the state of emergency has already contributed to stability in South Africa. Stability, as a result of this state of emergency's stricter conditions, stability, as a result of the application of the state of emergency, will allow the government to begin negotiation with recognized black leaders more quickly, thereby giving impetus to reform.

[Robinson] Mr Nel, there are othe people who say that government wants to show an iron fist with this state of emergency and nothing else.
[Nel] There should be doubt that it is a demonstration of force. We must remember that the ANC and its supporters have committed themselves to revolutionary violence. This is a violent threat. They want to overthrow the government with force. Therefore the iron fist is necessary in the circumstances, if we take into consideration that prominent members of the South African Communist Party have influential positions within the ANC leadership. It is clear that the government had to show an iron fist indeed. This was a show of force on the part of the government but a show of force with a purpose. We have shown force for the sake of peace.

[Robinson] Mr Nel, South Africa is going through a difficult period right now and the general feeling is that people are pessimistic. What is your view?
[Nel] Naturally we have problems and it is correct to say that the whole world is focusing attention on South Africa's problems, but we do not want to live with these problems forever. We are prepared to tackle these problems honestly and openly. We are prepared to do what is necessary to solve our problems. We know that excuses do not impress anyone. The state president and the government are dedicated to the nation and will always keep their promise.

[Robinson] Thank you, Mr Nel, for joining us on "Network".
[Nel] Thank you.

BUSINESS DAY Ponders Restrictions

MB161739 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jun 86 p 4

[Column by Ken Owen]

[Text] South Africa is today a country without a free press, without the rule of law, without the full protection of the courts, and without the basic human rights to speak freely, to assemble, or to protest.

Whether it is also a country without a future the coming months will tell.

At least one of the emergency regulations, that which permits the minister of law and order to seize or close publications that in his opinion contain information deterimental to public order, takes SA across the line that separates authoritarian from totalitarian societies.

It imposes control on thought and knowledge.

Happily, the state of emergency is a temporary, abnormal condition. To cast doubt on that is, in terms of the emergency regulations issued last week, an offence punishable by a fine of up to R20 000 and/or 10 years imprisonment.

To undermine the confidence of the public that the emergency will end is to commit an offence.

Therefore, it is possibly illegal, if one correctly understands the deputy minister of information, Louis Nel, to apply to our situation such classical dicta as Lord Acton's — that power corrupts — if the implication is that emergency powers might become an end in themselves.

Similarly, it may well be an offence to compare this state of emergency with the state of emergency declared by Ian Smith in Rhodesia in 1965, which emergency still exists after 21 years. No such comparison is possible.

While the emergency lasts, however long or short the period, it is an offence to incite any person to resist or oppose the government or any official "in connection with" measures adopted in terms of the emergency regulations.

The language, like much of the language of the emergency regulations, is unclear, but it appears to mean that officials must be obeyed if they act within the regulations.

In terms of these regulations, people may be arrested without warrant, detained without trial, held incommunicado and interrogated. It is an offence to identify such a person without permission. If another Steve Biko or Neil Aggett were to be detained today, his fate might never be known.

The police may, under the regulations, order people to leave places or to stay in them, close any business or factory, put people under house arrest, forbid them to drive cars or ride buses. They can enter any premises and search or seize vehicles, aircraft, vessels, objects or receptacles.

To take, without permission, pictures of the security forces in their efforts to maintain public order is an offence, and the police may issue orders forbidding the dissemination of news or comment about the conduct of any policeman or soldier in mantaining public order or ending the emergency.

It is an offence, unless permission is obtained, to make a drawing of a riot, to take a picture of damaged property, to make a sound recording of the killing of any person, or to photograph a strike or boycott. It is similarly an offence to publish a picture of riot damage that occurred before the state of emergency.

Parliamentary privilege survives, as does the privilege of the courts, where, in at least one recent case, a video recording has been produced as evidence of wrongful behaviour by the police.

As a result, it will be possible to report court proceedings freely, but there may be less photographic or recorded evidence before the court.

The regulations forbid publication of subversive statements but, judging from comments made by Nel, it may be possible to publish subversive statements made by President Reagan or Margaret Thatcher or even Dr David Owen without being prosecuted.

But this is by way of grace and favour, and a subversive statement that might be made by Rev Jesse Jackson (a "rabble-rouser"), or the *GUARDIAN*, or Bishop Desmond Tutu or Ds [Reverend] Nico Smith or Ds Johan Heyns, would bring punishment. Each of these examples has been specifically raised in discussion and judged to be illegal.

Therefore, a call for sanctions by Thatcher (which would have serious consequences in undermining public morale) would, it appears, be a publishable subversive statement; the same call by an obscure local cleric whose indignation got the better of him would, if published, be a serious, punishable offence.

Newspapers are greatly at risk. They may be closed down by the minister for publishing anything that, in his opinion, constitutes a subversive statement. If the minister is wrong, he is indemnified by the regulation against any court action for damages that may be suffered by the newspaper. What is a subversive statement? The regulations contain a definition of a subversive statement which, according to Nel, is intended to be very wide. It is not an easy definition to understand, and some newspaper editors find it quite impossible to understand.

It is important for newspaper to recognise subversive statements, but not easy. A cartoon may be a subversive statement. So may a lithograph or a sound recording or a girlie magazine.

The regulations do give some pointers. A statement is subversive if it promotes the objects of an unlawful organisation. Hence it becomes important to know the objects of unlawful organisations.

Since it is not among the objects of the ANC to have itself unbanned, a statement calling for the unbanning of the ANC would appear not to be subversive.

It would also be possible to call for the release of Nelson Mandela on the grounds that the ANC did not want him released, but if the ANC did seek his release it would no longer be possible to say so.

A subversive statement is also one which incites people to take part in an unlawful strike, or any boycott (lawful or unlawful), or any unlawful demonstration or protest or gathering or civil disobedience.

The pitfalls in interpreting these provisions are many. One offical view, not binding, is that criticism is permissible, but criticism which aims to persuade somebody to do something is incitement. Stayaways are boycotts, but to stay away from work, for example, is not necessarily a boycott.

These regulations, according to Nel, are intended to be wide but not so wide as to prevent newspapers from informing the public about what is happening, nor are they intended to put before the public only information emanating from government itself.

To assist newspapers to publish the news, the Information Department will hold one, or more likely two, news conferences a day. The police have been forbidden to make any statements.

Already the Information Department is having difficulty in dealing with the volume of requests for verification of information, and newspapers have been asked not to flood it with queries based on mere rumour.

In any event, the Department will not identify detainees. Some comfort may be had from the assurance that it is not a breach of the regulations to say that a person is not in detention.

The first comment to be made about this situation is the obvious one, officially conceded, that while these regulations are in force no normal democratic life can exist.

The second is that, in classical political theory, the longer they exist, the greater will be the temptation to make them permanent.

The theory holds that citizens deprived of access to the courts, and of habeas corpus, tend to lose respect for the administration of justice and to seek redress elsewhere, sometimes in "people's courts".

Deprived of the means of free expression, they tend to daub opinions on walls, or circulate their views in underground publications, in what the Soviets call Samisdat.

Deprived of the right of assembly, they tend to turn to conspiracy, and deprived of a sense that just rule is achievable by peaceful means, they tend to construct justifications for violence or to appeal to external allies.

These, however, are long-term political dangers. None of them has so far happened. If they do, it will be an offence to say so. At that point, presumably, the abnormal will have become the norm.

Opposition Leaders Speak Against Emergency

Tambo: Possible Massacres

LD171506 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The African National Congress, the ANC, considers the national strike [in South Africa 16 June] has been a great success in spite of the government's efforts to make it fail. ANC President Oliver Tambo, in Paris for the United Nations conference on sanctions against the Pretoria regime, believes that massacres might moreover have been carried out; he is in the process of attempting to verify his information. Oliver Tambo in any event is one of the stars of the Paris meeting taking place at the UNESCO headquarters, where we join Carmen Baader:

[Baader] The delegates stood and lengthily applauded the uncon-

tested star of the conference. Oliver Tambo had prepared a sober speech for the occasion, but one which was extremely accusing toward Pretoria and its allies. He showed himself to be a diplomat, weighing up the exact significance of each word, of each inflection. It is certain that victory is approaching but when and at what price? The ANC president posed this question directly, stating immediately afterward that the reply was in the hands of the international community. Oliver Tambo very rapidly went into a higher gear and set down his own certainties: it is unquestionable that the (?consensus) is irreversible. One of the tangible proofs advanced for this by the ANC leader is yesterday's strike, the greatest strike ever known in the country's history, he went on to say. Convinced that the violence can only increase, Oliver Tambo then stated simply: We have learned to look the facts in the face; we must be ready for the necessary sacrifice.

Well, how have we come to this? How have we reached this point of no return? The president of the ANC replied: We wished, hoped, to liberate the country from tyranny by peaceful means, including by negotiation, but that was not possible. The logical conclusion is that the struggle is going to intensify.

There was a scarely noticeable pause in the speech, which was used to advantage by Oliver Tambo the better to point an accusing finger at those who support a regime that stands in the way of democracy. There is still time to help the black South Africans, he stated, but only comprehensive support to the ANC and the other liberation movements from the Western countries will have any effect. The struggle is inseparable from sanctions, which are essential.

Suzman: Regime Has Not Learned

MB161458 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1431 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excepts] Cape Town, June 16, SAPA — Unrest and violence would not be dispelled by tough security measures, Mrs Helen Suzman, said today. She and the leader of the Progessive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, addressed a "citizens rally" in the Cape Town City Hall.

"It is clear the government has learnt nothing from experience," Mrs Suzman said. She recounted her experience of having "ringside seat at every similar occasion to the one inflicted on South Africa at present." She was in Parliament at the time of the Sharpeville tragedy when 69 people died and 178 were wounded by police during a pass law demonstration.

"Right now in Parliament, 26 years later, we are abolishing the pass laws and Nationalist speakers are telling us what a mistake it was ever to have imposed then." This time the regulations were even more ferocious than those applied last time, she said. The indemnity clause which indemnified any official against criminal or civil proceedings, was broadened to include such actions already instituted. Restrictions on the media were considerably tightened. "The result will be rumours unlimited and so we have come the full circle with the declaration of the third state of emergency."

It was clear the government had not learned from experience. "The key to stability and peace lies in socio-economic conditions that are acceptable to the majority of our citizens and the exercise of political rights by all those citizens is the only way to determine whether socio-economic conditions are in fact acceptable," Mrs Suzman said.

Comments on 180-Day Detention

MB161645 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 16, SAPA — The wording of the Internal Security Amendment Bill implied that a person could be re-arrested after completing a 180-day terms of detention under the measure, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) said today. Moving that the House go into committee on the bill, she said that under a previous 90-day detention clause people had been held for up to two years. There was no point in limiting detention to 180 days if the object was not to ensure that no one was held longer than that without being brought to trial.

Mrs Suzman said she was proposing the House go into committee because there had been no discussions in the standing committee on proposed amendments to the bill. The minister had given an assurance that matters dealt with in the amendments would be included in the regulations for detainees issued by the minister of justice. Among these were that a detainees next-of-kin would be informed when he was detained and where he was held.

However, Mrs Suzman said, she had "doubts about that". She had proposed that people detained without trial under the 180-day clause be given the same treatment as awaiting-trial prisoners, which was very different to that under the old Section 50 14-day detention clause or under the emergency regulations "last time around". "Will the minister not be prepared to see this done for a person who can be held for up to six months?"

The bill, Mrs Suzman said, would be a permanent feature of South African law. "When the state of emergency is lifted it will still be on the statute book."

Emergency Helping Rebels

MB171305 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jun 86 p 4

[Report by Simon Barber in Washington]

[Text] As this is written on Thursday evening there is a distinct cracking noise emanating from the State Department. It is more than Dr Chester Crocker and his men snapping their pencils in frustration. It is the sound of a cherished belief - that punitive economic sanctions against SA are counter-productive, possibly even dangerous - finally beginning to disintegrate.

The belief is decaying not because it is untrue, but because circumstances no longer permit it to be held. State President Botha, acting from a wisdom so deep that only he can fathom it, may finally have blown away not his own feet — for they have

long been mutilated stumps - but the legs of anyone who hoped he and his government might one day let reason prevail in his benighted country.

By the account of its own officials, the Reagan administration feared the worst for June 16. Yet the worst turned out to be not bad enough. A last tattered vestige of optimism prevented anyone here from thing that the State of Emergency would be reimposed on such a grand, nationwide scale.

When the first hints that this was going to happen started filtering in last Wednesday, there was genuine surprise at the State Department. And then as the round-up began, angry, impotent despair. Botha, in the view of those who make U.S. policy, has cried "havoc"; in a manner entirely appropriate to the speech from Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* from which that cliche is drawn.

One thinks in particular of Mark Anthony's immortal prophecy: "Blood and destruction shall be so in use/and dreadful objects so familiar/that mothers shall but smile when they behold/their infants quartered with hands of war." The Reagan administration remains convinced that the withdrawal of U.S. capital and investment and embargoes on trade with SA will hasten the fulfilment of that prophecy.

But Botha is giving it no choice. Indeed, he has made clear that he fully expects the West to take such actions, and that he does not mind. As he told Parliament (and any American watching his speech live on the Cable News Network): "The implications and the price ... have been taken into account." In fact, he almost dared his international audience to go ahead and make his day as he sneered: "The call for sanctions presently heard in the United States of America is a cynical political move to buy black votes ..."

This might have been true of a few politicians early last year, but perhaps Botha has yet to learn of the Bill of Rights or the Constitution or the fact the Americans have certain, rather deeply held, ideals - among them equality before the law and the right to vote. He might also consider that "buying" black votes is not, in America, necessarily an act of cynicism.

But then, Botha has lately made a habit of insulting the U.S. and its government - pretending, for example, that U.S. air strikes on Libya and SA raids on its neighbours are one and the same. This is the sort of odious selfrighteous comparison that is made by Radio Moscow.

The problem, as he evidently sees it, is that the outside world does not understand. One wonders, after listening to his speech, whether he himself does. From this distance, certainly, his logic fails to make any sense.

The vast majority of black SA, he argued to Parliament and the world, was peaceable, moderate and terrorised by revolutionary communist-inspired "necklace" artists: it had to be protected in order to be allowed to evolve, sorry, enjoy the benefits of evolutionary change.

Now even if one accepts that evolutionary change is genuinely under way, and that this vast complacent majority in fact exists, one still has to question whether the security apparatus is providing the kind of protection the posited majority craves.

The protection Botha is so generously offering is, shall we say, just a trifle indiscriminant. Paradoxically, and as Botha ought to know full well from reading his revelatory captured SA Communist Party (SAPC) [as published] document, the only people who really seem to want the good services of the army and police are the "comrades," whose agenda needs all the white barbarity it can get.

The security forces are the oxygen in whose absence the fire the "comrades" are successfully stoking cannot properly burn. Without it, the "comrades" would find recruitment and the stimulation of riots considerably tougher.

Furthermore, the evisceration and torching of fellow blacks would not have half the impact on the "liberal bourgeoisie" that it now has, because it would be far harder to pin directly on the apartheid regime.

The truth which Botha so resolutely refuses to understand - even when it is staring him in the face in the document he is using to justifly his folly - is that by imposing the new State of Emergency he is doing everything the revolutionaries could ever ask of him. No amount of repression can ever control them because they feed on it.

'Outdoing' the Kremlin

MB170651 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2216 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 16, SAPA — There was probably less freedom in South Africa today than in communist Russia, Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) said today. Speaking in second reading debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill, he said government MP's who doubted this should scrutinise the emergency regulations, compare them with what was happening behind the Iron Curtain and then decide which was more contemptuous of individual freedom.

For the vast majority of South Africans, what the state president had on Friday implied would be the consequences of a communist takeover were already reality in this country — but in the name of the National Party government. People commonly associated things like contempt for the rights of individuals, their arbitrary removal from society and the muzzling of the press with a communist regime. "But these things are what's happening now," he said.

Mr Swart said the government was "outdoing the gentlemen of the Kremlin". "This is the state to which this government has reduced the country through its denial of meaningful rights to people." He said the PFP wished to express its horror at the car bomb blast in Durban at the weekend and to record its sympathy for the families of those who had lost their lives and for those who had suffered injury. This sort of tragedy was more and more becoming a part of everyday life in South Africa.

It was the result of a building-up of resentment and hostility created by government attitudes and policies over decades. Legislation such as the bill would in no way better the situation. It gave the police "frightening" power to limit people's democratic freedoms. It was "a further ghastly chapter in the nightmare of events that are striking at the very root of our existence as a Western civilisation". No one would have much faith in any assurances the minsiter might give on the treatment of detainees.

Further Reportage of Results of Emergency, Stayaway

Press Tours Soweto

MB171513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1509 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 17, SAPA — Local and foreign newsmen were taken on a tour of Soweto today by the Bureau for Information. No unrest was observed from behind the two mesh-protected police buses in which the journalists were driven around. Residents walking around the streets looked at the passing buses impassively. No black power salutes were given or slogans shouted.

The group of 20 newsmen had been flown to Protea police station in two Puma helicopters from Swartkop air base near Pretoria. The tour included Rockville, Diepkloof, Orlando, Orlando West, Dube, Mofolo village — an area of shacks — and White City. Police accompanied the reporters in the buses, which did not make any stops. TV crews shot the stark difference in appearance between the brownish Soweto and the lush northern suburbs of Johannesburg as the helicopters flew over these areas.

Natal Schools Report

MB171536 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Natal's education authorities have accused white parents of using June 16th as a bonus school holiday. According to reports, some Natal Schools had a 50 percent stayaway, while others reported about a third of their pupils were not at school. Education authorities are said to have called for reports explaining the stayaway, and is implied that action may be taken against teachers who did not report for work.

East London Reports

MB171032 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0042 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] East London, June 7, SAPA — There was an estimated 95 percent stayaway from work in East London today, the secretary for the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr Jock Allison, said. The president of the Border Chamber of industries, Mr John Rrick, said he could not comment as he had not been in touch with other industrialists.

The South African Transport Service ran as scheduled today although trains were empty, the regional manager of the eastern Cape region, Mr Louis du Toit, said. The area manager of the northern division of the CTC Bus Company, Mr G.J. van den Heever, said a bus had been stoned in Zwelitsha and many buses were not filled to capacity. He said that about 45 percent of the employees showed up for work and 30 trips were cut from the normal schedule.

The area manager of the southern division (Mdantsane, Duncan Village and East London), Mr D. Odendaal, said the demand was down and this morning only 25 of the 231 buses normally used for peak service operated with a half-load average capacity. More than 90 percent of the staff had turned up for work.

Mdantsane was reported to be quiet today. Shops were closed but the Magistrates Courts were open, although all cases were postponed and the courts closed earlier than ususal.

Cape Town Reports

MB171022 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2307 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 16, SAPA — In Cape Town 37 percent of workers did not report for work today, according to a spokesman from the Labour Monitoring Group of the Sociology Department at the University of Cape Town. According to the spokeswoman 78 percent of "African" workers did not report for work and 26 percent of "coloured" workers. The sector hardest hit by the stayaway was the construction industry where a 64 percent absenteeism was reported. Thirty-four percent of workers stayed away in the manufacturing sector and 39 percent in retail, commerce and catering.

The statistics were tabulated from a sample of 76 firms employing 43,300 "African", 23,800 "coloured" and 5,500 "African" [as received] workers. She said that in the areas where Congress of South African Trade Unions organised the stayaway it was relatively high at 34 percent.

Managers were over-all sympathetic and none of the employers interviewed dismissed workers who did not report for work. She said 89 percent of employers adopted a "no pay, no panalty" attitude and 47 percent of employers felt that workers had the right to a paid holiday on June 16.

PE Stayaway 'Complete'

MB170917 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0107 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, June 17, SAPA — A survey conducted by the Industrial Relations Unit at the University of Port Elizabeth today showed that the stayaway by African Workers in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage was complete. Port Elizabeth respondents canvassed in the survey reported a 100 per cent stayaway by their workforce, while 98.5 per cent of Uitenhage's workforce stayed at home.

The eight-man labour monitoring group found in their telephonic survey of 90 firms in the area that for coloured people the stayaway was 34 per cent effective in Port Elizabeth and 71 per cent in Uitenhage. They further found that stayaways were

strongest where COSATU (The Congress of South African Trade Unions) played an organizational role.

A total of 83 percent of the management sample surveyed had adopted the "no work, no pay" strategy, whereas 9 percent had treated it as paid holiday and others were still thinking about it. No one admitted to having dismissed any workers. Asked what they thought had kept workers away today 54 percent of management felt it was intimidation, 35 percent cited solidarity and the remaining 22 percent said it had been a combination of the two.

No buses ran from Port Elizabeth's townships, hardly anyone left the townships, and no township telephones (including those of the Dora Nginza hospital in New Brighton) were functioning until late this afternoon.

Mr Carl Coetzer, managing director of PE [Port Elizabeth] tramways, said today the company provided a bus service where it was needed, and because no one was coming out of the township, buses were not running from there. Meanwhile, a spokesman for the post office in Port Elizabeth said the telephone division had experienced "technical problems". Contact was made with township residents at about 4:45 this afternoon.

A spokesman for the Port Elizabeth municipality, the largest employer of Africans in the city, said no labourers had turned up for work, but essential services were functioning. All the major chain stores in the city were affected.

The district manager for OK Bazaars, Mr Maurice Hardwich, said today the stayaway as it affected his company had been "so to say, 100 percent." However, operations had not been affected, he said. Although some coloured staff had not arrived for work in Uitenhage, all had turned up in Port Elizabeth. "We have contingency plans like the re-shuffling of workers and in some cases a minimal amount of casual workers have been employed. We have been talking to the shop stewards and there are strong indications that the stayaway will only last one day," Mr Hardwich said.

Pick N Pay outlets in the eastern Cape were "operating normally" today although the majority of African workers did not report for duty, a spokesman said.

'Ghostly Silence'

MB171018 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2149 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 16, SAPA — A ghostly silence fell over many Cape Flats townships this morning as tyres burnt in minor incidents in Woodstock, Mitchells Plain and Bonteheuwel. Early morning motorists on the eastern boulevard were alarmed to see flames curl from a Woodstock pedestrian bridge where tyres burnt briefly before being extinguished.

Three people were injured in separate stonings of buses. Buses transporting workers along Klipfontein Raod were stoned early in the morning, and Cape Town journalists on the bus reported two people injured. An unidentified man was sligthly injured when a bus was stoned in Cornflower Street, Bridgetown, at about 7:10pm, and windows of other buses were broken in stone-throwing incidents in Athlone and Mitchells Plain.

Streets were deserted and shops locked up in Athlone Central Belgravia and Thornton Raods (Athlone), Rylands, Mountview, hanover Park, Manenberg, Bonteheuwel, Valhalla Park, Elsies River and Mitchells Plain.

The peninsula's black townships were reported by workers to be quiet but "very tense."

A spokesman for city tramways confirmed bus stonings in Mitchells Plain and Athlone but described damage as being "to windows only." A cafe was open in Mountview, a Fish and Chips Shop in Manenberg, and in Elsies River a cafe and a bakery were open.

Most of the closed shops had signs in the windows which said: "We will be closed on June 16," or "We will close on Soweto Day, June 16." Very few people were on the streets in any of the areas, and in Bonteheuwel, the remains of a burning tyre barricade were seen smouldering.

Press Restrictions Enforced, Expanded

Apply to Homelands

MB180642 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0346 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 18, SAPA — Publishing news on the actions of the police forces of the "self-governing territories" has been outlawed. This is one of several implications of a proclamation made by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, published in the Government Gazette in Pretoria yesterday.

The meaning of the term "force" has been widened to include a police force of a "self-governing territory" and the SA Police acting under the "control" of the governments of these territories. The application of the term "subversive statement" was also made to apply to statements appertaining to the governments of self-governing territories within South Africa.

It would therefore now be illegal to "incite" resistance or opposition to these governments or their officials. Section 10 of Regulation 3, which provides for the barring of access to detainees or information regarding them, was modified to make the governments of self-governing territories privy to such information. It was also proclaimed yesterday that the orders which the commissioner of police may issue in terms of Regulation 7 May, "where applicable" be published in the "official gazette" of a self-governing territory. The commissioner has already used the extensive provisions of Regulation 7 to ban news coverage of the actions of the security forces and to bar journalists from unrest areas.

Possibly some orders issued in terms of this regulation may not be published. The Bureau for Information failed to provide clarity on this yesterday, and has repeatedly stated that it would not interpret the regulations for the media. The media have not

yet been supplied with substantial information regarding the state of affairs, the possible existence, and repercussions of states of emergency in the "self-governing territories."

It is generally difficult to obtain information from their governments, while the inclusion of their police forces in the term "forces" precludes much news coverage of those regions.

Mr Botha also yesterday proclaimed a provision as to how copies of the *WEEKLY MAIL* and Sowetan newspapers which had been seized last Friday may be disposed of. These "shall be dealt with in accordance with directions issued from time to time, either generally or with reference to any particular case, by the minister (of law and order) or a person authorised thereto by him," the amended Regulation 11 states.

The governments of self-governing territories are also now included under the "limitation of liability" provisions afforded by Regulation 16, indemnifying them from certain criminal and civil proceedings, according to the proclamation.

Restrictions on SOWETAN

MB171155 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1116 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 17, SAPA — Reporters from the *SOWETAN* newspaper were today prevented from covering a sports story in Soweto because of the emergency regulations. The paper's news editor, Mr Thami Mazwai, told SAPA a team of sports reporters wanted to interview a sports personality in the township. A woman reporter with them who wanted to do a report on launderettes, now sprouting around shopping complexes in the township, was also unable to do her story. The commissioner of police issued an order yesterday, preventing journalists from being in a black residential area for the purpose of reporting.

Winnie Mandela Interviewed on Sanctions, Soweto Day

PA180311 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Radio Havana Cuba has been granted a telephone interview with Winnie Mandela, the wife of the South African leader Nelson Mandela, who has been in jail for almost a quarter of a century. Today, we offer you an excerpt of that interview in which Winnie Mandela first gives her opinion as to whether or not a total commercial embargo against South Africa would help to end with apartheid.

[Begin Mandela recording; in English with superimposed Spanish translation] Undoubtedly, that is the sole peaceful door that is open for us.

From the beginning, we were a peaceful people. Up until the sixties the African National Congress had not revolted against its oppressors. Up to that time, we, the blacks, tolerated the racism that existed in the country. We tolerated the worst insult that a human being can endure, the insult to human dignity, one of the most basic violations of human rights.

But it is obvious that the regime was not willing to change that policy. However, it is also obvious that we could not bear the humiliation of living oppressed by the racist minority any longer. Therefore, we decided to take the unavoidable road of the armed struggle. We decided not to turn the other cheek. We have been abused too much throughout these years. The government not only attacked individuals, it also literally occupied our towns and unleashed a terrible violence never known before in the world.

We do not see any choice for a peaceful solution other than the application of measures which strangle the regime economically and isolate it completely. Let the foreign companies not be an obstacle in our struggle. Let them not finance the floodshed. Let them not finance the armament with which the regime kills us each day. Each time that we bury one of our dead, each time we pick up our brothers fallen on the streets, we know that the main allies of the bloodshed are the governments of the United States and Great Britain.

I do not think that at this point, there is a better choice than the economic sanctions against the regime, but they should all be compulsory. In that way, the racist minority will be forced to kneel down. The drop of the rand, the national currency was a telling lesson for our oppressors. For the first time, we saw the white South Africans react against the country's oppression, simply because their pockets were also affected. [end recording]

Finally, we asked Winnie Mandela about the 10th anniversary of the barbarity against the children in Soweto, commemorated at the time the struggle is strengthening. Specifically, we asked her about the meaning of the international solidarity movement for the South African people.

[Begin Mandela in English with superimposed Spanish translation] If we had not had the brotherly and solidaristic support of all of mankind, I think that the immorality of the racist regime would have hardly been known. One of the main reasons for continuing our struggle against apartheid is that we know that the most conscientious part of the international community is on our side. [end recording]

President Botha Discusses Cabinet Committee on Blacks

MB171341 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1338 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The special cabinet committee to consider the position of blacks outside the national states would not be dismantled when the proposed statutory council for blacks was established, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Replying to a question from Prof Nic Olivier (*PFP Nominated*) he said the committee, appointed in February 1983, was still in existence. It was chaired by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and included among its members the ministers of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee and of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

It discussed a wide range of subjects including legislation that was before Parliament or still had to be tabled, as well as various administrative matters. Only one person had withdrawn from the council since its inception. This was Dr Piet Koornhof, now chairman of the President's Council.

Du Plessis Says Emergency Has 'Stabilizing' Effect

MB171227 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1336 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The state of emergency had already begun to have a stabilising effect on economic and financial terrain, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today. Moving the third reading of the budget, he said the "new set of circumstances" brought about the emergency would have an effect on the economy and handling of economic and financial question "for some time."

The imposition of the state of emergency had been a "well-calculated action". The government had acted responsibly and considered all the options and consequences of the action which, "according to all indications, has already started to exercise a stabilising effect on economic and financial terrain."

Apart from the state of emergency, Mr du Plessis said, the country still had to deal with the debt standstill, the threat of economic sanctions and boycotts, a period of low or even negative economic growth and an apparent lack of confidence among businessmen, industrialists and even consumers. "It is clearly not a situation that can be changed overnight by magical formulae or single announcements, but it also doesn't help to sit like Job on the ash heap.

"Our problems can only be successfully combatted by a country and its people who do not lose courage in the face of such onslaughts, but who put the shoulder to the wheel; in fact, people who do not allow themselves to be misled by false rumours and ill-intended and depressing talk, but who are prepared to face reality and do what can be done to help themselves and their country, no matter how modest their contribution. It is time to actively promote progress on every possible front."

Everything possible had to be done in the economic field to promote confidence and normality. "It is not our actions as such but our demonstrated will to govern and develop according to our own nature which will defeat the plans of our opponents." Mr du Plessis said.

Encouraged by Rise in Rand

MB161355 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1353 GMT 16 June 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 16, SAPA — The rise in the value of the rand this afternoon was an encouraging sign, Mr Barend du Plessis, minister of finance, said in the House today. Replying to the second reading debate on the Income Tax Amendment Bill, he said he had received a telexed message that the rand had been gaining ground and responding well at 39.5 U.S. cents at 1:30 pm. The financial rand was also in demand, reflecting investment interest by investors overseas, he said.

He had no doubt South Africa would become a "very attractive investment country" once there was a stable and satisfied society. Replying to a point raised by the chairman of the House's Ministers Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, Mr du Plessis said the question of special tax relief for taxpayers sponsoring activities furthering religion was being attended to.

Speaking in the debate earleir, Mr Rajbansi said Indians had always placed great emphasis on religious training and taxpayers helping to make this possible should be considered for tax releif.

King Goodwill Assails ANC, UDF, COSATU 'Inroads'

MB161359 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] King Goodwill Zwelithin of the Zulus says any further inroads into the dignity of the Zulu nation by the ANC mission in exile, by the United Democratic Front [UDF], and the Council of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] would not be tolerated. Addressing the Zulu nation in Durban, the king reminded his people that they were the largest population group in South Africa, and that they had a voice that had to be heard. He said there appeared to be a campaign against the Zulu nation.

King Goodwill said he did not normally enter into political wrangles, but when new political organizations emerged and propagated values that were total anathema to Zulu pride and culture, he had to speak out as a king.

He said his family had ties with the old ANC for decades, and for years he said nothing about those who had fled the country to do what their consciences told them. But, he said, when they (cut across) borders to turn Zulus against each other, the whole Zulu nation cried out at the hideous things being done. Had the UDF, COSATU, and the ANC mission in exile worked for black unity and propagated their view openly, he would not have condemned them.

King Goodwill said the employment of violence in politics was polarizing South Africa, alienating blacks from whites and undermining the final national effort that South Afrians, black and white, Indian and colored, would have to make to banish poverty, disease, and ignorance. The king said that any further inroads into the dignity of the Zulu nation by the ANC mission in exile,by the UDF, or by COSATU, would not be tolerated.

Three Germans, CBS Cameraman Deported; One Waiting

MB180631 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0615 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 18, SAPA — Three West Germans — a priest, a theology student and a tourist — as well as a Dutch TV journalist, Mr Wim de Vos, were yesterday deported after 11th hour court bids failed to gain them an extension of time in South Africa.

A fifth man who was due to be deported, school teacher Mr Eckaard Krallmann, was still in the transit lounge at Jan Smuts Airport late last night after judgement was reserved in his Supreme Court application. It is expected tomorrow. Earlier, Mr Krallmann was arrested in the corridors of the Johannesburg Supreme Court and taken to the airport.

The other West German nationals deported were Catholic Father Theobald Kneifel, a lecturer at the St Josephs Seminary at Cedara near Pietermaritzburg, Mr Heinz Alex Bernhard Ernst, a student at the seminary and a tourist, Mr Walter Hattig.

The deported journalist, CBS cameraman and Dutch national Mr de Vos, has lived in South Africa for the past 11 years. Mr De Vos is married to a South African citizen and has three children. He was whisked to Jan Smuts Airport after his urgent application to the Johannesburg Supreme court for an extension of time was dismissed. A large crowd of local and foreign newsmen were at the airport to greet him. The applauded him as he disappeared into the international departures lounge, barely half an hour before his flight was due to leave for London

Mr Theobald Kneifel and Mr Ernst also brought urgent applications in the Natal Supreme Court after receiving orders to leave South Africa. The applications failed and they left the country on the same flight as Mr De Vos.

A Johannesburg Catholic priest, who was at the airport to greet Mr Kneifel, said the two men had apparently been given less than 24 hours to get out of the country. Mr Kneifel had been in detention from Thursday until 1:50 pm yesterday, when he was told that he had until midnight to leave South Africa. Mr Kneifel has been in South Africa for 12 years. He has never been detained before. The subject he taught at the seminary was philosophy.

"He was a very capable man," his Johannesburg collegue said. "He was very outspoken on liberation theology. "He said detention was a very salutary experience — good for everybody."

The four West German nationals ordered to leave South Africa by midnight last night had allegedly been "engaged in activities which warranted their detention by the authtorities" in terms of the country's laws, according to a statement released by the department of foreign affairs in Cape Town last night. Earlier the West German Government had protested against their detentions.

Information Bureau Defends Treatment of Detainees

MB171653 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The director of internal media of the Bureau for Information in Pretoria, Mr Leon Mellet, says the prisons service is satisfied that everyone being held under the emergency regulations is being treated in a responsible and professional manner. He says there are adequate internal channels through which they can voice complaints and make requests. Mr Mellet told a news conference that judges had free access to any prison, and could contact and talk to any prisoner or detainee being held under the emergency measures.

Identification Bill Likely To Pass Easily

MB171152 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The new South African Identification Bill seems likely to have an easy passage through Parliament. Progressive Federal Party spokesman Peter Soal says, although the party is opposed in principle to the taking of fingerprints, he says having the racial digits removed from the new-look identification document is an (?advantage). Mr Soal has added that the South African police will no longer have the power to demand that anyone produce their identity document and his party considers this of significant improvement. A representative of the Indian National People's Party, Mr Boetie Abramjee, says he sees nothing wrong with fingerprints being taken for identification purposes and the colored Labor Party has indicated that it too has no objection to the bill.

House of Representatives Rejects Security Bills

MB171809 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1808 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Representatives June 17, SAPA — The House of Representatives today rejected the second reading of the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill. The bills which would had provided for the declaration of unrest areas and would have increased the period of detention without trial from 90 days to 180 days were rejected by the House of Delegates yesterday. The bills now go back to the state president who may refer them to the President's Council.

Speaking in the debate, the chairman of the Ministers Council, Mr Allan Hendrickse, said there had been no question of the Labour Party using delaying tactics in dealing with the bills. The House had sent the bills back to the standing committee because the National Party government had initially shown a willingness to compromise.

It later became clear that the minister of law and order was no longer willing to give any assurances or guarantees and a certain "hard-heartedness" became evident. The Labour Party had reached a point where it had no option but to reject the bill outright.

Replying to the debate, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said neither he nor any representative of the government had been told to adopt an uncompromising attitude in the consideration of the bills. "We bent over backwards to accommodate the views of everyone. However it became obvious that no progress was being made and a decision would have to be taken on the desirability of the bill."

He said that when consensus could not be reached on the desirability of the bill, any discussion about amendments became superfluous. He denied he had withdrawn the amendments.He had agreed to at the first meeting of the standing committee and said that in terms of the rules, the amendments fell away when the committee voted against the principle of the bill

P.W. Botha Urges Reconciliation in Namibia

MB171755 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1751 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Windhoek, June 17, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has appealed to all political parties in SWA/Namibia, both inside and outside the transitional government, to embrace with "utmost urgency and in all earnestness" the task of national reconciliation in the territory.

The present administrative and legislative structure was not the culmination of SWA/Namibia's constitutional development, but simply a stage on the road to that destination, Mr Botha said in a message to the transitional government on its first anniversary today. The message was read in the National Assembly in Windhoek on behalf of Mr Botha by the South African-appointed administrator-general in the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar. The transitional government's mandate to govern SWA/Namibia was not an open-ended one.

South Africa was bound to an international settlement plan for SWA/Namibia as embodied in the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978). August 1 had been set as a target date for implementation of the UN plan provided that "firm and satisfactory agreement" was reached on the repatriation of more than 30000 Cuban troops stationed in neighbouring Angola, Mr Botha said.

"With this in mind you should realise that the timeframe which you have at your disposal is linked to developments which may take place in the international arena," he said. "Time therefore continues to be of the essence."

Mr Botha said he regretted there had been no significant developments to broaden the base of the SWA/Namibian transitional government through the inclusion of other political parties who "share in your ideals of peace, reconciliation and democracy." The onus was on the transitional government to devise strategies aimed at "the progressive extension of the support you currently enjoy." The interim government, he said, should guard against the development of a perception that it had become exclusive.

"I must consequently appeal to all the political parties in the territory — both inside and outside the present interim government — to embrace with utmost urgency and in all earnestness the task of national reconciliation."

Mr Botha listed as achievements of the transitional government:

— the "reponsible manner" in which it had taken over and maintained the administration of the territory,
— the establishment of a constitutional council whose final product could contiibute to national reconciliation and political stability,
— the institution of a national security council which could contribute to the consolidation of internal stability, and
— The continuation of dialogue within the transitional government on structures to promote national reconciliation and cooperation.

In reference to SWAPO, Mr Botha said the transitional government had invalidated the "UN-disseminated myth" that one party was "the sole and authentic" representative of the people of SWA/Namibia. "Any impartial observer should be impressed by the measure of internal peace experienced in the past year under the administration of the transitional government, notwithstanding SWA/Namibias being the target of Soviet-supported terror attacks."

Mr Botha said the legitimacy of the transitional government was not so much a consequence of its being a democratic product, because it was a body that prepared the way with "derived authority." Its validity was vested in its representing a democratic process to bring about a dispensation that would contribute to peace and stability in southern Africa.

Mr Botha said he had noted "with interest" the extent to which the judiciary was paying attention to the transitional government's declaration of fundamental rights to protect the interests of "friends and enemies" alike. This situation was in stark contrast "to the disregard of human rights in SWAPO detention camps of which one hears more and more," he said.

Attache in Canberra Strikes Protester, Expelled

MB171859 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1857 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 17, SAPA — The Australian Government had not taken full account of the circumstances in which a South African diplomat struck a demonstrator at the Republic's embassy in Canberra yesterday, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight. Mr J.E. Alberts, an administrative attache at the embassy, has been given 10 days to leave Australia.

In a statement released in Cape Town, Mr Botha asked what the Australian Government's reaction would have been if one of their officials had acted in the same manner to protect an Australian Embassy and its personnel under "physical attack" in a foreign country. He asked what Australian diplomats would have done "under circumstances where windows were smashed, an object which could have been a hand grenade had been thrown into the building and splinters of glass were flying around Australian personnel."

The facts relayed to him by the South African ambassador in Australia, Mr C.A. Bastiaanse, were that Mr Alberts had "lightly" struck Miss Kristie Valiaho with a broomstick to prevent "continued attack." Mr Botha said it was clear Mr Alberts had acted instinctively to prevent a direct physcial attack on the embassy.

"He did this while the attack was in the process of being carried out and shortly after an object, which later proved to be a hammer, flew through one of the windows and while Ms Valiaho was in the process of attempting to kick in still more windows."

During the demonstration, an effigy of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and a South African flag were burned outside the embassy. "At a certain moment, a person by the name of Kristie Valiaho, who at first appeared to be a man but later proved to be

a woman, jumped over the railings in from of the embassy and ran about 40 metres to the entrance of the embassy.

"She broke two windows with a hammer and while she was kicking at other windows she threw a black object through one of the windows which narrowly missed the head of one of the members of the staff.

"At this time Mr Alberts ... was in the vicinity of the reception area. He got hold of a 40 centimeter long piece of broomstick and went outside to prevent the person from continuing her attack." "In the process, he struck her lightly on the back of her thighs. Shortly thereafter, police officers who were on duty outside the embassy ran in and removed her."

Mr Botha said the confrontation was "an act of provocation" and an "actual physical attack". It was reasonable to believe the attack could have involved dangerous weapons or explosives. Details of the incident had been relayed to the Australian Government by the ambassador. Mr Botha said, however, that the Australian Government thought Mr Alberts had used more force than was necessary and that his actions were unacceptable. Every government had the right to refuse entry to a particular member of another country's diplomatic staff, Mr Botha said. Arrangements for Mr Alberts' return to South Africa were being made.

Petrol Bomb Burns Port Elizabeth Home
MB171125 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, June 17, SAPA — The entire contents of the Port Elizabeth home of Mr Tim Hutton were destroyed by fire yesterday after a petrol bomb had apparently been thrown into it. A neighbour, Mr Diane Stratford's, house was saved from destruction at the last moment. Mrs Stratford, who was visiting her mother at the time, said she received a call from a friend who said her house was on fire. She rushed home and saw the Fire Brigade fighting the fire in Mr Hutton's house. Her house was smelling of petrol and burnt grass. She found the bathroom window facing the Hutton home had been smashed and petrol poured through the open window. A few matches wsre still lying on the grass. Attempts had been made to set the grass on fire. Police are investigating.

Catholic Bishops 'Saddened' by Durban Bomb Blast
MB161246 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1030 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 16, SAPA — The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference [SACBC] said today it was saddened at the loss of life in the Durban bomb blast on Saturday [14 June] and condemned violence on innocent people. "Such an act of aggression will not assist the interest of justice and reconciliation that are needed for true liberation," a statement issued by the SACBC to SAPA said.

"In this time of dire crisis in South Africa, we call on people of all religious persuasions for a radical change of heart to work for the end of racism and its inherent injustices and for the dawn of peace. "If more people of goodwill do this with the greatest vigour and urgency, the spiral of violence and hatred that has engulfed our country will diminish and, we pray to God, soon end."

MP Condemns Detentions
MB161559 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1543 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] House of Assembly, June 16, SAPA — The detention of opponents of the government in Durban last week was as indiscriminate an action as the car bomb that killed three people in the city at the weekend, Mr Pierre Cronje (PFP Greytown) said today. Opposing the second reading of the Internal Security Amendment Bill, he said it was "part of a political package to detain thinking opponents of the government."

The detention of people at Durban's Ecumenical Centre last Thursday and Friday was "the minister of law and orders own form of terror and sabotage." "It was equally indiscriminate as that car bomb," Mr Cronje said. "You are trying to terrorise your opponents into submission and trying to sabotage their work."

Mr Cronje said the car bomb explosion was an "act of terror" that should be deplored because it had been aimed indiscriminately at innocent civilians. Responding to interjections from the NP [National Party] benches as to whether the PFP had visited the scene of the explosion to collect affidavits, Mr Cronje said an ambulance had arrived at the scene in two minutes. On the other hand, victims of unrest in the crossroads area near Cape Town had had to wait in the rain "for days."

Mr Cronje said "something is indeed wrong" when armoured vehicles could ring the Ecumenical Centre, where "a lot of people are doing a lot of good work," prior to the detention tf students, church leaders and others. "They were people with nothing to do with the so-called revolutionary onslaught. It was no more than terror."

Tutu Announces Crossroads 21 June Truce
MB131422 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1421 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, June 13, SAPA — The fighting factions in the Crossroads unrest have agreed to a truce and peace talks on Saturday, June 21, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate Bishop Desmond Tutu announced at Bishop's House, Newlands today. He held a press conference shortly after lunch and said that the newly declared state of emergency was not likely to restore law and order and calm.

"If so it will be very brittle, superficial and sullen," he said. Thebishop said he was part of a team of many people who were trying to produce a settlement. "We should be heartened that leadership on both sides agreed to peace talks on Saturday June 21. "Between now and the meeting they agreed to a cessation of hostilities," Bishop Tutu said. "Obviously nobody can guarantee that they can deliver the goods."

He was sure however every effort will be made to see that the agreement worked. Nothing had been said of third forces and he was sure that talks would range over a wide area, "including those who say the security forces have a bias on one side and that the authorities were cashing in by not allowing shacks to be rebuilt and to force movement to Khayalitsha."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR on Terrorism

"Saturday's car bomb outrage in Durban surely points up the futility of indiscriminate violence" says a page 8 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 16 June. "The foulness of the deed is matched only by its pointlessness." While wholesale terror leads only to chaos, spasmodic acts of terror "are counter-productive to dissident aims in several ways. They tend to unite moderates in revulsion" and "actually strengthen the hand of authority by giving it a ready excuse to increase its own arsenal of political powers. The more authoritarian the government is by nature, the more will it seize the opportunity to amass raw power. We have watched that pattern develop in South Africa. While extra powers may hamper terrorists, they are certainly not in the country's best interests. In one sense, random terrorism has led us to where we are now: to turning a day of deep mourning into a day that bristles with guns and menace." "A climate has been created where a single ill-considered action could have profound consequences. We owe much of this to a government lacking all sensitivity to the feelings of the governed. But we owe it, too, to those who prefer destruction, and whose fascination with mind-less violence has provided a justification for heavy-handed response."

Appeal for Peace

The page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 16 June makes an appeal for peace. "We hope and pray that today, June 16, will be a day of peace. For this country does not need a showdown between the security forces and the radicals, but a respite from all the terrible violence that has racked it for almost two years." An end to the black-on-black atrocities is called for and an "end to the violence which comes from security forces that use the sjambok, the quirt, the rubber bullet, the sharp bullet and tearsmoke in their determination to quell mob outbreaks and to safeguard lives and property." "We have to ensure that the dead of June 16 '76 and subsequent months, as well as the dead of the terrible period since October 1984, have not died in order that some new tyranny should replace the present order which, with all its failings, is at last trying to give its Black people their rightful place in the country's administration." "We particularly pray that our law-abiding township-dwellers will resist being blackmailed, by threats of necklacing and other forms of intimidation, into taking part in any marches or other demonstrations that can only lead to bloodshed."

THE CITIZEN on Durban Blast

A second editorial on the same page notes that "the car-bomb blast in Durban that killed three women — two Whites and an Indian — bears all the hallmarks of ANC terror." "Any organisation that can plant a car bomb in front of a popular restaurant on a Saturday night, knowing that it will kill and injure people indiscriminately, is not worth considering as a civilised alternative to the present Government or as one with which anyone who believes in peaceful change can have any contact." "The blood of the innocents is on the hands of the ANC, but it also smears those who have anything to do with the ANC while it refuses to abandon violence as a means of achieving its political aims. We say let the ANC agree to end violence and talk to Pretoria. But if it wants to go on with terror, then it leaves Pretoria no alternative but to fight it with all the means at its disposal."

Withdrawal of Emergency Concessions

"The decision by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to withdraw proposed improvement to his 'mini-emergency' legislation is petty, petulant and punitive" says a page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 13 June. "It is petty and petulant because it was done out of irritation at the refusal of Coloured and Indian parliamentarians to help him get the legislation passed. It is punitive because it is designed to show those members that they will pay for their recalcitrance." "Rather than try to accomodate the concerns of people outside the National Party, including the many who would like to see the courts able to test declarations of 'unrest areas' and 180-day detentions, Mr Le Grange has taken his concessions back like a sinwa:ted schoolboy. As the real emergency bites, people should not think the mini one would have been much of an improvement."

Inquiry into Police Actions Proposed

On the same page in the "Pattern of Politics" column Hermann Giliomee, professor of political studies at the University of Cape Town, writes on the devastation of sections of the squatter camps of Crossroads and KTC and alleged police complicity in the fighting. "Despite these allegations, backed up by affidavits, the government has rejected calls for a commission of inquiry by various organizations." "The very first impression that must be corrected is that the government is prepared to sanction violence or the results of violence to achieve its ends. This impression is certainly created by the government's insistence that expelled people may not return and that upgrading in Crossroads be confined to the 'victors' who managed to defeat the 'comrades.' " "The second impression that must be corrected is that there is a section in the police which is not out of control but is in fact deliberately used to exploit factional divisions within the black community to achieve short-term government ends." It is questionable whether these methods can ever achieve any stability. "In general, the government needs to allay the widespread fears that it is prepared to use virtually any methods to achieve its objective regardless of the longer term political considerations. In Cape Town people in the 'moderate middle' are saying without qualification that the government has used violence to clear sections of Crossroads 'which it had always intended to do.' " The wider powers afforded the police by the proposed security bills "will bring South Africa much closer to a barely qualified dictatorship" in handling the unrest situations. "The catastrophe in Crossroads and KTC is bad enough in itself to demand a commission of inquiry. If the government and security forces have clean hands in this sordid affair, they should have no

difficulty in acceding to such a request. If the government continues to reject such calls, bodies with standing in the community, like the Cape Town City Council and the Urban Foundation, should consider holding unofficial public hearings. Our name and the political future of all of us are at stake."

Reforms Not a Failure

The Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 16 June says in a page 4 editorial "the declaration of a State of Emergency is nothing more than an expression of a deeper shift of political forces. To put it at its simplest, the hawks in the Cabinet and in government have finally defeated the doves. The long, and often ill-conceived, effort to win peace by winning over foreign opinion has come to an end." The view that the repeal of the pass laws, the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act is not seen to have made any difference is only a half-truth. "The Nationalists are correct in assuming that foreign opinion cares nothing for the detail, it wants a solution. But a nation which must conduct its affairs with one fearful eye perpetually on foreign opinion has, by definition, mismanaged those affairs. Stable countries, even if they are weak, don't have to go around the world hawking lists of legal changes in return for favours." "The lesson from the recent past is not that reform fails, but that it succeeds — provided it is not pursued merely as a trick to persuade foreigners to condone white rule over black people." "If the failure to woo the international community has done nothing more than persuade the Nationalists that their problem must be solved right here, failure has served a purpose. After the State of Emergency has ended, we shall be back to seeking compromises that are inescapable if we are to avoid destroying the country."

BEELD on Press Restrictions

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 16 June says in a page 8 editorial an important part of the emergency regulations is the drastic power given to the state to prevent the publication of the statements which it considers inciting: "In comparison with the previous, partial state of emergency, this is an additional restriction on the press and, as such it must be seen as an indication of the seriousness with which the government sees the situation in the country, although we believe that in this regard government is using measures which can be counterproductive rather than helpful. The restrictions have important implications for the nature of the daily flow of information to *BEELD* readers. Statements which may now be considered 'undermining' or 'instigating' have in the past often been reported, because we believe that an informed nation is a nation prepared. The explosion of a bomb this weekend in Durban is already an example in point. If it proves one thing, it is that the government was right to impose the state of emergency. And who would argue that in imposing such measures the government needs the moral support of the whole South African public? There is no more suitable medium than the press to provide the public with daily information, without which they could begin to panic." Regulations cannot prevent disinformation and rumors, and the possibility that the public will fall prey to such is a danger inherent in the restrictions placed on the media. "In this regard, we welcome Minister Louis Nel's assurance that the aim of the regulations are not to withhold information from the public. With that in mind, we will continue to keep our readers as informed as possible, within the limits of the regulations. In times such as the present the authorities are inclined to consider the press as enemies rather than allies. This has always seemed to be a fatally incorrect view." "We will ensure that our readers receive all the information available daily."

NP's Transvaal Election Victory Cited

A second editorial in the same page says it is significant that the National Party (NP) did so well in two municipal by-elections in the heart of Transvaal's urban complex. It says the NP could not have achieved its victory in more difficult circumstances, considering the unrest which is concentrated mainly in the urban centers, and the economic problems facing the country. "The fact that the NP won despite these factors indicates that the people living in the hotpoints of our society believe that in the long run the NP's policies are the best for the country. And the fact that the party could win in a region where the largest portion of the population is concentrated, possibly indicates a change in political affiliation — and a change which we have long suspected but which is effectively illustrated in this case. The NP of Dr Malan came to power in 1948 as a predominently rural party, and for many years the party ruled as such. Now it is attracting great support from the cities. Of course, this does not mean that the NP should now leave the rural areas to other political agents. The same realities apply to the cities, the towns, and the farms. The party should carry its message to them all."

State of Emergency Necessary

In a page 2 editorial Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 13 June says: "Reasonable people will regret both the imposition of the state of emergency with its drastic curtailment of democratic freedoms and the circumstances which led to the imposition. It is a pity that the two new security bills which would have made the state of emergency unnecessary were delayed due to lack of consensus. So the government had no choice but to do what it did. It is our view that the declaration of the state of emergency was not only justified by the expected happenings, it was also necessary. Observation of what has been taking place in the country, together with the information about revolutionary plans announced by the state president, confirm this." The government was placed in an extremely difficult position. It was confronted by the planned violence. And it had to act in the knowledge that its action would cause international punitive measures but, there was no choice. The maintenance of law and order internally remains the government's most important task. "The coming days will be a test of fire for the government, the security forces, and South Africa. If the violence can be controlled, if the government visibly remains in control it may convince black leaders that violence does not work, and that the path of reform leads to the debating table. If violence gets out of control, the opposite will apply and foreign confidence will be further undermined." However, the "restrictions placed on the media are too wide and undefined. The wide ranging powers in all areas places a tremendous responsibility on the security forces and the government should use them with discretion and not misuse them."

DIE TRANSVALER Sanctions State of Emergency

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 13 June says in its editorial on page 14: "For most South Africans the general state of emergency announced by the state president certainly did not come as a surprise — especially after the drama in parliament over the proposed extension to the country's security

legislation. Everyone was aware that there were forces at play here, namely the ANC and its spiritual parent, the South African Communist Party, and the UDF [United Democratic Front], with a deliberate campaign to challenge the authority of the state and law and order beyond the point acceptable in any democratic and civilized system." The president lifted the veil on the devilish plans which these forces wanted to use to convert the republic into a battlefield for their revolutionary forces. "In circumstances where the state has the facts before it and lacks the necessary teeth in legislation for the protection of life and property, the country's law-abiding citizens expect the government to use its emergency powers. The necessity for the imposition of these powers means that popularity — both here and overseas — does not come into play. But the fact is that the emergency measures will not in any way interfere with the daily lives of the law-abiding South Africans. Indeed, the measures are there so that people can continue with their usual daily tasks without intimidation, violence, or the fear of violence."

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Marks Soweto Anniversary

MB170748 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Thousands of Zambian youth throughout the country today commemorated the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising. In demonstrations held in almost all the districts, various leaders praised the Zambian youth for protesting against the evils of the apartheid system.

In Lusaka, President Kaunda said those who worshipped wealth in South Africa and not the welfare of millions of oppressed blacks will soon see their wealth go up in flames. Speaking at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soweto massacre, the president said although there are many individual Americans and Britons calling for sanctions against the South African Government, their governments are not responding. The president condemned South Africa's recent attack on Botswana in which a woman and a child were killed.

He said it is an amazing thing that Western leaders who prop up apartheid South Africa cannot comprehend the message of love from the leadership of the oppressed in that country. He appealed to the West to stop supporting what he called a diabolical regime because their support makes them also seem evil. In Livingstone, a member of the Central Committee for Southern Province, (Felix Leputa), today appealed to the South African Government to free jailed leader of the ANC Nelson Mandela. Addressing hundreds of school children who turned up at Victoria Hall to demonstrate in support of the Soweto uprising, Mr (Leputa) said South Africa should abolish the evil system of apartheid and dismantle bantustans.

In Kitwe, the hundreds of children who commemorated the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising denounced the Botha regime and its apartheid system. The children carried placards that read that they were disgusted with the apartheid system and support the liberation movements that are trying to dismantle it.

14,000 Mozambicans Find Refuge in Country

MB121307 Dakar PANA in English 0942 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Chipata (Zambia), 10 June (ZANA/PANA) — Over 14,000 Mozambican refugees running away from trouble between government troops and the rebel Mozambican national Resistance Movement Forces (MNR) have so far entered Eastern Province of Zambia. Both Eastern Province Political Secretary Mr Aaron Mulenga and Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Mushani Simwaba confirmed this in Chipata yesterday and said the refugees were camped in Chediza, Katete and Petauke Districts.

Meanwhile, the government has decided to settle all Mozambican refugees not prepared to return home at Msanzala in Petauke District which is to be turned into a full refugee resettlement centre. The Ministry of Home Affairs and the United Nations High Commission for refugees are working out plans to put up the necessary infrastructure at the new resettlement camp. The commissioner for refugees Mr Simwaba who is in the Eastern Province to explain this to the refugees, said even those who had fled to Luangwa district in Lusaka Province will have to be moved ot Msanzala in Petauke.

Mr Simwaba, who was briefing the provincial leadership in Chipata yesterday on the latest position, said the government has decided to make arrangements for those wishing to return home voluntarily to do so and those not willing to return to be settled in one camp in Petauke where they will be properly accounted for. Mr Simwaba said following the resettlement all assistance to be given to the refugees will be channeled through the officially established refugees camp. He said for refugees wishing to return home, arrangements for repatriation will be made through appropriate authorities but emphasized that once there are refugees prepared to cross the border back into Mozambique the Zambian Government will be too happy to see them go back. Welcoming the new move taken by the government Mr Mulenga said the influx of refugees in the province has put pressure on people along the border as they have to share the little food meant for their families with the refugees. Mr Mulenga commended the Zambian people living along the borders for their patience and assistance to the refugees.

Party Unit Urges Auctioning System Review

MB161159 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The just ended southern province party conference has called on the party and its government to review the present auctioning system which has resulted in the substantial decline of the Kwacha and caused untold hardships and misery to the people. The call was made in a resolution passed at the conference which was held in Livingstone and closed by the party secretary general, Mr Grey Zulu. The conference stressed that while noting and appreciating the appointment of the tariff commission, there was need for a review of the present auctioning system which has resulted in the substantial decline of the Kwacha compared to other currencies. The conference took note of what it described as the exploitative feature of the present auctioning system which , it said, made those who bid high enjoy a lower exchange rate.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Receives Mozambican President at Airport

MB171206 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 June 86

[Text] The Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, arrived in Harare today at the start of a 3-day official visit. Comrade Machel was met at the airport by the acting president, Comrade Nolan Makombe, and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, as well as government officials. He later inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Presidential Guard. The Mozambican leader was entertained by traditional dancing groups and schoolchildren. This afternoon, President Samora Machel will pay a courtesy call on the acting president and will also hold his first round of talks with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe.

Businessman Denies Acting as South African Agent

MB161944 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1912 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 16, SAPA — A Harare businessman, Mr Mark van Rensburg, has made an angry denial of an allegation that he acted as a "South African agent" in the case of two detained Zimbabwan customs officers, Mr Kenneth Neil Harper and Mr John Vincent Austin. Mr van Rensburg, who identified himself as a long-standing friend of Mr Austin's family, went to the high court here yesterday and presented himself to state counsel, Mr Stephen Mafara, and press.

Mr Justice Feargus Blacie last week declared the detention of Mr Austin and Mr Harper "invalid and unlawful."

During legal argument Mr Mafara referred to a "Mr van Rensburg" who had approached the minister of state for security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, about releasing the two men if they agreed to emigrate. Mr Mafara asked the court to accept that "Mr van Rensburg" was a "South African agent," and said as a result of the approach the Zimbabwean Government was more convinced than ever Mr Austin and Mr Harper were spies.

Before the start of today's proceedings Mr van Rensburg appeared in the courtroom holding a copy of a Johannesburg newspaper which contained a report of Friday's hearing. In the presence of lawyers and press he denied that he was in any way connected with the South African Government. With a five-week break, the two men have been in detention since February 22. They were key figures in severing international smuggling rackets through Zimbabwean territory and claim they are victims of a revenge plot by highly-connected criminals.

Mr Justice Blackie's judgment, handed down today, supports the contention of counsel for Mr Austin and Mr Harper that although Zimbabwe's minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, has power to order their detention they cannot be held simply on the minister's words. Mr Justice Blackie said reasons supplied by Mr Nkala were inadequate and in most instances did not permit the two detainess to do anything more than make a bare denial. On these bare allegations it was impossible for them to make any defence of themselves, he said.

Mr Nkala claimed the two men used official trips to South Africa to return stolen cars as a cover for espionage, which included monitoring the movements of African National Congress personnel in Harare. The judge said the state had ample time, since the first arrest of the two in February, to provide explicit grounds. They were returned to Chikurubi maximum security prison pending the state appeal.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 JUNE 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Hundreds of Iraqis were wounded and 150 were killed during "coordinated" Iranian operations in the southern Majnun Islands late 17 June, according to a military report cited by Tehran radio. The same report claimed that Iranian antiaircraft fire downed four Iraqi fighters 18 June over Ahvaz, Ganaveh, and Al-Faw. While admitting the loss of one plane, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio asserted that "dozens" of Iraqi aircraft raided Iranian oil and gas facilities, including those located in the Ahvaz and Marun regions, causing powerful explosions.

Iran

A Soviet economic delegation departed Tehran at the conclusion of an official visit during which it was agreed to convene a session of the standing committee on joint economic cooperation in Tehran "late this year" after a 6-year postponement, IRNA reported. An Iranian Economy and Finance Ministry official said the "positive" talks were held in an atmosphere of "cooperation" in which the Soviet delegation indicated the USSR's interest in expanding its overall relations with Iran.

In Ankara, visiting Iranian Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi held talks with the Turkish prime minister, IRNA noted, adding that the latter stressed the importance of bilateral economic and industrial cooperation and disclosed that Turkey will study the possibility of resuming Turkish airline flights to Tehran.

As for relations with France, in a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS*, *"well-informed French sources" denied a UK press* report that France has secretly agreed to sell arms to Iran and discontinue such sales to Iraq. The sources affirmed that French arms sales to Iraq will continue and that such sales to Iran are "absolutely not likely."

Lebanon

Fighting continued around the Palestinian camps and across the Muslim-Christian contact lines in Beirut early 19 June, Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed. In Damascus, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad discussed the Lebanese situation with a delegation of Maronite bishops led by the deputy patriarch from Bkirki, Damascus radio reported 18 June, adding that the visitors said they look forward to a solution in Lebanon "in cooperation with Syria." Meanwhile, Maronite Patriarch Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr met with Lebanese Mufti Hasan Khalid at the latter's house in Beirut, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, which cited Sfayr's statement afterward that he and Mufti Khalid will exert all possible efforts to secure the release of kidnapped persons.

Saudi Arabia

An Arab diplomatic source in Amman cited by Radio Monte Carlo stated that Saudi Arabia is willing to play a bigger role in promoting an Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation and added that the Saudis "may have proposed" to pay Iran part of the $2 million debt for Iranian oil exported to Syria. A Saudi official source confirmed the Kingdom's desire for the normalization of Syrian-Iraqi relations but reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's denial of reports that it has offered to help pay Syria's oil debts to Iran, SPA reported.

In another development, Defense Minister Prince Sultan expressed the Kingdom's willingness to give Kuwait any assistance necessary to help overcome the fire in the latter's Al-Ahmadi oil field, according to a Kuwaiti source cited by KUNA.

Kuwait

A Fire Brigades Department source told KUNA that the fire at Al-Ahmadi was finally extinguished late on 18 June. The authorities have arrested 22 persons in connection with the fires, which have caused losses estimated at around 1 million Kuwaiti dinars, the UAE weekly *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* stated in a report cited by INA.

Egypt

An article in *AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION*'s 16 June edition dismissed as "groundless" *AL-AHALI's* recent report that Egypt has agreed to grant the United States military facilities in Egypt, adding that Egypt's refusal to respond to U.S. requests for such facilities is confirmed by documents released by the U.S. State Department.

In another development, senior Israeli military sources cited by the Tel Aviv newspaper *HA'ARETZ* alleged that Egypt is violating the military agreements with Israel and is establishing a military infrastructure in the Sinai.

PLO

In an interview with *THE WALL STREET JOURNAL* 16 June cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat contended that Jordan is imposing "restrictions" on Palestinians residing in the West Bank with the intention of pressuring them to abandon the PLO and to give allegiance to Jordan.

In further developments surrounding the recent assassination of a DFLP official in Athens, the Greek public order minister rebutted DFLP assertions of a Mosad connection with the killing, asserting that the DFLP has not provided Greece with "a single positive fact" confirming an Israeli link, according to the Athens paper *I KATHIMERINI*.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Saudi Arabia To Organize Syrian-Iraqi Meeting

JN181326 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] An Arab diplomatic source in Amman said today that Saudi Arabia is willing to play a bigger role to effect Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation by organizing a meeting between the two countries' foreign ministers, Tariq 'Aziz and Faruq al-Shar'. The source added that Syria preferred to postpone the meeting expected to take place last Friday to allow Saudi Arabia to make better preparations for this meeting. The source said that Saudi Arabia may have proposed paying Iran part of the bill for Iranian oil exported to Syria, estimated by Jordanian economic circles to be $2 billion.

Now that the Arab summit scheduled to take place early next month has been postponed, Saudi Arabia has plenty of time to play a mediation role with the aim of realizing rapprochement and ending Iraqi-Syrian differences.

In addition to its endeavors and contacts with Damascus and Baghdad, Saudi Arabia will also try to activate the reconciliation committee, stemming from the August 1985 emergency Arab summit conference, so that the committee will also intervene to reconcile Syria and Iraq. It may be recalled this committee includes Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah 'Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mazali, and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

Concluding, the source said that Jordanian officials are giving their blessings to this new Saudi initiative because their ultimate desire is to realize the cherished aim of reconciling Syria and Iraq.

'Arafat: Jordan Interferes in Palestinian Affairs

JN181753 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1721 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that the Jordanian king's appeal to the Palestinian people to search for a new leadership constitutes interference in internal Palestinian affairs. In a statement to the U.S. newspaper *WALL STREET JOURNAL* the day before yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the Jordanian Government is imposing restrictions on the Palestinian citizens living in the occupied West Bank. Brother Abu 'Ammar added that the Jordanian Government is not only threatening to place obstacles in front of Palestinian citizens who wish to cross from the occupied West Bank into Jordan to conduct personal affairs or business, but is also placing obstacles in front of anyone wishing to renew his Jordanian passport. Brother Abu 'Ammar said that these measures by the Jordanian Government are aimed at exerting pressure on the Palestinian citizens to force them to abandon the PLO and pay allegiance to Jordan.

PLO Chairman Views Shifting Middle East Alliances

PM181155 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 14-20 Jun 86 p 14-17

[interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Bakr 'Uwaydah in Tunis; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-TADAMUN*: You said that Britain is not qualified to play a peace role in the Middle East. Do you mean Britain in general, regardless of who is ruling it?

'Arafat: No, of course not. I meant Britain under Thatcher's rule and the role it is trying to play, forgetting that the root cause of the Palestinian calamity was the British policy in the Middle East the day the Balfour Declaration was issued and Britain betrayed its responsibility under the League of Nations, which placed Palestine under the British mandate. Under international law a mandate is not colonization; it means a kind of trusteeship and protection. The British mandate was supposed to end with the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. But Britain betrayed its obligations, just as Mrs Thatcher did, when we heard promises from her during her visit to Jordan that she would receive a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation including two PLO Executive Committee members but then went back on her promise and caused the ensuing crisis. King Husayn backed her in that crisis by putting the blame on the PLO. It became evident to everybody that, once she had secured the Tornado deal with Saudi Arabia, Mrs Thatcher no longer cared to honor her promise. I ask the British House of Commons to read the transcripts of the telephone conversations I had with the Palestinian delegation when it was in London and I was in Khartoum, so that the British people's representatives will know the truth about our stand which Margaret Thatcher's government distorted.

AL-TADAMUN: Has the U.S. policy, pursued in collaboration with the Thatcher government's policy and aimed at isolating the PLO politically, benefited from King Husayn's decision to halt coordination with the PLO?

'Arafat: Yes, it helped a lot; it gave that policy backing and provided support for the U.S. action and the U.S.-British intransigence.

AL-TADAMUN: Is there any change in the Jordanian attitude following the mediation attempts between you and King Husayn?

'Arafat: There is nothing new or changed in the Jordanian attitude. Indeed, there is greater pressure on our people and cadres in Jordan.

AL-TADAMUN: Has it been proved to you that there was official Jordanian support for Abu al-Za'im's [dissident 'Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah] attempt against you?

'Arafat: Yes.

AL-TADAMUN: One cannot understand how there can be an estrangement with Jordan when Khalil al-Wazir, the deputy commander in chief, is staying in Amman and contacts between him and the Jordanian Government have not stopped.

'Arafat: We must not forget that Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] is the chairman of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee set up in accordance with the Baghdad Arab summit resolution to support steadfastness in the occupied territories.

AL-TADAMUN: Can it be said that Abu Jihad's stay in Amman means keeping the door open to the restoration of normal relations with Jordan?
'Arafat: We hope that this will happen and that his presence there will not be temporary. As you know, so far we have not allowed ourselves to react as some people wish us to react to the pressure being brought to bear on us. Suffice it to point out the Executive Committee statement on King Husayn's [19 February 1986] speech and the measures taken against the PLO in the wake of it.

AL-TADAMUN: What sort of Jordanian steps is the PLO demanding for relations to be restored to their previous state? Also, isn't the difference basically with the U.S. stand and not with Jordan?
'Arafat: I sincerely hope that things will calm down, but all signs indicate an escalation on the Jordanians' part despite the mediation attempts by several Arab officials such as President Husni Mubarak and President Saddam Husayn. As for the differences, they are in fact, as I said, with the United States, but the party that took measures against the PLO was Jordan, which is a strange thing.

AL-TADAMUN: Is it true that President Husni Mubarak is making efforts to hold a tripartite meeting to be attended by King Husayn, President Mubarak, and yourself?
'Arafat: I have no knowledge of that.

AL-TADAMUN: How far will Jordan go in its differences with the PLO?
'Arafat: Jordan has adopted a political stand; it is entitled to adopt the stand that it deems fit. But I sincerely hope that it will stop taking any measures likely to widen the gap — something that we do not wish.

AL-TADAMUN: What sort of measures?
'Arafat: The expulsion of cadres and strugglers, the suspension of facilities that were available to us, and the imposition of restrictions on West Bank people crossing the [Allenby] bridge and on the issue and renewal of passports. The press, including the Western press, is now talking about such measures. This is something that we do not wish to happen. Therefore, I sincerely hope that such measures will be stopped and that the government of Brother Zayd al-Rifa'i will act on the basis that the relations between the Jordanian people and the Palestinian people are strategic ties.

AL-TADAMUN: What about the dispute with Syria? Is there anything new in the Syrian stituation, particularly in the light of the contacts between you and Damascus?
'Arafat: The contacts so far have led to nothing positive or tangible. But at the recent meeting of the Palestinian leadership in Baghdad we decided to open a new chapter in relations with Syria and to stop media campaigns on our part, despite the fact that the Syrian media have not stopped attacking the PLO and its leadership. What is interesting is that Syria's *AL-BA'TH* newspaper, in its attempt to justify the third offensive against the Palestinian camps in Beirut, blamed what it descibed as the "Iraqi-Egyptian-Palestinian-Phalangist alliance." This is a new turn in the attack against us. What is also interesting is that this comment was made during King Husayn's visit to Damascus returning al-Asad's visitg to Amman. In any case, I must point out that the recent attacks against our camps in Beirut cast new black clouds and dampen optimism regarding relations with Syria.

AL-TADAMUN: There is presumed to be an escalating crisis that could lead to a break in Syrian-Iranian relations and that this in turn could lead to a Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation that could be at your expense or could lessen Iraqi support for the PLO.
'Arafat: I have no information regarding Syrian-Iranian relations or the reports that they are heading for estrangement. With regard to the claim that Iraqi-Syrian reconciliatiion could lessen Iraqi support for the PLO, that is absolutely untrue. We have confidence in the firmness of Iraqi support for the PLO. Maneuvers here and there will not be able to cause a crack in Iraqi-palestinian relations.

AL-TADAMUN: How are the relations with Tunis? Can it be said that it is still the PLO's political capital?
'Arafat: Relations with Tunis are excellent, and Tunis is still the PLO's political capital.

AL-TADAMUN: Our final question concerns the current situation which the Palestinian revolution is experiencing in what has become to be known as the "war of the camps." Why is this war continuing among those who are supposed to be allies, and what is your answer to the allegation by some parties that the reason for the continuation of the war is the return of those they call "Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] men" to Lebanon?
'Arafat: The conspiracy against the Palestinians in Lebanon is continuing; it is part of the more comprehensive conspiracy against Lebanon, its people, and its territorial integrity as well as against the whole Arab nation. The parties to this conspiracy, in which unfortunately some Arab parties are involved, are still dreaming of sectarian partitioning and balkanization. With regard to the fabricated justifications put forward by the perpetrators of massacres against our peoples in the camps, they have been proved false. Did not these people besiege the camps and commit massacres against their inhabitants last year, after spreading many false rumors and fabricating flimsy excuses to justify what they did? Furthermore, why were similar massacres also committed against certain Lebanese nationalist forces such as al-murabitun and the Nasirite forces? An objective and impartial view of the situation in Lebanon would without doubt reveal strong evidence of the existence of a major conspiracy; it will show that all the rumors spread are only an admonitory justification. We must ask: What was Colonel Ghazi Kan'an [Syrian intelligence officer in Lebanon] doing all day long on Black Tuesday (3 June 1986) in Nabih Birri's house when the Nasirite forces, Al-Murabitun, and the rest of the Islamic forces were the target of attack in West Beirut? But this conspiracy will not succeed. Only truth will prevail.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

USSR To Improve Relations With GCC States

GF181304 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 17 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* has learned that contacts were recently made between the USSR and Qatar and Bahrain with a view to establishing diplomatic relations. The contacts have been halted. A Soviet diplomatic source told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*: We hope to establish such relations with all the Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia, as we aim to consolidate cooperation between the USSR and all countries in confronting challenges facing the world. The source noted that the visit to Moscow last year by Prince Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the [Saudi] chairman of youth welfare establishment, had a great effect on bolstering these relations.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM has learned that the USSR views its relations with Kuwait as a good step toward strengthening bilateral relations because they depend on mutual understanding and developing cooperation to serve international peace. The diplomatic sources expect that these contacts will resume in order to soon establish relations. The source stated that Kuwait can contribute in developing these relations in the near future through the GCC member states. Diplomatic relations between the UAE and Oman and the USSR were established last year.

GCC To Inspect Imports From Radiation Areas

GF181723 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Riyadh, 18 Jun (WAKH) — The Arab Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states will inspect all goods and foodstuff coming from countries close to Chernobyl disaster area in addition to their certificate of clearence. At the end of a meeting here last night, authorities and experts of radiation of the six GCC states discussed the effects of the Chernobyl incident on the environment and the public health of the council as well as future protection measures.

The conference reached a number of measures including inviting a specialized team to determine the accepted radiation level in foodstuff. Continuous inspection of samples of the imported goods and the necessity to equip suitable laboratories at the GCC states outlets, were other measures for protection from the Chernobyl disaster adopted by the meeting. The meeting was held on the request of the member states of the council to take action against such pollution.

BAHRAIN

Papers Condemn 'Sabotage Acts' in Kuwait

JN190903 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0736 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 19 Jun (WAKH) — In Bahrain, the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has vehemently condemned the sinful attacks against oil installations in the Kuwaiti city of Al-Ahmadi. The paper says: Once again, fraternal Kuwait has been subjected to sinful attacks committed by cowardly hands that try to spread terrorism in the region. The paper affirms that these attacks are aimed not only at Kuwait but are premeditated crimes against the peoples of the entire region, trying to harm their security and safety. The paper hails the stand adopted by the wise Kuwaiti leadership when it promptly put out the fires in the oil installations, denied rumors, and announced facts at once, depriving the sinners the opportunity of creating a big clamor and spreading confusion and fear among the Kuwaiti people.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ concludes its commentary by affirming that these attacks, like the ones preceding them, will not desist Kuwait or any Arab Gulf state from its sound policy that stems from the interests of its people and from its principles and Arab affiliation.

In Qatar, the newspaper *GULF TIMES* lauds the Kuwaiti Government's clear stand that it will not change its political stands regardless of the results of investigations into the causes of the fires in the Kuwaiti oil installations the day before yesterday. In its editorial today, the English-language paper said that it it is qroved that an act of sabotage caused these fires, then this calls on all GCC states to extend the necessary assistance to Kuwait that has recently witnessed a series of criminal acts. The paper affirms that it is possible for such criminal acts to occur in any place around the world, particularly in a country like Kuwait that has been on its guard against the war being brought closer to it and that endeavors, like the other GCC states, to put and end to this war.

KUWAIT

Refinery Fire Discussed With Saudi Defense Minister

LD181230 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1108 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Jun (KUNA) — Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, Saudi Arabia's second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and inspector general, had a phone conversation last night with Al-Shaykh Nuwaf al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the [Kuwaiti] minister of interior. A responsible source at the Ministry of Interior stated here that Prince Sultan reassured himself about the situation with the fire that broke out in two oil collections in Al-'Ahmadi region.

The source added that Prince Sultan stated the readiness of the fraternal kingdom of Saudi Arabia to extend any assistance which Kuwait might need to face this incident. The Kuwait minister of interior had expressed "his thanks and appreciation for the brotherly and candid concern shown by Prince Sultan and officials of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, led by the His Majesty the Saudi Monarch, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, toward their brothers in Kuwait."

Fire Extinguished

LD190913 Kuwait KUNA in English 0740 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, June 19 (KUNA) — The last flames of a fire that erupted Tuesday in the oil installations of Al-Ahmadi oil fields, Southern Part of Kuwait, were put out early this morning,

a source of the Kuwaiti fire brigades department announced early Thursday. In a telephone statement to KUNA, the source said that the fire was completely died out at 1:15 Thursday (22:15 GMT), noting that the fire brigade squads evacuated the scene of the fire after successfully completing their task.

Following an emergency Cabinet meeting held yesterday to discuss the incident, Kuwait announced that it does not rule out the possibility of sabotage. H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Said al-'Abdallah al-Sabah stressed yesterday that Kuwait will continue pursuing its oil policies that serve its national interests within the OPEC's general petroleum policy. On the other hand, Kuwaiti interior minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad and Oil and Industry minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah denied rumours which claimed that an unidentified warplane had launched an air raid that led to the fire which blazed for more than thirty hours.

22 Suspects Arrested

JN190700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Jun (INA) — The Abu Dhabi weekly *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* has said that the fires in Al-Ahmadi in Kuwait the evening before yesterday were started by professionals because no clues on the cause of these fires were left behind. In its issue here today, the paper said the competent Kuwaiti authorities had until noon yesterday arrested 22 persons of different nationalities on suspicion of being connected with the firs. It added that the losses caused by the fires amounted to about 1 million Kuwaiti dinars.

OMAN

Further Reports on Visit by Al-Jumayyil

Talks Begin

GF181122 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Official talks began today at Al-'Alam Palace in Muscat between the Omani side, led by His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, and the Lebanese side, led by His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, who is currently paying a visit to the country. The discussions were attended by a number of senior sultanate officials and the delegation accompanying his excellency the Lebanese president. The talks focused on bilateral relations in addition to Arab and international issues of common interest.

Lebanese President Departs

GF181636 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Muscat, 18 Jun (WAKH) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil left here today after a two-day visit to Oman. President Al-Jumayyil was seen off by Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman and other Omani officials. President al-Jumayyil today held talks with Sultan Qabus on bilateral relations and Arab and international issues of mutual interest.

PDRY

YSP Chairman Delivers Report to People's Council

GF171914 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 17 Jun 86

["Political Report" submitted by Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to the 22d session of the Supreme People's Council on 17 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] Brother deputies of the Supreme People's Council: Our current session is of special significance because it is being held a few months after the great victory achieved by our party and people against the 13 January bloody and coupist conspiracy — a treacherous conspiracy in which our party and people made enormous sacrifices and sustained great and painful losses unprecedented in the country's contemporary history. Immortal martyrs of the historic leaders of our party and people were victims of the conspiracy, as well as many heroic strugglers of our party and loyal sons of our people. The conspiracy also has had great political, social, and economic consequences.

Brothers, we stand in respect for and appreciation of the martyrs of the party, revolution, and homeland who fell in defense of legitimacy, the party, the revolution, and the homeland's independence, dignity, and glory in order to preserve the revolutionary experience and its victory.

Your session is also held amid continued successes and accomplishments in various political, economic, cultural, and social aspects of life. These successes and accomplishments have renewed the ability of our productive people to overcome ordeals and setbacks with stronger revolutionary will and firmer determination and enthusiasm. The days have proved the strength and firmness of our progressive government and the support of the toiling masses for its struggling vanguard, the YSP.

The importance of this session also comes from the fact that it coincides with the preparations for the second elections of the Supreme People's Council and the fourth elections of people's local councils. These elections are an important political event in the country's life and a new victory for the legitimacy and democratic practices and a consolidation of the toilers' revolutionary authority.

Your session is held amid an international situation characterized by continued escalation in more than one region of the world by world imperialism and its allies. This escalation is also represented in continued production and deployment of nuclear weapons and the launching of programs more threatening to humanity — the Strategic Defense Initiative and the star wars program — and the continued stands against the Soviet peace initiatives, the last of which was the one which the USSR presented on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress. This initiative aimed at the periodic and total destruction of nuclear weapons by the end of the current century.

Brother deputies of the people, out of our party's instructions, our responsibility toward the citizens of our country who were

involved in the bloody coupist conspiracy and who were the victims of the deception of the gang, and our rising above malice and revenge and the total confidence in the people, the Supreme People's Council Presidium issued a general amnesty for those who were embroiled in the conspiracy but who did not take part in planning, executing, and implementing it. The amnesty received our people's appreciation because of its humane dimensions and meanings, true patriotism, unique revolutionary morals, and tolerance which is unequalled in political systems.

A committee has been formed to follow up the implementation of the general amnesty. So far about 2,700 detainees have been released and returned to their work. A great many of those who fled outside the country have returned despite the misleading propaganda and rumors spread by hostile forces abroad which have fabricated falsifications about the situation and treatment of those who have been detained and released and about those who have returned to the country from those who were implicated in the conspiracy to whom the general amnesty applies.

It is not strange for us that these forces are fabricating these rumors and falsifications because we know very well their intentions and the frustration and disappointment which they felt as a result of the victory by our people and party. We do not need to reply to these allegations because the truth and the people are the best to reply to them.

In confirmation of the decision by the party and state and out of its humane and moral meanings to those who were misled and in order to give them more time to return, the Supreme People's Council has issued a decision extending the general amnesty until the end of December 1986.

Our brothers in the honorable council: We reiterate the call to the misled who are still abroad to exploit the valuable opportunity which has been given to them by extending the general amnesty to return to the country to live among their kinfolk and relatives and to contribute toward constructing their society and not to fall victims to the plotters and the enemies of the party and revolution once again.

We can say with all confidence that the measures which have been taken since the council's previous session have achieved fruitful results. These results are manifested in a complete stable security situation in the country and in overcoming the supply problems in a record time. One can feel the remarkable improvement in the economic situation and in increasing production in all sectors of the national economy, and in fulfilling other missions.

Brother representatives of the people, as for the national issue and unity activity, we announced after the council's previous session [the desire] to hold contacts with the brother leaders in the northern part of the homeland. This is designed to reinforce unity activity and to promote coordination between the leaderships of the two countries in a way that serves to consolidate our joint unionist steps and to convene the sessions of the Supreme Yemeni Council, the ministerial committee, and the other joint committees of the two parts, together with the execution of all the agreements that have been reached in the various fields. We will continue our efforts in future to work alongside our brothers in the northern part of the homeland so as to create the best conditions for our unionist march and to reinforce conditions of stability and security for our Yemeni country and people in a way that enables them to proceed along the road of economic and social construction and to fulfill the aspirations of our people with regard to reunifying their country on peaceful and democratic bases. On our part, we will work — based on a national responsibility that is founded on keenness to preserve the supreme interests of our Yemeni people and sincerity to their cause which is aimed at attaining unity and progress — in the direction of exerting the most extreme efforts alongside the brothers in the northern part of the homeland in order to consolidate the unionist gains and successes that have been attained during the past years. We will exert our utmost efforts to surmount all the obstacles and difficulties confronting our task.

In continuation of our country's policy that proceeds from the principles of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness and in assertion of our country's keenness and desire to develop relations with the fraternal countries on the bases of mutual respect and nonintervention in internal affairs, we took the initiative to hold numerous contacts. The most important contact was the visit of the brother foreign minister to the GCC countries, Syria, Algeria, Libya, and Tunisia. This tour and other contacts have yielded positive results that serve the development of bilateral relations with fraternal countries. Some of these countries have expressed readiness to provide backing and aid to our people and country in various fields.

We express our full appreciation and satisfaction at the fraternal positions adopted by a number of the region's countries and their respect for the independence of our country and for refusing to interfere in its internal affairs. We express our readiness to develop bilateral relations with them more than at any previous time in order to serve the joint goals and interests of our peoples, to ensure the independent policy of the region's countries and peoples, and to preserve their security, stability, and progress.

As for parliamentary activity abroad, our country took part in the 4th conference of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], and the 16th APU Council that were held in Amman in March. During the period in which our country chaired the APU until it held its fourth conference, we played a positive role in reinforcing the role of the APU. A parliamentary delegation also took part in Kuwait's national day celebrations.

The Arab situation is grave and complicated as a result of the escalation of imperialist and Zionist plots against our Arab peoples. The savage U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its fraternal people was the beginning of a new imperialist plan totally different from previous plans of U.S. imperialism. Instead of asking its props and agents to execute its plans, the United States itself launched a direct aggression, ignoring international law and norms after its previous plans and threats to subdue the Jamahiriyah ended in disappointment and failure. Our country expressed its position in support of the brothers in Libya.

Our country expressed its readiness to participate in curbing U.S. savage arrogance and aggression. We held many contacts with the leadership of the Libyan revolution and with many Arab

leaders to reach a unified Arab stand toward U.S. aggression. Our country supported the convocation of an Arab summit conference to discuss the aggression without restrictions or reservations. Our country took part in the meeting of Arab foreign ministers which convened in Fes for this purpose. Our country feels that the inability of the Arab regimes to adopt a unified position toward U.S. threats and aggression against the Jamahiriyah and to confront the dangers and challenges that surround our Arab peoples will pave the way for the United States to practice a policy of official terrorism and armed aggression against other countries and peoples in the region. The recent U.S. and Zionist threats against fraternal Syria is but a new indication that confirms our conviction in this matter. This matter endangers security and stability in the region. It also jeopardizes the sovereignty and independence of their peoples and increases the gravity of the aggressive and expansionist policy of imperialism. This policy is designed to deal a blow to the Arab liberation movement, to provide access to capitulatory plans, and to obliterate the legitimate rights and causes of our Arab peoples, foremost of which the cause of the Palestinian people and their right to return home, to self-determination, and to establish an independent national state.

The position of our country has been lucid toward all developments in the region. Our activities represent a continuation of the principled policy of our party. Our country will continue its support for the Palestinian issue and will also take part in every effort designed to reinforce PLO unity and to preserve its prestige and role. Our country also expresses its support and backing for the Algerian initiative in this respect. During the past few days our country has followed up with extreme concern the camps war in Lebanon and expressed its regret at the continuation of this war among the brothers who have the same destiny. We have urged all the brothers to exert their efforts to end the painful bleeding, the continuation of which will only serve the imperialist powers and Zionism. In light of the size and nature of the imperialist and Zionist plots against our Arab people, our country stresses the importance to have the Arab liberation movement — its powers together with its nationalist and progressive governments — rise to the level of perils and have its struggle unity consolidated — in order to become powerful, influential — and have the coordination among themselves increased to defend the security, sovereignty, and independence of our Arab peoples. Our country declares its readiness to participate in any practical and sincere efforts to clear the Arab air of secondary difference and to reinforce the collective work that will unify the Arab rank on the basis of ensuring the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle.

Our country views with deep concern the recent developments in the Iraq-Iran war and reaffirms its firm stand on the importance of stopping the war, warding off its dangers, and resolving the differences between the two neighboring countries by peaceful means.

Brothers, representatives of the people: As to relations with the countries of the socialist bloc, our relations in the recent past have undergone a constant growth and tangible development in a manner which embodies principled and strategic relations that are based on the principle of internationalist solidarity. In this respect numerous meetings and contacts have been held between the leadership of our party and country and the leaderships of parties and countries of the socialist bloc, foremost of which is the friendly USSR. The recent visit by the brother chairman of the Council of Ministers to Moscow and the positive results it yielded was an important and distinctive mark of the development and continuation of relations between the two friendly countries.

The USSR has continued to extend various forms of solidarity and internationalist support for our country in various spheres in accordance with the agreements of bilateral cooperation and on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries.

Likewise, bilateral relations with the remaining countries of the socialist bloc continue in accordance with the agreements of bilateral cooperation. They also have extended numerous forms of aid to our country. There are wide prospects to develop bilateral relations with them in a more expanded form than before.

The principled stand of the friendly USSR in supporting our country has truly enabled it to surmount numerous difficulties and carry out numerous tasks before it. This is something which inspires in us feelings of pride and appreciation for our Soviet comrades and strengthens our confidence that better circumstances will obtain for the sake of the future of these relations and their growth on solid and principled foundations.

In continuation of our principled policy concerning the relations of struggle with socialist Ethiopia, our country has continued its attention to developing these relations through meetings between our party's leadership and the Ethiopian leadership, foremost of whom is Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, and also the visits by the brother deputy prime minister and interior minister, and the brother minister of culture and information to socialist Ethiopia. These meetings and other contacts have yielded numerous positive results and steps which will contribute toward strengthening the strategic relations between the two friendly countries. In future we will continue our efforts to strengthen and develop these relations more than ever before for the good of the mutual principles, goals, and interests.

Our country has also directed attention to developing relations with various countries with which our country has bilateral relations and ties of joint cooperation in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Western Europe, on the basis of mutual respect and nonintervention in internal affairs. In future our country will pay more attention to its relations with nonaligned countries and other countries which follow a policy of nonintervention, on the basis of equitable relations and mutual exchange of interests. Brothers, there are numerous documents, reports, draft laws, and decrees for this session to deal with. We wish success for the session. Thank you.

QATAR

Observers Committee To Depart in 'Few Days'

JN190748 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0615 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Jun (WAM) — An informed Gulf source told the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* issued today that the observers' committee supervising the withdrawal of Qatari and Bahraini forces from the disputed areas will leave Qatar within the next few days after concluding the mission assigned to it. The observers' committee, which comprises representatives from the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, and the GCC general secretariat, was formed to supervise the withdrawal of Qatari and Bahraini forces in the wake of the Bahraini-Qatari conflict over the disputed areas. Its formation is the first executive measure to implement the agreement reached between Qatar and Bahrain.

UAE

Papers Condemn 'Sabotage Acts' in Kuwait

JN190800 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0618 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 19 Jun (WAM) — In their comments today, three local papers affirmed that the hands of evil and crime that tampered with the security of fraternal Kuwait had aimed at disturbing stability not only in this pearl of the Gulf, but in the entire region. The papers called for striking with an iron fist at anyone who attempts to tamper with the security of the region and prayed to God to preserve Kuwait.

AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I says: The explosive charges planted by agent hands aimed at more than just harming economic interests. Otherwise, what is the logical explanation of the rumors that were sprea d so quickly about Kuwaiti oil installa tions being subjected to air bombing? It does not require much intelligence to see the objective of this sabotage act and rumor campaign.

AL-KHALIJ, which is published in Al-Shariqah, says: Our hearts are with fraternal Kuwait, the Arab country which is known for its firm honorable stand on the pan-Arab level. Kuwait may be small in area and population, but it is big in status on the regional, Arab, and international levels, thanks to its democratic life and mature foreign policy.

The paper affirmed its support for Kuwait and its steadfast people against the forces of darkness and backwardness which are trying to shake its stability and destroy its installations. *AL-KHALIJ* expresses its confidence that these explosions will only lead to a more determined stand against the forces of darkness and a stronger adherence to the accomplishments made by the Kuwaitis.

Under the headline "May God Preserve Kuwait," *AL-WAHDAH* says: The party behind these sabotage acts is showing its weakness and short-sightedness. Such sabotage acts will only serve imperialism, Zionism, and their agents and make Kuwait stronger and firmer. The paper affirms that Kuwait — leadership and people — strongly and firmly reject such stupidities and criminal acts. Concluding, *AL-WAHDAH* calls for a solid Arab Gulf stand against the party behind these criminal acts and affirms that Kuwait's security and stability are an indivisible part of the security and stability of the entire region.

12 Iranian 'Infiltrators' Arrested in Dubayy

JN190708 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0616 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Dubayy, 19 Jun (INA) — Authorities in Dubayy have arrested 12 Iranian infiltrators while they were trying to enter the UAE illegally. Press reports published here today said the Iranian infiltrators have been detained pending their trial.

AL-AHRAM Takes Issue With AL-AHALI Report

PM181240 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 16 Jun 86 p 5

[Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im article: "The 'Visit' to Washington and the Storms It Is Arousing"]

[Excerpts] Many of us do not realize that Israel's choice of the morning of Thursday 5 June 1967 in particular to launch an attack on Egypt and the rest of the Arab countries was (from a standpoint of timing only, since war was inevitably going to break out anyway) because President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir had then despaired of dealing with the Soviets and so decided to send a high-level envoy, Zakariya Muhyi al-Din, to the United States in order to open a new chapter in Egyptian-U.S. relations. Muhyi al-Din left for Washington on the morning of 5 June 1967.

In order to prevent the visit from taking place and to abort any results that it might achieve, Israel hastened to attack Egypt, Syria, and Jordan so that it could add to the objectives of its war yet another objective, namely to maintain the status quo in international relations and to seek to create a new situation that would upset all plans and forestall all actions so as to postpone indefinitely any building of bridges between Egypt and the United States. This was one of Israel's strategic objectives in the fifties and sixties and even much later.

Even after the June war, when we entered the "war of attrition" and when the U.S. "Rogers Plan" for a cease-fire was announced, Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir accepted this U.S. initiative out of despair with the Soviets and their prevarications over supplying us with effective offensive weapons enabling us to strike deep into Israel. This was despite the fact that we had provided the Soviets with everything they asked for in the way of facilities for their navy in the Mediterranean and vast airbases, including one in west Cairo, only a few kilometers from the capital.

Let us leave history aside and together look at what is happening at present. About 10 days ago [Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister] Marshal Abu Ghazalah announced that he was to pay an official visit to the United States in order to discuss certain important matters relating to armament and Egypt's military debts. Marshal Abu Ghazalah's visit, which begins today, will focus particularly on initiating a stage of wider participation in joint military production between the two countries and broadening the base for the production of advanced weapons in Egyptian factories. He will also discuss lightening Egypt's burden of military debts, which have been accumulating because of the economic difficulties and Egypt's inability to repay the debts, and the question of the air-to-air Sidewinder missiles needed for the F-16 planes. These have a longer range than the existing Sparrow missiles and so will substantially boost the Egyptian Air Force's efficiency.

But this time, instead of a military attack on Egypt to abort any Egyptian-U.S. rapprochement, as happened on 5 June 1967, we are faced with a strange media campaign that has suddenly been launched at home and abroad just before Marshal Abu Ghazalah's visit to Washington. At home the Egyptian Left's newspaper [*AL-AHALI*] reported on its front page under banner headlines that Marshal Abu Ghazalah will discuss in Washington the question of granting facilities and bases in Egypt to the Americans. One can only be astonished at the publication of such serious information, information that is not backed by the evidence and is groundless, pertaining to national security in this manner. Also one can only feel sorrow when he recalls that Soviet bases actually existed on our territory and now exist on our western borders, and yet nobody says anything about them. Rather, they raise hell about imaginary U.S. bases and facilities on our territory. If they really cared for Egypt's interests they would have spoken, if only insincerely, about the Soviet bases in Egypt in the sixties and in Libya in the eighties. If they were more impartial they would have talked objectively about Soviet repression in Afghanistan.

By coincidence — because the truth can never be lost despite the falsehoods — last Friday the U.S. State Department released secret documents pertaining to Egyptian-U.S. relations. These documents revealed many secrets of the relations between the two countries, but what is of primary concern to us is the fact that they confirm that Egypt refused to respond to any U.S. terms or demands for the establishment of military bases or to facilitate any U.S. military presence on its territory in return for U.S. economic and military aid. This was our stand in the fifties and remains our stand now, yet some people never shut up.

Leaving aside U.S. relations and the question of armaments and military affairs, we find that a few weeks ago the same paper came up with a major article on its front page about a proposed Marshall plan for the Middle East; it made out that it is a plague that is going to sweep Egypt and devour everything in it.

Following the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel that put an end to 30 years of wars during which Egypt carried heavy burdens that affect its economy to this day, late President Anwar al-Sadat was the first to call for a plan for the Middle East similar to the Marshall plan to enable the countries that had suffered from the war to rescue their economies and to catch up with the rest of the world in order to realize the same principles and objectives for which the original Marshall plan was set up, namely to achieve political stability. What do we have against this plan? Are we to reject it because Moscow and the East European countries rejected it in 1947? Are we to reject it despite the economic difficulties we are experiencing simply because Israel is to have a share in such aid? Originally the idea is ours. Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is now trying to revive the idea. Are we to reject our own idea because Peres has adopted it? Even if it was not our idea, if, according to it, we are going to receive massive aid from the advanced countries which we greatly need, why should we reject it? We can see only one reason for such a rejection, namely a lack of desire to reach the ultimate result which such programs seek, namely political stability. Obviously there are those who do not desire stability because they can operate and flourish only in an atmosphere of crises and disturbances.

Anybody wishing to impose certain views on people is bound to resort to repressive methods and to suppressing the views of others. It appears that the leftists in Egypt, through their newspaper, wish to promote all kinds of stories and ideas regardless of whether they are true or false; what is important is that these should serve their own ends. If any of the writers in what they

call the national press challenges their views they will pour abuse and ridicule on him and accuse him of being an agent and of treachery.

Nevertheless, we could not possibly equate an Egyptian party or organization with an external enemy. We will not accuse anybody of treachery and of being an agent lest we become entangled in the vicious circle that is threatening our writers and our media. However, what we want to say is that Egypt's enemies abroad are fighting to prevent an Egyptian-U.S. rapprochement with the aim of weakening Egypt. As for the Egyptian Left, it too is fighting the Egyptian-U.S. rapprochement with all its power because of its ideology and political and partisan views, which believe in only one path to rapprochement, a path at whose other end is only Moscow.

On the international level Marshal Abu Ghazalah's visit to Washington has not been spared suspicious and strange attacks. The ABC television network, quoting Italian intelligence sources, came out with a stupid and naive report that it was the Egyptian defense minister who informed the U.S. side about the Egyptian plane that tried to transport the perpetrators of the *Achille Lauro* incident from Cairo to Tunisia, thus enabling the U.S. fighters to intercept the Egyptian plane and force it to land.

The question that we would like to ask here is: Is it logical for the Egyptian defense minister to divulge secrets to a foreign party? Is it conceivable that a hero of the October war who risked his life for the sake of this country's honor and dignity would do anything of the kind? If anybody can imagine that such a thing is possible, then there is no point in arguing with him.

What is strange is that the official Soviet news agency, which is customarily slow to react to news events, even when it was a matter of the Chernobyl nuclear incident, which threatened the lives of people in many countries, showed an unusual immediate response to the news report carried by American television. On the same night it made comments and criticism and helped to disseminate this false report.

The fact that the U.S. Defense Department and the State Department immediately denied the report is something to be appreciated, but officials in the American television network that broadcast this report should investigate the correspondent who obtained it to find out its true source and whether there were ulterior motives in its dissemination.

Diplomatic Source on Abu Ghazalah's U.S. Talks

NC181707 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Washington, 18 Jun (MENA) — An Egyptian diplomatic source here has stated that President Ronald Reagan's administration showed full understanding of the Egyptian request for a reduction in the interest rate on U.S. loans to Egypt. According to the source, Egypt also asked that U.S. economic assistance be mostly in the form of cash transfers.

The talks that Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, is currently holding with senior U.S. officials were described by the diplomatic source as positive, fruitful, and friendly. The source went on to say that during his meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday, Tuesday, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah discussed the Egyptian-Israeli dispute over the Taba issue, as well as the Middle East peace process.

Palestinian Figures To Visit Cairo, Hold Talks

GF181347 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 17 Jun 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Cairo]

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources have told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that a Palestinian delegation consisting of nine Palestinian figures from the West Bank and Gaza Strip and led by the deposed mayor of Gaza will visit Egypt in mid-July. The delegation will hold talks with Egyptian officials in the presence of a high-ranking Jordanian figure whom the sources did not reveal. The sources said that these talks come as a result of contacts between Egypt, Jordan, and Britain — following Margaret Thatcher's visit to occupied Palestine — to negotiate with a Palestinian delegation the establishment of self-rule in the occupied territories and the holding of municipal elections there after the insistence of the United states and Israel to refuse negotiation with the PLO and Thatcher's support of this refusal.

The sources stated that the Palestinian leadership delegation during its visit to Cairo will meet with President Husni Mubarak, Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the U.S. and British ambassadors in Cairo, and a high-ranking Jordanian figure whom the source did not reveal and whose visit to Cairo will coincide with the visit to the Egyptian capital by the occupied territories' leaders.

'Abd al-Majid Visits GDR, Meets With Fischer

For reportage on the visit to the GDR by Foreign Minister Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, including his meeting with Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, see the GDR section of the 16 June Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Spokesman Says Khark Island Raided 19 Jun

JN191215 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1204 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jun (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes carried out a new raid against the Iranian Khark Island facilities this afternoon. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA that the Iraqi fighter planes' raid took place at 1328 [0928 GMT] today and that the targets hit were left ablaze with columns of smoke billowing from them.

The spokesman said that all the Iraqi planes which took part in this raid returned safely to base. The spokesman added that the Iraqi Air Force will continue to pound the Khomeyniites heads and to destroy their resources and supplies to prevent them from catching their breath.

'Priority' of Energy, Oil Attacks Against Iran Viewed

JN190916 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jun (INA) — Commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense has said the Iraqi Air Force will in the coming period deal accurate, effective, and surprise blows to the Iranian forces and positions as well as their military, economic, and technical installations even in the farthest area of Iran.

In a statement to the Iraqi Armed Forces newspaper *AL-QADISIYAH*, Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban said Iran's actions of camouflaging, hiding, and alternating its oil facilities and economic centers are known to the Iraqi Air Force and these facilities and centers are included in plans for future actions. He stressed that the Iraqi Air Force gives priority to striking Iran's energy and oil resources in order to force it to recognize Iraq's legitimate rights and to destroy the hostile means it is using to prolong the war.

The Air Force commander renewed Iraq's warning to foreign companies collaborating with Iran that Iraq will strike strongly at all hostile Iranian targets and areas both on the ground and at sea. He also warned the foreign airline companies against cooperation with the Iranian regime, stressing that the Iraqi Air Force does not distinguish between one air target and another over Iranian territory. He held these companies responsible for any loss or damage inflicted on them as a result of this cooperation.

Communique No 2,263 Details Raids on Iranian Stations

JN181705 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,263 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces will remain the Iraqi shield that protects the honor and future of Arabism. The following is a roundup of our operations for last night and today:

1. The Khomeyniite rascals whom Zionism placed in the seats of power and for whom they drew up the path of misguidedness, evil, and aggression, and who have left their people wading in a quagmire of tragedies and armed themselves to wage war against the Arab nation and proud Iraq have always tried in vain to spread ruin and sedition in this peaceful region. They want to prevent the progress of this region and destroy the achievements of its peoples. These scoundrels thought that they could commit aggression against Iraq and its cherished values, that they would be able to encrouch on the rights of the Gulf states and the Arab nation and to transgress against their sovereignty. However, events prove their frustration and show the world their defeats and destruction before the Arab awakening movement led by our great Iraq. Our people know how to turn the enemy spite against it, destroy the power of the anti-Arab forces, and crush their evil designs, burning all the rancourous, criminal ones.

The world and our Arab nation are aware that the brave Iraqi Armed Forces, led by our heroic Air Force, the strong arm of the Arabs and their asset, are always capable of protecting the security of Iraq and Arabism and of punishing the lowly ones because of their reckless deeds, stabbing them in their soft spots and transforming their aggression into a disaster for them.

O glorious Iraqis: In order to make the Khomeyniites realize their own size and immediately punish them for their crimes, dozens of our devastating Air Force planes, led by powerful men, launched surprise, lightning, devastating raids against the following stations used for producing, separating, and transferring oil and gas with the aim of destroying them and crushing their facilities. Our brave pilots left after all these facilities were consumed by fire and columns of smoke were billowing from them as a result of powerful explosions on the ground:

a. At 1420 [1020 GMT] today, our planes raided the western pumping oil station in Ahvaz oil field No 2;

b. at the same time, our planes raided the oil pumping station in (?Garrah);

c. other planes launched a raid against the separators ['azilat] in the (Taj Siran No 2) station;

d. at the same time, our planes launched a raid against the Marun oil pumping station;

e. also at 1420 our planes raided the separators in the Bibi Hakimeh oil station;

f. our planes launched yet another raid against the (Taj Siran No 3) station; and

g. our brave pilots launched a daring raid against the separators in the (?Garang) station.

After carrying out their duties with their well-known bravery, high efficiency, and impeccable performance, our pilots returned to the homeland, safe and triumphant, with the exception of one plane which fell on enemy territory. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of the pilot.

This is our answer and it will remain so against all those who are hostile to this nation and who insist on pursuing the path of evil.

Blessed are the brave men. Blessed are the great deeds of our heroic Air Force — commanders, pilots, officers, and other ranks. God is great. Glory and pride to our Arab nation and to Iraq. Accursed be the mean ones.

2. Our powerful Air Force planes flew 57 combat missions against enemy units, inflicting further losses in men and equipment. Our planes returned safely to base, God be praised.

3. Our brave helicopter gunship pilots continued their combat missions over enemy units. In 20 combat missions, they inflicted losses in men and equipment and returned safely to base in God's care.

4. The enemy sent a force estimated at one infantry regiment to attack our units' positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our strong men were lying in wait for the enemy force. They opened fire from all types of weapons and were supported by our artillery and helicopters. The enemy attempt was foiled and 40 enemy men were killed and others were wounded. The rest were forced to retreat. Our forces are controlling the situation.

5. Groups of enemy men accompanied by a number of boats tried to advance on our positions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basra. They were confronted with fire. The enemy force and the boats were destroyed and the situation was settled in our forces' favor.

Elsewhere in the same sector, four enemy men were killed, a number of enemy positions were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was destroyed.

6. Three enemy men were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector, two vehicles were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, and one enemy tower, four infantry positions, and two ammunition dumps were destroyed in the VII Army Corps front.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 June 1986

Israeli Alert, Possible Advance Northward Reported

NC190658 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] According to security information from western Al-Biqa', the Israelis have sent reinforcements to the (Wadi al-Taym) front in the Al-Biqa' Valley following the Syrian Army's entry into Mashgharah. The reinforcements were sent in fear that the Syrian Army will advance toward Rashayya al-Wadi, Kafr Mishki, and the 'Ayn 'Ata hills. The information indicates that the Israelis are now on full alert. Israeli military convoys have been streaming through the Metulla gate in northern Israel, brining military experts and ranking officers to survey the military situation and to prepare reports on developments.

It has also been reported that Colonel Mu'in Mansur, the Israeli commander of the (Wadi al-Taym)-Al-Biqa' front, inspected the military positions and crossing points there yesterday. He was briefed by the local commanders on security measures taken and arrangements that have been made. It is noted that a plan for an Israeli advance to the north is under consideration, and that the zero hour will be decided when justification for the move exists. The sources of this information believe that a Syrian advance on Mashgharah would serve as justification for this Israeli military advance to the north, with a view to taking control of a line extending from the 'Ayn 'Ata hills to the Ad-Dahr mountain, the Maydun hills, and the hill at the 9th kilometer of the Al-Qati'-Al-Biqa' road. It has been learned that an important meeting was held at Israel's Northern Command headquarters 2 days ago by officers from the security belt, who discussed the current situation.

Palestinian Groups Issue Statements on Camp Fighting

JN180621 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tension continues to prevail in the area of the Palestinian camps in Beirut. Implementation of the cease-fire agreement announced in Damascus last Saturday has not started. Reports from Beirut mention that the Shatila camp was subjected to fierce shelling yesterday evening. Calm fraught with tension prevailed in Burj al-Barajinah as sporadic machinegun fire could be heard from time to time.

The Palestine National Salvation Front issued a statement in which it said that this calm fraught with tension in Burj al-Barajinah was accompanied by sniping fire from Amal gunmen, wounding at least eight in the camp. As for the DFLP, it issued another statement saying that units of the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade blew up several houses on the western outskirts of Shatila to carry out more destruction in this camp and to facilitate the advance of Amal forces toward the camp.

Snipers Near Camps

NC181155 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Guarded calm prevails along the various combat lines. However, we have learned that an abortive infiltration attempt was carried out from Burj al-Barajinah camp toward the Al-'Azm building at 1130 today. Intensive sniper fire, meanwhile, is currently reported along the camps lines.

Camps Fighting Resumes

NC181708 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Intermittent clashes broke out today between the Palestinians and the Amal Movement along the camps lines, particularly the Burj al-Barajinah camp. According to the latest security reports, shells fell on the Burj al-Barajinah camp at approximately 1830, killing Muhammad al-Hilu.

Qabalan Reportedly Resigns From Amal

NC181741 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Amal official Qabalan Qabalan has submitted his resignation from the Amal Movement's security forces. The apparent reason is the anarchy and disunity that exists within the movement.

'Fierce Fighting' in Camps

NC190520 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The Palestinian camps were the scene of fierce fighting between 0500 and 0530 today. Similar clashes took place shortly after midnight. The two warring parties used rockets and artillery in their fighting along the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah combat lines. Yet another violent battle has been taking place on these lines since 0705 today.

As for the traditional combat lines, the areas near the science college, Al-Laylakah, and Al-'Amrusiyah were the scene of clashes, involving the use of automatic weapons and rockets, after midnight last night. At 0200 today, tension also increased in the area of the old commercial center, which was the scene of skirmishes in which various types of weapons were used.

Amal Orders Withdrawal of Gunmen

NC190601 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Sources close to Minister Nabih Birri have noted that Minister Birri has ordered the various Amal Movement commands to withdraw all armed individuals from West Beirut as of today, even if gunmen from other organizations remain there. This positive gesture is intended to give the security work going on in West Beirut a chance to succeed, prior to the implementation of the security plan.

Syrian Efforts Fail To Curb Fighting
NC190923 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0845 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Amal gunmen and Palestinians are exchanging rocket and artillery fire along the combat lines of the Shatila and Sabra camps. According to sources from the two combating sides, the fighting which took place on these lines before 1100 today has resulted in a number of casualties. ASSOCIATED PRESS reports note that the dawn clashes in Shatila have ieft one person dead and nine others wounded. According to REUTER reports, Syrian efforts to contain the fighting in the camps have failed. The Amal Movement continues to besiege the Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila camps and to exchange fire with Palestinian gunmen inside these camps.

Cinema Bomb Blast Aimed At Amal Office
NC180937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Around 1155 today, an explosive charge went off on the first floor of the Orly Cinema building in Al-Hamra' area. Sources speculate that the target of the explosion was an Amal Movement office in the building.

Nasirite Group Claims Attack
NC181454 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The Quraysh Hawk Group [Majmu'at Saqr Quraysh] of the [Independent Nasirite Movement] Al-Murabitun has claimed responsibility for the explosion at an Amal office in the Orly Cinema building, near the American University of Beirut, at noon today. An Amal official named Abu Fadi is in charge of this facility.

Syrians Close Hizballah Centers in Mashgharah
NC181727 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] According to persons arriving from Mashgharah in western Al-Biqa', Syrian forces yesterday closed down all Hizballah party centers in Mashgharah, including the clinic. It has been reported that Syrian intelligence has arrested five Hizballah members and accused them of assassinating George Abu Murad, an official of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, and one of his assistants.

Unidentified Hostage Reportedly Released 19 Jun
NC191051 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1042 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] According to exclusive reports by the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY, another of the seven hostages [not further identified] was released today. Commenting on this report, New York Cardinal John O'Connor stated that he is now more optimistic about the fate of the five American hostages being held in Lebanon.

Kidnapped AL-NAHAR Employee Released 18 Jun
NC181920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Samir Saliba, an employee of the newspaper *AL-NAHAR*, was released at 2100 today. Saliba was set free in the Corniche al-Mazra'ah area, and was later taken to the American University hospital for a checkup. Our colleague is reported in good health.

FRG Humanitarian Group Says Nine Armenians Hostages
AU181230 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Goettingen, West Germany, June 18 (AFP) — Nine Armenians living in Beirut are being held hostage by a group called the Independent Movement for the Liberation of Hostages, a West German humanitarian group reported here Wednesday. The Society for Threatened Peoples said the nine were kidnapped in West Beirut on May 27-28 during attacks in which five Armenians were killed, numerous other injured and Armenian-owned houses and stores destroyed. The Armenian community staged a three-day strike to protest against the attacks. Earlier reports on the attacks spoke of three Armenians killed and four wounded.

W. Beirut Bank Heavily Damaged, Guard Wounded by Bomb
NC180904 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0845 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Internal security forces sources have said that an explosion at the Bank al-Rafidayn in Al-Hamra' [West Beirut] last night resulted from an explosive charge weighing 20 kg of TNT that was placed on the second floor. The explosion wounded the bankguard, 'Afif al-Gharib, and caused heavy material damage.

Maronite Patriarch Visits Mufti's Office 18 Jun
NC180812 Beirut Domestic service in Arabic
0800 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Patriarch Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr and a number of bishops made an unexpected visit to the Mufti's office at 1000 today. His Eminence Mufti Khalid and Patriarch Sfayr and his delegation held talks on the latest developments in Lebanon, particularly those related to security.

Patriarch Ends Talks With Mufti
NC180914 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0845 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Following a 15-minute meeting with Mufti Hasan Khalid, at the mufti's house, Maronite Patriarch Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr expressed pleasure with the visit, which he was supposed to have made earlier but was prevented from doing so by circumstances.

He said: We came to thank Mufti Khalid and to cooperate for the benefit of Lebanon and the Lebanese. Regarding the issue of the kidnappees, Patriarch Sfayr stressed that he and Mufti Khalid will exert all possible efforts to secure the release of all kidnappees. He said that kidnapping is against human principles, dignity, and freedom. Patriarch Sfayr, and the accompanying delegation, left the mufti's house and returned to Bkirki.

Maronite Patriarchate Delegation Leaves for Damascus

NC180857 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation from the Maronite patriarchate left for Damascus this morning. The delegation was led by Bishop Roland Abu Jawdah and included Bishops Ibrahim al-Hilu, Antoine Tarabay, Yusuf Salamah, and George Iskandar.

Patriarchate Delegation Returns

NC181744 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Maronite Patriarchate delegation, consisting of Bishops Ibrahim al-Hilu and Roland Abu Jawdah, has returned to Bkirki from Damascus after meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Bishops George Iskandar, Antoine Tarabay, and Yusuf Salamah, who joined the delegation in the Syrian capital were also present at the meeting.

Romanian Envoy Invites PSP Leader to Romania

NC171737 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt has received Dr (Albu Marin), the special envoy of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The meeting was also attended by Tariq Shihab, a member of the Progressive Socialist Party's Political Bureau. The envoy gave Junblatt a private message from President Ceausescu, and extended an official invitation to visit Romania, which Junblatt promised to consider.

Spanish Paper Interviews ASL Leader Antoine Lahd

PM181225 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 25 May 86 p 10

[Interview with army of south Lebanon leader General Antoine Lahd by Tomas Alcoverro in Marj 'Uyun; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Lahd] Look, I have never believed that we Lebanese have grounds to feel hostile toward Israel. We signed an armistice agreement with the Jewish state in 1948. The Israelis have never waged war against Lebanon, and if they have invaded our territory, especially in the summer of 1982, it was in order to attack the Palestinians. It is out of solidarity with the Palestinians or with Syria that there are Lebanese who believe that their enemy is Israel.

[Alcoverro] What, general, is your foremost enemy?

[Lahd] Syria is my foremost enemy. The Syrians have always wanted to annex or dominate my country. Although I am now Israel's best friend, I would not hesitate to fight it if I believed that the Jews really wanted to annex part of Lebanon. If I am in this southern region with my men, it is because I want to prevent the Arabs always waging war in my country.

[Alcoverro] What are your main objectives in these southern parts?

[Lahd] The Israeli withdrawal from these parts is a danger, bearing in mind the complete absence of state authority. It was therefore necessary to organize some form of local authority in order to establish a system of cooperation and not of occupation on Israel's part... I have never wanted to replace the state in the south, but have always attempted to assist the functioning of its administration, but knowing that the state did not have the will to be present in these border areas, I have found myself forced to act. I want to prevent the south from paying for terrorist attacks directed from Lebanese territory. For many years we have suffered retaliation by the "Tsahal." It is not so much Israel's protection that interests me — the Jewish state has more powerful resources than my army — as improving its relations with our population. My aim is to defend this area, maintaining security among the various confessional communities, and to work for a good understanding with Israel, with which we have a 100-km common border.

[Alcoverro] It is a fait accompli that the Palestinian guerrillas, expelled and defeated by the "Tsahal" [Israeli Defense Force] in 1982, have come back and are returning to West Beirut, the Sidon area, and other places in the south, attempting to reestablish their military presence thanks to the anarchy in the Muslim areas. Do you believe that these Palestinian reinforcements will change the balance of forces currently prevailing in this part of the country?

[Lahd] I do not believe so. But I naturally foresee a greater number of fights, attacks, and skirmishes between my troops and the fedayeen. But do not forget that the Palestinians must also confront the Shi'ites of Nabih Birri's Amal organization. Perhaps they are most active on the Kafr Falus front, in defense of the Christian city of Jazzin. But now our enemies are the Hizballah militiamen, linked to Iran, and the pro-Syrian Lebanese leftist parties.

"I Am Not Alone"

It was the Palestinians and the Muslim organizations in Sidon who last year expelled the Christian inhabitants of the towns to the east of that city. Thousands of them are living as refugees in Jazzin and in other places.

[Alcoverro] Are you preparing an attack on this area, now empty and with some of its houses demolished, in order to make possible its inhabitants' return?

[Lahd] I would like to be able to carry this out, because there is a Christian population in this area who are in danger and whom I wish to protect. Do you know that I saved the city of Jazzin from a Muslim invasion with just 36 men last year? But it is necessary to await an opportune moment, politically and militar-

ily. I am not alone; I enjoy the support of a strong state, which is Israel, with which I coordinate my tactics. You know that in Lebanon we live from hand to mouth, and it is futile to anticipate.

[Alcoverro] There is currently a great deal of speculation about a military conflict in the Middle East between Syria and Israel. What is your opinion on the matter? Do you believe in an imminent war?

[Lahd] I do not believe that a Syrian-Israeli war will break out in Lebanon — a doomed battlefield. Syria is no danger to the Jewish state, nor do the Israelis intend to start any military action. Nor do I believe that the Americans are prepared to use force against Syria. Hafiz al-Asad is one of the best politicians in the Middle East. But although in his latest statements he has toned down his opinions on many issues and has adopted a cautious style and a circumspect attitude, I would not trust blindly what he says.

Lahd Position Shelled; Two Soldiers Wounded
JN171522 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] In the south, the Kfar Hunah position of the Army of South Lebanon came under mortar fire this afternoon. Two army soldiers were slightly wounded. Immediately after the shelling, the army artillery retaliated and silenced the fire.

Israeli 'Massacre' Reported Near Al-Tiri Village
NC181134 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Amidst the welter of events in the Lebanese arena, Israel has been lying in wait to obstruct any attempts at peace, to create confusion among the Lebanese, and to distract attention from their march to salvation. Today the Israeli occupation forces committed an atrosity against several families in Al-Tiri village.

This morning an officer in the Irish UNIFIL contingent at Tibnin said that a delegation of Al-Tiri residents complained that four Al-Tiri citizens have been missing for 2 days.

Meanwhile, a unit of the Irish contingent discovered the four people, who had been massacred and their bodies mutilated.

The victims were: Fatimah Dalal, age 30; Salim al-Dawud, 75 Husayn Hassan, 45; and Fatimah Sulayman, 50.

When the Irish unit tried to remove the four bodies, it came under a hail of gunfire from an agent Lahd position in the nearby hills.

However, according to a cable from the south a short while ago, the Irish unit did manage to move the bodies to Tibnin.

Israeli Planes Fly Over Sidon; ASL Shelling Kills 3
NC181517 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Four members of the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] were wounded when more than 12 katyushas fell near an ASL barracks in the village of Al-'Ayshiyah. The ASL's artillery responded by shelling 'Arab Salim, JBA', Jarju', 'Ayn Qana, and Al-Luwayzah. We have learned that three people were killed and four others wounded. According to correspondents' dispatches, Israeli warplanes flew over the city of Sidon, its suburbs, and the nearby Palestinian camps today for more than 3 hours.

Senior Sources: Egypt Violating Military Agreements

TA190805 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] Egypt is consistently violating the military part of the peace accords with Israel. Some of the violations are regular, constant ones, while others are chance violations. This was disclosed by senior military sources during a tour of the Southern Command by military correspondents. The sources added that the Egyptian Army is also establishing a military infrastructure in Sinai.

It was stressed that the Egyptian violations do not necessarily lead to the conclusion that IDF military operative action should be taken in response.

Manpower Head Denies Mass Retirement From IDF

TA190947 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 18 Jun 86 p 5

[Report by Barukh Ron]

[Excerpts] "The reports in the media on the number of people retiring from career army service have caused the IDF enormous damage. The figures given were incorrect, and the person who spread them knew this. Regretfully, this type of damage is irreversible and causes very deep wounds." These remarks were made this week by the chief of the Manpower Branch, Major General Matan Vilna'i, at a farewell ceremony for colonels who recently concluded their service in the IDF.

The head of manpower added: "The IDF does not currently have tensof thousands of pensioners in its ranks as was publicized; rather there are only 8,000 pensioners. In addition, the number of unemployed officers does not stand at 1,700; in fact it is not 1,000 or even 700. These reports penetrate deeply and are grasped quickly by the public. During one of my visits to an officers school, I was asked about this by a cadet. He is not even an officer yet — perhaps he will not even be one — and he is already worried about retirement...."

Maj Gen Vilna'i dislosed that from now on approximately 1,000 to 1,200 career servicemen will leave the IDF annually; of these, 70 percent will be officers, and the rest NCO's. And they will resign not because of any progrem cut, but because of the size of the Army and the people's age.

Gen Shomron Holds Talks With French Military

TA190812 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Jun 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from France by Yo'av Tocker]

[Text] Paris — In the past 2 days the deputy chief of staff, Major General Dan Shomron, held a series of talks in France with the heads of the French Army "on matters of common interest."

During his tours and talks in France, which Shomron described as "particularly friendly," matters related to the military deployment on the northern border and to the procurement of arms were apparently also raised. Shomron met, among others, with the deputy head of the French Army's combined headquarters and with senior officers in the paratroop unit command, and toured the French Army's "rapid intervention force" bases.

Last night Shomron hinted that in light of "its good ties both with us and with our enemies," the French Army might assist in the mutual clarification of positions which would contribute to easing tense situations, such as along the Syrian front or in southern Lebanon.

It has been 20 years (since De Gaulle imposed the embargo in the late sixties) since such a high-ranking Israeli commander paid an official visit as the guest of the French Army.

Shalom Reportedly Ordered Killings; Coverup Decried

TA181400 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 8

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Text] Attorney-General Yosef Harish said yesterday that the killing of the two captured Arab terrorists in the Tel Aviv-Ashqelon bus hijacking "has been investigated enough. The continued rehashing of the killings is harmful to the state and (shows) lack of responsibility."

Harish, speaking to *THE JERUSALEM POST*, was referring to yesterday's spate of reports, alleging that General Security Service [GSS] Chief Avraham Shalom ordered the killing in April 1984 of the two terrorists, and that the killing, "like a lynching," was carried out by five GSS operatives.

Harish indicated that what requires investigation is the subsequent alleged cover-up, the perjury and falsification of evidence by the GSS, at Shalom's orders, before two inquiry bodies and the internal GSS court headed by a district court judge.

Harish denounced yesterday's reports, saying that they were "directed at disturbing the attorney-general from calmly reaching a decision" about how to handle the affair. Harish is expected to order some form of secret judicial inquiry into the alleged cover-up.

Meanwhile, Likud MK [Knesset Member] Ehud Olmert yesterday complained to Prime Minister Peres about the media reports, attributing them to former Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir. In his letter to Peres, Olmert said that Zamir had committed a grievous criminal offence and had damaged the State of Israel and the GSS by releasing classified information acquired during his term of office.

Olmert charged that Zamir was leaking information to the press in an effort to "coerce" Harish into launching a full scale inquiry into the affair.

Citing sources close to the GSS affair, ITIM yesterday reported that Chief of General Staff Moshe Levi ordered the IDF commandos who stormed the hijacked bus to kill all four hijackers. But the troops killed two and captured two. The two captured

terrorists should not have been killed, a source told ITIM. The two, according to the source, were killed by five GSS agents at Shalom's express command.

ITIM also quoted sources as saying that Foreign Minister Shamir, who was prime minister in 1984, approved the launching of the Zore'a and Blattman inquiries, and said that Shamir was lying when he denied this. Sources close to Shamir reacted yesterday by saying that Shamir did not support the launching of the inquiries.

The sources close to the GSS affair said that the evidence on the affair did not relate at all to the political echelon, meaning Shamir and then Defence Minister Moshe Arens.

Harish said that he had no intention of initiating another meeting with Zamir on the subject "as I now have all the material I need to come to a decision." Zamir also declined to comment on Olmert's charges. The reports, which appeared on radio and in ITIM, were apparently based on Zamir's off-the-record farewell briefing to the legal reporters of the media.

In other developments, sources in Jerusalem said yesterday that Prime Minister Peres for several weeks prevented Zamir from seeing the three "dissident" former senior GSS officers who sparked the affair by complaining about Shalom. Zamir eventually got to see them after then Justice Minister Moshe Nisim interceded with Peres, the sources said. However, Peres successfully and consistently opposed Zamir's attempts to interview the GSS's two legal advisers, who allegedly supervised the perjury by GSS officers that is at the heart of the affair, the sources said.

Peres refused to allow Zamir access to the three — Re'uven Hazaq, Peleg Raday and Rafi Malka — "because, apparently, he wanted to keep the whole matter buried," according to the sources. Zamir had asked to hear their version of what had happened. This followed Hazaq's interview with the prime minister — from which Peres emerged supporting Shalom against the "dissidents" — and was after word of the Hazaq-Raday-Malka complaints about Shalom had reached Zamir through Justice Ministry officials, the sources said.

Peres dismissed the Hazaq-Raday-Malka allegations as an effort to dethrone Shalom and take nis place, the sources said.

After several weeks, the sources said, Zamir, who argued that it was "unthinkable that the attorney general should be stymied in such a way," went to Nisim. Nisim then persuaded the prime minister to allow Zamir to see the three men, the sources said.

Shamir: PLO Sets Up 'Base' in Nicaragua

TA181035 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jun 86 p 3

[Report by Zohar Blumenkrantz]

[Text] The PLO has set up a base in Nicaragua in return for its cooperation with and aid to the Sandinists, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir disclosed yesterday.

Answering questions by the Holon Kugel High School students, Shamir said that terror has become "an international monster spread over continents," with Libya and Nicaragua aiding it. He congratulated the United States on its antiterror war in South America, saying that Israel favors cooperation for the suppression of terror.

MK Mi'ari Reports on Meeting With 'Arafat

TA181047 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] MK [Knesset Member] Muhammad Mi'ari (Progressive Peace List) revealed yesterday that he had met PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Tunis for the second time in 18 months, during the Moslem 'Id al-Fitr festival last week.

'Arafat told Mi'ari that he was ready to carry on meeting Israelis for a peace dialogue in a bid to break the deadlock resulting from American and Israeli policies which deny recognition of the PLO.

A good part of the conversations had covered the attempts by the governments of Jordan and Israel to by-pass the PLO, Mi'ari told *THE JERUSALEM POST*. Jordan and Israel are harassing the Palestinians in the occupied areas, Mi'ari said.

The Arab MK said that although 'Arafat had not complained about harassment of PLO institutions in Jordan, he had been concerned by the repressive measures against individual West Bankers identified with the PLO.

Mi'ari said that 'Arafat had been at least as interested as he was in arranging the meeting, if not more, as a result of recent international and Arab world developments that have affected the PLO's position.

Mi'ari told *THE POST* that he and 'Arafat had drafted a joint communique, but that 'Arafat had given him carte blanche to modify it in light of subsequent developments.

A number of Likud, Tehiya and Alignment Knesset members demanded action yesterday to prevent more meetings between Israelis and PLO functionaries.

Mi'ari said that after his first meeting with 'Arafat, the police had conducted a superficial and formal investigation which had been quickly dropped. He said he had told the police that he had nothing to hide and that he preferred to make public everything that had gone on at the meeting.

"Of course if a new law is passed prohibiting meetings between Israelis and PLO functionaries, it will be a whole new ball game," he said.

Crossing Into, From Jordan on Same Day Permitted

TA181715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] As of next week, the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District will be able to cross into and back from Jordan

through the Allenby Bridge on the same day. This will be possible thanks to a new regulation that is being implemented by the Civilian Administration. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the move has no political implications and is only meant to make life easier for the inhabitants of the territories.

ASL Soldier Killed By Bomb in Security Zone

TA151710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] A soldier of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] was killed near the village of Bint Jubayl in the security zone when a roadside bomb went off. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar points out that the commander of the ASL, General Lahd, has recently disclosed that 45 of his men have been killed since the IDF's pullout from the area.

11 Gazans Arrested on Suspicion of Planning Attacks

TA181142 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Gaza (ITIM) — Eleven Gaza residents travelling in two cars loaded with chains and crowbars were arrested early yesterday on suspicion of planning an attack on a rival religious faction.

Police said those arrested include students from the town's Islamic University who are affiliated with an extreme religious group.

The suspects were stopped at 3:00 a.m. as they were on their way to Rafah.

The arrests were the first since a wave of extremist violence which swept the Gaza Strip in April. Extremist religious groups then vandalized stores selling television sets and video equipment, and set fire to restaurants and cafes selling alcoholic beverages.

A number of mosques were also bombed in clashes between the rival groups, some of whom are sympathetic to the Moslem Brotherhood in Egypt.

The violence ended after warnings by the military government that wholesale arrests would be carried out to restore order.

Gaza Military Court Sentences 2 Terrorists to Life

TA181435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] A Gaza military court today handed down life prison terms to two terrorists from the town of Bani Suhaylah who were convicted of murdering two Kahn Yunus residents whom they suspected of collaborating with the authorities. The two were also convicted of planning to murder a Civilian Administration officer.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the two had been recruited by Fatah's Force 17 a few months ago. The representative of Force 17, who recruited them, fled to Jordan 1 day prior to the murder.

Murder in W. Bank's Tulkarm; Curfew Imposed

TA190619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] About an hour ago a local resident was murdered in Tulkarm. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the man was shot from close range in one of the streets. The security forces have imposed a curfew on the attack area.

ALGERIA

Ibrahimi, Perez de Cuellar Hold 16 Jun Paris Talks

LD172057 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Yesterday, Brother Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi held talks in Paris with the UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. The talks concentrated on the work of the Paris meeting on the Republic of South Africa and possible sanctions, and on developments in southern Africa. The two sides also studied the situation in the Arab Maghreb in light of the joint good offices of the OAU and the United Nations, which are aimed at a peaceful, negotiated solution to the Western Sahara issue.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Former U.S. Official

LD181253 Tripoli JANA in English 0821 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 12, June 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Yesterday, the leader of the revolution received Mr Ramsey Clark, the U.S. attorney-general during the time of the late U.S. President John Kennedy.

JANA Reports Interview With Official

LD181934 Tripoli JANA in English 1625 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 12, June 18, JAMAHIRIYAH HEWS AGENCY — JANA and the TV (channel 2) station conducted yesterday an interview wth Mr Ramsey Clark who was U.S. attorney general when President John Kennedy was in office.

He expressed his admiration of the leader of the revolution whom he met yesterday. He was also impressed by his talk with the leader and the determination shown by the leader regarding the implementation of the objectives set down by the people of Great al-Jamahiriyah through its own volition in attaining progress and achieving freedom and the overall Arab unity.

He said that he saw the effects of the U.S. air attack which was directed against the leader of the revolution in person. He also said that he witnessed the damages incurred by this air raid and the effects of the bombs fallen on the house of the leader of the revolution, his office and tent. He stressed that this aggression failed to achieve its goals.

Mr Clark, in the meantime, condemned the U.S. aggression against Great al-Jamahiriyah pointing out that he published his opinion in one of U.S. periodicals at that time. He stressed that there was neither justification nor any law that permitted the killing unjustifiably of innocents from among women, children and elderly people while asleep.

Mr Clark said that he saw the areas hit during the U.S. aggression which was directed against peaceable residential areas. He also asserted that in the hospitals of Tripoli and Austria he met many people who were wounded during this U.S. air raid and that he was deeply touched by what he saw there as so many people, women, children and elderly people, Libyans and non-Libyans were killed in this aggression.

Mr Clark expressed his resentment over the decision taken by U.S. Administration as to the banning of travel to Great al-Jamahiriyah pointing out that he was endeavouring to discover the truth. He added that this administration was afraid lest the U.S. citizens discover this truth and what was going on in al-Jamahiriyah regarding the advances forward to attain progress and achieve freedom and stability enjoyed by the Libyan Arab people.

He pointed out that it was necessary that peoples worldwide strive to make place prevail all over the world, stressing that U.S. Constitution guaranteed the freedom [words indistinct] for all U.S. citizens.

Mr Clark, furthermore, expressed his admiration over the progress and advancement he saw in Al-Jamahiriyah through the tour he made down the roads of Tripoli and said that he felt secure there — a thing that could not be found in many a country worldwide.

'March of Anger' Staged in Support of Al-Qadhdhafi

LD181844 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] This afternoon, the masses of the municipality of Tripoli went in to the streets in a great march of anger renewing their loyalty and support to the leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, and stressing their belief and pride in the struggling role of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its Arab masses in every field.

The angry masses of marchers visited the house of the brother leader of the revolution, which was exposed to the abortive barbarous NATO-U.S. aggression. The masses chanted slogans saluting the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its revolutionary leadership, and condemning U.S. imperialism and the Mosad agent, Reagan.

The masses of the march issued a statement in which they stated their loyalty and support to the brother leader of the revolution, the maker of the Great Jamahiriyah, and stressed their belief and pride in the distinguished and unique struggling role of the revolutionary leadership in all Arab and international fields.

In their statement, the masses of the march declared that with the same high spirit with which they embraced the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its leader since 1 September 1969, they are still in an advanced line from which they confront, together with the revolutionary leadership, all their enemies, and that the city of Tripoli will remain a pure city whose corners radiate the theory of liberating the masses from all the tools of injustice and tyranny, and will remain a struggling post against hegemony and arrogance.

The statement also said that the great masses, which have gone into the streets to embrace the leader of the Great Al-Fatih

Revolution since 1969, are the same masses which today are going into the streets in their hundreds of thousands with greater confidence to promise the leader of the defiance and victory march that their belief is stronger than the terrorism of the others, their will is stronger than the siege imposed by the others, and their principles are higher than the zaqqum [food of the inhabitants of hell according to the Koran] of imperialism and its [word indistinct].

The shores of Tripoli over which seagulls of freedom did not fly until the great 1 September 1969 will become a constant struggling trench in which the hands of the sons of the Basic People's Congresses will stick to the barrels of the guns and to the other means of defense.

Tripoli, which has had the blood of the martyrs run in its streets has no language but revolution, and you are its leader. There is no identity except Arabism, and you are the maker of its glory.

DER SPIEGEL Cites Al-Qadhdhafi on USSR 'Alliance'

DW181049 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 18 Jun 86 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Al-Qadhdhafi's Threat"]

[Text] "I am seriously about to establish an alliance with the Soviet Union," said Libya's revolutionary leader Al-Qadhdhafi in his first television speech for weeks, adding that "not belonging to an alliance has helped us little so far." Moscow is really giving new equipment to Libya. At a military air base near Tripoli at least 85 big Soviet planes of the "Antonov" AN-22 type have landed with anti-aircraft missiles, radar equipment, and almost 3,000 military advisers on board. "In case of a new (American) attack we will destroy all U.S. bases in Europe," threatened Al-Qadhdhafi, adding that "if I had the possibility, I would have bombed New York and London."

JANA Cites Sudanese Minister on 'Cordial Relations'

LD181939 Tripoli JANA in English 1632 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, Shawal 12, June 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Mubarak al-Mahdi, the Sudanese industry minister, has stressed the importance of the cordial relations connecting the two brotherly Libyan Arab and Sudanese people.

In comments he made to JANA's correspondent in Khartoum, Mr al-Mahdi said that the attempts made by the [words indistinct] appendage Numayri in the direction of sowing poisonous seeds among the brotherly people of Al-Jamahiriyah and the Sudan were met with utter failure.

He adds that it has been confirmed to the people of the Sudan the affection and respect felt by Great al-Jamahiriyah towards the Sudan, for the former has always worked for the interest of the Sudanese people so as to enable it to (?surmount) its plight and problems.

In the meantime, Mr al-Mahdi has met the secretary of the Libyan Arab Bureau and has discussed with him the aspects of cooperation between the two sisterly countries and [words indistinct] promoting them.

MAURITANIA

Visiting ANC, SWAPO Officials on Liberation Struggle

AB172216 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Ahmed (Konoe) and (Arun Muchimba), ANC and SWAPO representatives in West Africa, respectively continue their visit to our country where they arrived last night at the invitation of the government. This morning, they gave a press conference during which they took stock of their visit and of the struggle being carried out by the Namibian and South African peoples.

Concerning their visit to our country, Ahmed (Konoe) recalled that his delegation was received by the head of state, whom they briefed on the situation of the struggle being carried out by the Namibian and South African peoples. Our visit, he said, helped strengthen the bonds which have been existing for years between Mauritania and the South African and Namibian peoples. We also appreciated the Mauritanian people's full support for the cause of the Namibian and South African peoples, Mr (Konoe) added. We were happy to meet our brothers and sisters of our second fatherland, that is Mauritania. We appreciated the solidarity and the support of the official authorities and of the people.

Concerning the coordination of the struggles of the Namibian and South African peoples, the SWAPO representative, Mr (Muchimba), stated that the struggles of the two peoples are complimentary because they are fighting against the same enemy who uses the same methods in South Africa and Namibia. (?This is why we have agreed to continue) the same struggle.

Concerning the international community's support for their struggle, Mr (Konoe) stated that this community, and particularly the Western countries, should have condemned more strongly the apartheid regime. These countries should meet the demand of the majority of the international community to impose sanctions on South Africa. South Africa, he added, must leave Namibia and leave the Namibian people to control their own destiny, and accept the principle of equality within South Africa.

Touching on what they expect from the Paris conference, the two representatives said that they (?support) this conference because it will help sensitize the international community on the need to increase pressure on South Africa. The majority of this community supports the principle of imposing sanctions on the racist regime. We hope that at the end of this conference, the Western countries, which are the most important partners of South Africa, will understand that the apartheid regime is a bad regime with which one cannot maintain relations.

Concerning the appeal launched by ANC leader Oliver Tambo for armed struggle, the ANC representative stated that the appeal invites the black militants to take the struggle into the white zones.

At the end of the press conference, the ANC and SWAPO representatives thanked the Mauritanian Government and people for their many-sided support of the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples. This support, they added, enables us today to fight the racist regime of South Africa.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi To Cancel Shari'ah Laws, State of Emergency

JN191043 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1018 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jun (SUNA) — Sources of the National Alliance have declared that the alliance's secretariat has received assurances from the government that Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will announce in a government statement before the Constituent Assembly on 30 June cancellation of the September laws. These are the Islamic shari'ah laws under which the deposed president Ja'far Numayri ruled the country from 1983 until his overthrow by the popular uprising of April 1985.

In his statement to the assembly, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will also announce the lifting of the state of emergency, the cancellation of joint defense agreements, and the restitution of the 1956 Constitution, which was amended in 1964.

Reporting this today, the newspaper *AL-AYYAM* says that the government statement will also deal with the current steps that are being taken to convene the constituional conference. This is the conference which the National Alliance is trying to persuade Colonel John Garang's movement to attend so that it would be a comprehensive conference representing all parties to discuss Sudan's problems and find the best solutions to them.

A delegation representing the National Alliance will leave for the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, in the next 2 days to participate in a preparatory meeting with Garang's movement to discuss the various aspects of the constituional conference and to ensure the movement's participation in it.

National Alliance sources say that the prime minister might hold news conference before the delegation's departure for Addis Ababa to speak about the general outlines of the government statement before the Constituent Assembly. It is hoped that this would help the delegation's talks with Colonel Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, whose demands include cancellation of the September laws, lifting of the state of emergency, and cancellation of joint defense agreements.

It is understood that Sudan has a joint defense agreement with Egypt which was signed by the deposed president Ja'far Numayri, who has defected to Egypt, and another agreement with the Libyan Jamahiriyah which was signed by the transitional authority after the uprising.

Al-Mahdi Confers With YAR 'Special Envoy'

JN181800 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 18, SUNA — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi discussed here today with a special envoy from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of Arab Republic of Yemen issues of mutual concern and current developments on the Arab area.

The envoy, State Minister and General Secretary of the High Council for Youth and Sport 'Abdallah Nasir al-Zarafi, who arrived here yesterday, delivered a message from President Salih to the Chairman of the Supreme Council Ahmad al-Mirghani.

Uganda 'To Cooperate' in Solving Southern Problem

JN181748 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 18 — SUNA — The Ugandan Government has expressed readiness to cooperate with Sudan in solving its security problems in the south, Foreign Minister Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi announced today.

Al-Hindi said that he met with the Ugandan foreign minister, during the meetings of the OAU which were held in New York recently and were devoted to discussing the economic crisis in Africa, and reviewed with him the security problems in the two countries particularly in the joint borders and the means of solving them.

He went on to explain that he also discussed with his Ugandan counterpart the possibility of opening office for the relief of refugees to be established at the joint borders.

On the visit paid recently by leader of the Sudan's People Liberation Army SPLA John Garang to Uganda, Al-Hindi said the Ugandan foreign minister assured him that the visit was paid within the context of the personal relations between him and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni which dated back to days of study and had nothing to do with politics or with what was going on in the southern Sudan.

However, the Ugandan foreign minister pledged to visit Sudan shortly to discuss with the officials here the problems that face the two countries, Al-Hindi concluded.

ETHIOPIA

Donor Organizations Meet, Discuss Aid Program

EA182117 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] A meeting of individual donor organizations to discuss the implementation of the daily aid program over the next 8 months was held at the National Red Cross Hall today. The principal aims of the meeting are to distribute the grain pledged by individual donor organizations to our drought-affected compatriots within this period, and also to identify ways of rendering additional aid.

It has been stated that 1.2 million metric tons of grain are required to satisfy the daily needs of a total of 6.4 million needy people in 1986. Donor organizations will contribute 70 percent of this amount while the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission [RRC] will provide 30 percent through the assistance it will receive both from within the country and abroad. However, it has been stated that since the amount ready for delivery to the country by individual donor organizations is only 50 percent of the amount pledged, the aid shortfall will leave about 2.3 million needy people without help.

Deputy RRC Commissioner Comrade Taye Gurmu, called on the donor organizations to hand over grain, fertilizers, and tools on time and to formulate an alternative way of giving additional aid. During the meeting, nearly 22 individual donor organizations presented reports on their implementation plans for the next 8 months.

KENYA

Moi Warns of 'Chaos' From Forming More Parties

EA181650 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili 0936 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi on 18 June at ceremony to open new hospital wards at Sigowet Hospital in Kericho — live in Kiswahili]

[Excerpts] I am satisfied to note that you are followers of the Nyayo [footsteps]. You are living as Nyayo people should, but you should realize that Nyayo people are not left free. They should be vigilant and see what is going on around them. It is your duty to see to it that you prevent anybody who tries to bring about problems or anything that can destroy the lives of the children and other citizens. Peoples lives must be protected because if there is no peace in the country, there will be no development.

As I said earlier, you are Nyayo people and as such you should be Nyayo guards. You should police everywhere. If you hear anybody talking in a different language, report him immediately to either the district commissioner or to the district officer or to me, because there is nothing that I do not know. I know everything. Even if you tell me you are a pro-Nyayo, and I know exactly what you are, I will say: Yes, thank you, you are a pro-Nyayo, so go on. But if you are arrested do not blame me.

These children were saying [words indistinct]. I agree with you that I am patient. I am not harsh to children and why should I be? But if you try to do what I do not want, then you will realize who Moi is, you will see a different Moi. Why am I always stressing the need for unity and saying that I am not interested in tribalism, and so on? It is because I understand the bad effects of tribalism and racism, the bad effects of trying to ensure that only my tribe should get chances of employment, only my tribe should be given this and that, only my tribe should achieve development. How can that be? If that was done without ensuring that justice was being done, there would be problems later. That is why we are saying justice should be done to all.

When the colonialist came, the colonialist — do you know who the colonialist is — the colonialist came to Africa, no matter where he came from, whether from Britain, France, or any other country, any colonialist, he came to Africa with one policy. This was divide and rule. [preceding three words spoken in English and repeated in Kiswahili] He said: You are from this tribe; you are from that tribe; and you should live like this. And he incited them to fight each other. His aim was to divide us. But when we uprooted him, his ideals still remained with the people. Now that he has gone, he advises us to start forming many parties, so that we can be democratic, so that we can have problems with one another.

Suppose I say now; form another party — and there are other educated people who believe in that — and I am saying: Your education is useless, it amounts to orain washing [preceding two words spoken in English] whereby you are told by the colonialists to do this and you sing like a parrot.

It is true. I am speaking the truth. If you are now told to form another party, O.K. We can have three parties or four, but all those parties will be alliances of this or that tribe. The other party will form alliance with this and that tribe and the ruling party will segregate other tribes outside it. As a result, civil servants will be divided, so will be the military, police, and everybody and finally we end up in chaos. [preceding five words spoken in English]

KNA Reports Mwangale Statement to Paris Conference

EA181810 Nairobi KNA in English 0740 GMT 18 Jun 86

["Statement To Be Delivered by Minister for Foreign Affairs E. Mwangale, to the Second World Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa, in Paris" — KNA headline]

[Excerpts] Paris, 18 Jun -- A number of distinguished speakers have properly articulated the circumstances which led to our convening here today. It would be recalled, Mr President, that five years ago the international community assembled here in Paris at the first World Conference on Sanctions Against racist South Africa. The decisions taken at that time have not been implemented due to lack of co-operation on the part of certain member states, including some permanent members of the Security Council, and also due to defiance by the arrogant racist

regime in South Africa. Some of these countries who have been adamantly reluctant to the imposition of mandatory comprehensive sanctions against racist South Africa have continued to collaborate with the racist regime economically, militarily, and commercially. They hypocritically argued that sanctions would hurt the independent states of southern Africa and the black people of South Africa itself.

Having failed to eliminate apartheid through peaceful negotiations, Mr President, what does the international community do next? Indeed, if we still want peaceful change in South Africa, we still have one last peaceful option. This is the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

It has, of course, been alluded by certain quarters that sanctions would hurt the people of South Africa and economies of neighbouring states. Of course, no one denies the fact that the majority of Frontline States are dependent on South Africa for the survival of their economies. Neither does anyone challenge the temporary effects such measures would have on the people of South Africa. What is perhaps not [words indistinct] is the fact that the people who are supposedly being sheltered from the repercussions of economic sanctions are prepared to suffer a little now than much more later. As a matter of fact, the black people in South Africa are already suffering.

Mr President, this lame excuse subscribed to by some Western countries that economic sanctions would hurt the people of South Africa is intended to cover up their real selfish reasons for refusing to apply sanctions against South Africa. The real reason is that they perceive South Africa to be stable and, therefore, safe for their investments. They do not seem to care much about what is happening in South Africa as long as their transnational corporations continue to realise huge profits from their investments in South Africa. As I mentioned earlier on, the situation in South Africa is explosive and it can explode at any time, for the people of that country are sick and tired of the repressive racist regime of South Africa. The situation is not only a threat to the region, but to international peace and security as a whole.

Mr President, Kenya supports the liberation movements of South Africa in their struggle against oppression, exploitation and the denial of the right to fully exercise their legitimate rights to self-determination. We condemn the recent unprovoked aggression by the racist minority regime of South Africa against its neighbouring states whose objective is to destabilise and weaken their support to the people of South Africa. We feel that the time has come for the international community to see to it that apartheid is eliminated once and for all. Time has come to apply Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and impose mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.

We invite all those who stand for freedom and human rights, and all those who have genuine respect for the Charter of the UN to act promptly along with the struggling people of South Africa and Namibia. This can only be done if we all identify genuinely ourselves with the international demand for the imposition of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. On our part, in Kenya, Mr President, we shall continue to support the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

In conclusion, Mr President, we appeal to the Security Council to live up to the responsibilities entrusted to it and impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa as provided for in Chapter VII of the UN Charter. We demand total sanctions because apertheid is not only an evil that has to be eradicated fully, but also a threat to international peace and security, a crime against humanity and an affront to the very foundation of international law. We commend those governments and institutions which have voluntarily applied sanctions against the racist regime and those individuals who have taken positive actions to pressurise South Africa to abandon apartheid.

We would welcome in addition to other measures, total cessation of economic, military, foreign investments, including loans and credits, and technical co-operation that South Africa continues to receive from some members of the UN. We call upon the international community to increase all forms of support, particularly financial, material, diplomatic and humanitarian to the national liberation movements of South Africa in the just struggle against apartheid.

UGANDA

AFP: Defense Minister on Death of UK Woman

AB181730 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Kampala, June 18 (AFP) — A British woman, Andrea Suzan Buckingham, was shot dead at her home on the outskirts of Kampala on Tuesday night, and six suspects have been arrested, Minister of State for Defense Ronald Bata announced in a statement issued here Wednesday.

Mrs Buckingham, 34, was a teacher at the Lincoln School in Kampala, while her husband, Peter, works with the S.B.S construction and engineering firm in Kampala. They had two children.

Two of the suspects are former soldiers who served under ex-president Milton Obote and two others used to serve in Mr Obote's disbanded secret police, the National Security Agency (NASA), Dr Bata said.

The fifth suspect is a farmer while the sixth man was named as a former family servant. They were arrested near the Buckinghams' house on Tuesday night in possession of a gun, the statement said. Official sources said one of the suspects was in army uniform.

British High Commission officials said here Wednesday that they believed robbery was the motive behind the murder.

Ugandan police sources say some of the goods taken from the Buckinghams' house were later found hidden in the bushes nearby.

The armed gang broke into the house at night and shot her in the head, friends of the family told reporters in Kampala on Wednesday.

BURUNDI

Saharan 'Foreign Minister' Arrives 17 Jun

EA171946 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Summary] The Saharan minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mansour Omar, arrived in Bujumbura this morning and was welcomed by the Burundi minister of external relations and cooperation, Mr Egide Nkuriyingoma. "Asked about the aim of his visit, Mr Mansour Omar said: I have come to talk with the minister of external relations and cooperation about our country's struggle and also to deliver a message from President Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz, to President Bagaza.

"On the question of the SDAR's opposition to Morocco, the Saharan minister said that following the new attempt by Morocco to build a wall around the area that it occupies, it has been proved in the course last year that due to the new tactics of the war of attrition that our army is applying, the Moroccan wall is not a solution that will ward off defeat.

"He also said: On the international level our cause continues to gain ground. The SDAR continues to be recognized by more countries, and there will be others. For our part, we have initiated contacts with Morocco at the United Nations through the UN secretary general and the current OAU president in order to bring about the implementation of UN Resolution 4050 and OAU Resolution 104, but these contacts did not lead to the expected results because Morocco sticks to its intransigent position and refuses to implement these resolutions and respect the rights of the Saharan people."

CAMEROON

CDPM Delegation Leaves for Tunisian Congress

AB171658 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement [CPDM] left for Tunisia [words indistinct] to attend the 12th Congress of that country's ruling Socialist Party. The delegation, led by CPDM's organizing secretary, (Charles Ounbai), includes top officials of the party secretariat and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Cameroon's representation at the 3-day congress, which opens on Thursday in Tunis, falls within the framework of regular political exchanges between the CPDM and the Tunisian Socialist Party.

Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on Soweto

AB172100 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Cameroon has reiterated its condemnation of the apartheid system in South Africa and called on the international community to unanimously react with greater firmness against the bellicose arrogance of the Botha clique. A communique issued by the Foreign Ministry on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising in South Africa expressed the hope that participants of the international conference in Paris on sanctions against racist South Africa, particularly the superpowers, would go beyond verbal condemnations and examine measures to put pressure on the Pretoria government. The communique suggested that the Paris conference in which Cameroon is participating examine recommendations of the recent seminar in Yaounde on support to the people and liberation and nationalist movements in southern Africa.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter, it said the Paris conference should recommend the application of global mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa, the elaboration and adoption by the United Nations of an international convention of aid to the people and liberation movements in southern Africa, the immediate and unconditional release of jailed nationalist leader Nelson Mandela and other detainees and the intensification and generalization of defense (?supervision) campaign against racism and apartheid.

CAR

First National Daily Newspaper Issued 13 June

AB132100 Dakar PANA in French 1520 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Bangui, 13 Jun (ACP/PANA) — The first Central African daily newspaper, *E LE SONGO*, came out for the first time on Friday [13 Jun 1986] in Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic. The daily, whose circulation is estimated at over 200 copies, is in tabloid form and contains 8 pages. The maiden issue of the *E LE SONGO* daily was only sold in the capital, before reaching the national market.

According to the editorial of the daily, *E LE SONGO* means "hospitality, union, love and respect for each other, and self-denial" in Songo, the national language. "Central African nationals who have been deprived of a written national press for a long time, can henceforth read their daily at quite a good cost," the paper writes.

CONGO

Production at New Oil Deposit May Start in 1987

AB151904 Dakar PANA in French 1137 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 15 Jun (ACI/PANA) — Mr Tarallo, director general of "Elf-Congo" oil company, on Friday in Brazzaville announced the possible starting of production in 1987 at the Tchiboula deposit recently discovered off the coast of Pointe-Noire.

According to Mr Tarallo, who had just held talks on his company's activities with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Elf-Congo is making efforts to begin production of the Tchiboula deposit (southern Congo) in 1987. He also described as abnormal the fluctuations in the price of oil. The price of oil, which has experienced an average rise of $1 per barrel, fell in June this year.

RWANDA

Foreign Minister Issues Statement on Soweto

EA161837 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Rwanda today reaffirmed its strong condemnation of the racist government in Pretoria and its apartheid policy. In a statement issued to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Francois Ngarukiyintwali paid tribute to the freedom fighters and to the frontline countries for facing up to the obstinacy and arrogance of the South African regime. He said the international community will force the apartheid state to understand the language of reason.

GHANA

'Arafat Gives Briefing on Zionist Activities

AB172131 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, today held 2 hours of discussion with cadres of the organs of the revolution at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Center in Accra. He briefed the cadres on Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people. Mr 'Arafat repeated that despite moves by the Reagan administration to liquidate the PLO, the Palestinians are more determined to struggle until victory is finally won. According to him, the terrorist activities of the Zionist movement are on the decline. This is because the PLO continues to strengthen its military operations to resist the expansionist policy of Israel.

Mr 'Arafat expressed his gratitude to the government and people of Ghana and all friendly countries whose moral and material support has made it possible for the organization to wage a relentless war against Israel. He was, however, not happy that the organization's activities have been made difficult by the uncompromising attitude of some of the Arab countries which condone and connive with imperialists to terrorize the Palestinians.

Mr 'Arafat explained that he left Lebanon for the sake of other Palestinians and Lebanese who were being killed for unknown reasons. Asked if the Palestinians become worried when President Reagan and his allies call them terrorists, he made it clear that they are not all bothered with slogans formulated by the imperialists to defame them since they are fighting for a just cause.

A member of the PNDC, Mr Ebo Tawiah, who was present, assured the PLO leader of the government's support. He urged the Palestinians to continue the struggle. The political counselor for CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] Lieutenant Colonel John Asase, chaired the function. He thanked Mr 'Arafat for taking pains to enlighten them on the Middle East situation. Earlier, the PLO leader had paid a courtesy call on the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi. Their discussions centered on the cooperation between Ghana and the PLO.

Commentary Views 'Arafat Visit

AB181755 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Eric Bortey commentary]

[Text] Currently in the country on a state visit is the leader of the PLO, Mr Yassir 'Arafat. One must say that the visit of Mr 'Arafat to revolutionary Ghana and its coincidence with the 10th anniversary celebrations of the Soweto uprising can be said to be not only timely but also very inspiring. For both the people of South Africa and the Palestinians are fighting the same battle of liberation and also against one common enemy, forces of imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, and racism. And the PLO leader rightly made the point when he briefed cadres of the revolution on the bitter experience of the Palestinian people in their long and arduous struggle for independence and social justice. Mr 'Arafat told the cadres that though the struggles of both the South Africans and the Palestinians are long, (? prolonged), hard, and difficult; we will achieve our goals together hand in hand and heart to heart. He emphasized that the PLO, the African National Congress, SWAPO, and the Frontline States cannot be liquidated by the forces of imperialism, because the will of the people is the will of God.

These inspiring words of Mr 'Arafat are true in view of the difficulties Palestinians have gone through so far. Quite apart from direct armed combat and personal attacks on Mr 'Arafat and his close associates, the imperialist forces had on many occasions infiltrated the ranks of the Palestinians to the extent that at certain points in time the minor internal contradictions, which are common in every human society, have been magnified by the imperialist forces and their Zionist agents. Sometimes, the leadership of Mr 'Arafat has even been challenged by his own colleagues. To the unsuspecting and uninformed public, Mr 'Arafat has been painted as a monster and as a terrorist when in actual fact he is leading his people in a just struggle for independence. All progressive and peace-loving people know the truth. Mr 'Arafat is not a monster, the PLO is not a terrorist group. It is an organization fighting for the inalienable rights of the Palestinians to exist and live in peace and until victory is attained, there will be no peace either in South Africa or the Middle East.

On this glorious occasion therefore, Ghanaians join all peace-loving people in the world in support of not only the PLO, SWAPO, or ANC but indeed all struggling people of the world. The good shall surely triumph over evil, for to us in Ghana, the struggles of all oppressed people of the world are inseparable. Like Mr 'Arafat said, he has the olive branch in one hand for all peace-loving people in the world and the gun in the other for those who are running the crazy ways of violence. Since Zionism has ignored, like apartheid South Africa, all voices of reasons, Ghanaians urge the Palestinians never to give up the fight but maintain the battle stance until every inch of Palestine is retrieved, for all that stubborness of Zionism is to prolong the eventual day of victory for the Palestinian people.

'Arafat, Rawlings Discuss RSA Blacks

AB181936 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, this afternoon called on the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings at the Castle Osu. The chairman said it is unfortunate that the Palestinian situation and the plight of blacks in South Africa has a morbid reflection on mankind in 20th century despite claims of civilization. Chairman Rawlings said technological advancement, if not controlled, can be used as a tool for enslavement. He said although the world had come close to a third world war many times as a result of forces of aggression, those who should have taken up arms exercised restraint. He said

the time has come for the oppressed to find the way of ending such barbaric acts.

GUINEA

Trade Documents Signed With USSR in Conakry

AB181238 Conakry Domestic Service in French
0645 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Guinea and the USSR maintain very fruitful cooperation relations. A new basis for this cooperation was the exchange of documents concerning the delivery of goods between the two countries for the current year. The document was signed on 3 June 1986 by Kory Koundiano, secretary of state for commerce, and Mr (Kopov), commercial attache at the USSR Embassy in Guinea. The document lays down the conditions of payment and delivery of goods between our two countries. It is recalled that in 1985 the total volume of deliveries amounted to $135 million, which shows an increase of 8.8 percent over that of 1984. For the same period, export of Soviet goods to our country increased by over 20 percent. From food items to industrial and mechanical cooperation between Guinea and the Soviet Union covers a wide area.

It must be noted that Guinean-Soviet relations are over 25 years old and the friendly nature of these relations was recently underscored by Major Alpha Oumar Barrou Diallo, CMRN member, in his message to the 27th congress of the CPSU. The CMRN delegate, on this occasion, placed special emphasis on cooperation between our two countries in the industrial and mining sectors, especially the Kindia bauxite which the USSR buys and in return supplies various goods needed for our economic recovery.

LIBERIA

Finance Minister Interviewed on U.S. Aid

MB172009 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 17 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For some time now, the flow of aid to Liberia from the United States has been severely restricted. The Americans have been demanding tighter control of the Liberian economy by Samuel Doe's goverment. On the political front, the Americans were not entirely happy about last year's controversial general elections and the waves of arrests of opposition leaders following the attempted coup on 12 November. The American Congress has even called for a total stoppage of cash for Liberia. Well, Liberia's Finance Minister Robert Tubman has just been in America at a time when Samuel Doe has just released all the country's political prisoners. Mr Tubman passed through London yesterday on his way home. Elizabeth Blunt asked him if all the problems had been cleared up.

[Begin recording] [Tubman] All the problems we have had with the United states with regarding the flow of our aid have now been cleared. I spent quite a lot of time meeting with the authorities and as a result of our meetings, we have agreed that the flow of American assistance to Liberia shall commence and that the two sides would now sit down and have negotiations, and it is hoped that within a month's time, there will be release of the U.S. ESF [Executive Support Fund] funds.

[Blunt] ESF is what?

[Tubman] ESF is Executive Support Fund which is support that the U.S. Government give to our budget to meet some of our obligations.

[Blunt] What sort of sums of money are we talking about?

[Tubman] The total amount that we are talking about this year are some $52 million.

[Blunt] What was it that actually blocked these funds?

[Tubman] The problems I think that we were faced with, and mostly a question of reorganizing our economy and taking concrete steps to ensure that we were addressing the question of over expenditure in our budget — spending resources that were not available — and as a result of several meetings that we had in Liberia with the American authorities, they indicated that certain things needed to be done, that we needed to control our expenditures, needed to look at our wage bills, and if we did these things, they would in turn support the government.

[Blunt] Were there any political conditions as opposed to purely economic conditions?

[Tubman] In my discussions with them, we centered mostly on economic discussions. The Congress, of course, have also indicated publicly that they were very concerned about some of the political problems that existed in the country. Since January, of course, the president has made two major policy pronouncements: the first one dealing with the economic reform measures and the second one dealing with the political situation and the call for national reconciliation in the country. The second speech which took place during the time of my mission resulted in the release of all the political prisoners and the granting of amnesty to all persons who had been held and charged under the incident that took place on 12 November. So, i will say those two efforts, you know, worked in tandem.

[Blunt] So, the release of the prisoners may in fact have smoothed your way?

[Tubman] It certainly didn't put any obstacles in my way. [end recording]

MALI

Delegation Returns From Czechoslovakia; Comments

AB172210 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A UDPM delegation, headed by (name indistinct), deputy general treasurer of the BEC [Central Executive Bureau], which visited Czechoslovakia, has returned to Bamako. Others of the

delegation included Captain (Kourakro Sangare), member of the National Council, and his excellency Abdoulade Amadou Sy, our ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who [words indistinct] technical adviser at the ministry.

[Name indistinct] speaks to the Malian press on the draft agreement signed between the UDPM and the authorities in Czechoslovakia.

[Begin recording] [Name indistinct] First of all, this agreement... [changes thought] this draft agreement falls within the framework of bilateral relations between our two countries. It also falls within the framework of the cooperation of this delegation with our two states, cooperation concerning the training of cadres both in technical institutions and universities. It is also an economic cooperation because our relations with Czechoslovakia are not recent. Our relations began a quarter of a century ago, sinca our national independence. The draft agreement, therefore, also concerns economic and sociocultural issues. [end recording]

NIGERIA

PRC Envoy Meets With Nigerian Governor

AB181733 Dakar PANA in English 1017 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Minna (Nigeria), 18 June (NAN/PANA) — The Chinese ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Wang Yusheng, yesterday in Minna, capital of the country's Niger State, urged African nations to re-double their efforts toward achieving economic independence. Mr Yusheng told newsmen after paying a courtesy call on the Niger State governor, Col David Mark, that economic independence was necessary for political independence to be meaningful.

He said that China, as a developing country, had a lot of things in common with Nigeria and was equally committed to eradicating racism and apartheid. Earlier, the ambassador told Col Mark that he was in Niger State to see possible areas of economic cooperation between China and the state. Col Mark commended the cordial diplomatic and economic relationship between China and Nigeria. He urged China to look into how it could further assist Nigeria in agricultural and science education.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Says U.S. 'Incited' RSA 'Terrorism'

MB171522 Dakar Pana in English 1515 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Luanda, 17 June (ANGOP/PANA) — The Angolan head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos blamed the Reagan administration of having incited Pretoria's expansionist and terrorist policies, through its interference in the internal affairs of Angola.

Addressing the opening session on the first national meeting on agrarian development yesterday, President dos Santos said the present U.S. Administration hostile activities and gross interference in the internal affairs of Angola has incited the terrorists and expansionist policies of Pretoria.

He said that the recent racist South African triple aggressions against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe and the last treacherous attack on the port of Namibe have shown the world that Pretoria continues to make terrorism and aggression, the guideline of its state policy.

The Angolan leader warned that the aggressiveness of the most conservative forces of imperialism against the independent states in the region opposed to the South African regime will not cease [word indistinct], adding that our enemies will not give up conceiving and carrying out criminal plans to sabotage our development programmes.

He said, the countryside will continue to be the prime target of the enemies' activities, besides the spectacular actions they will attempt to uphold fallacious propaganda abroad. Thus we must be ready to face and to win the challenge launched by our internal and external enemies, the president urged. We shall not have any ohter choice than to find more realistic and fitted ways able to connect the task of defence and production in general and of agrarian production in particular.

The Angolan leader said that, we must organise an economy that will support the war and makes the war defend the economy, through this principle we must adjust to reality; shall we apply this correctly then we shall win, if wrongly applied then we shall perish.

FAPLA Soldiers Kill 56 UNITA 'Bandits'

MB170901 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] FAPLA soldiers will continue the military clean up operations in all Angolan provinces until the total annihilation of the UNITA puppets. FAPLA soldiers stationed in the 6th military region, in Cuanda Cubango Province, killed 56 UNITA bandits [words indistinct].

FAPLA fighters seized large quantities of war materiel and 36 head of cattle, and released 49 civilians who were living forcibly with the bandits.

SOUTH AFRICA

Government 'Relatively Satisfied' With Progress

MB181607 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1601 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 18, SAPA — The government felt "relatively satisfied with the progress that we've made," several days into the state of emergency, Bureau for Information spokesman Mr David Steward said in Pretoria today. Speaking at the daily press briefing at the Union Buildings, he said definite progress had been made in re-establishing law and order. Confidence had been restored in the country, and the rise in the rand exchange rate was quite good commentary in itself, Mr Steward said.

"I think what South Africans are looking for at this period in our history and what many people overseas are looking for, particularly investors, is stability, and this is what we wish to restore to the country," Mr Steward said.

Asked for evidence about this "restored confidence," Mr Steward referred to the financial pages of newspapers. He said the legal situation regarding *NEWSWEEK* magazine, the circulation of which had apparently been curtailed in South Africa, would be explained "at the earliest opportunity." He also said he would look into the circumstances under which CBS television news cameraman Wim de Vos was whisked directly to Jan Smuts Airport from the Rand Supreme Court by security police after he lost an appeal against his explusion order.

Congregation's Arrest Confirmed

MB181542 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1540 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 18, SAPA — "Two whites, 102 coloureds and 85 coloured women" were arrested in terms of emergency regulations after a "meeting" at "a church" in Holt Road, Elsies River, on Sunday [15 June] afternoon, the Bureau for Information confirmed in Pretoria today. Local media have up till now been unable to inform the public about this incident due to emergency regulations restrictions. Detailed reports about the incident have already been circulated worldwide.

STAR Blanks Show 'Censorship'

MB181522 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1450 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 18, SAPA — The Johannesburg English daily, *THE STAR*, today again left blank spaces in front-page reports in its late edition, to highlight censorship imposed by the emergency regulations on the press. A report headlined "Mabuza Speaks on Emergency Detentions" said: "The chief minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, yesterday commented on detentions in terms of the state of emergency.

"Addressing the South African-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry, he said:... (a blank space follows.)

It goes on lower down: "Mr Mabuza also spoke of the detention of someone known to him. He said:... (another blank space.)

The report then goes on to quote Mr Mabuza's criticism of leading businessmen for not having come out earlier in favour of fundamental change.

In another reported headlined "...Detained in Terms of Emergency", the paper says: "The following people have been detained since the state of emergency:...(followed by a blank space." It continues: "They may be held without charge for 14 days. This period may be extended by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Another report begins: "Something happened at the University of the Witwatersrand residence in Soweto in the early hours of Sunday morning." This is followed by a blank space and then the paragraph: "a spokesman for the Wits administration said those students who were unable to write their exams because they were in detention would be able to do so at a later date."

Another front-page report with a blank space is headlined "Blank on Sash Mag" and reads: "The Black Sash magazine SASH ..(blank space) followed lower down by: "The magazine was unavailable for distribution."

Police Explain WEEKLY MAIL Seizure

MB181652 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1649 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 18, SAPA — Police have furnished the editorial committee of the *WEEKLY MAIL* with reasons why copies of the newspaper were seized in terms of the emergency regulations last week. The notice informing *THE WEEKLY MAIL* of the details said the articles and pictures mentioned were "deemed to be subversive in terms of Section 11" of the emergency regulations. The notice simply gave the pages on which articles appeared, and the headlines of the stores, but did not give further reasons.

The sections of the edition are:

"The whole of page 1, read together with the cartoon on page 10. The page 1 article was headlined 'Rule of the Big Stick' and dealt with the impostion of the state of emergency, while the cartoon was of President P.W. Botha captioned 'Janus the reformer'.

"Pages 12 and 13, headlined 'Looking Back on That Fateful Day in June...' which contained interviews with Dan Montsisi, an executive member of the Soweto Students Representative Council during the 1976 Uprising, and with Brigadier T.J. 'Rooi Rus' [Red Russian] Swanepoel, who was head of the Witwatersrand riot polcie during the uprising.

"Pages 14 and 15, an article headlined 'The Student Web That Spans South Africa', which contained interviews with student and youth leaders from various parts of South Africa and also a review of Peter Magubane's book, *JUNE 16, THE FRUITS OF FEAR*.

"Page 16, headlined 'In the House' which dealt with Parliamentary and media responses to the Crossroads and KTC violence.

"Also on page 16, an article headlined 'The Day I Returned to the Classroom With the Comrades' and the accompanying drawing, which was captioned 'Flowers for Hector Peterson.' "

Further details of the articles may not be given here in terms of restrictiosf placed on the press by the emergency regulations.

WEEKLY MAIL co-editor, Mr Anton Harber, said in Johannesburg today "we are publishing this week and we will be on the streets as usual. We are doing everything we can to make this edition as normal as possible."

He said sales of the previous edition of *THE WEEKLY MAIL*, which carried a front-page photograph of Nelson Mandela, had jumped to almost 19,000 — 5,000 copies up on previous editions.

CAPE TIMES Case Postponed

MB171435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1434 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 17, SAPA — The case against the editor of the *CAPE TIMES*, Mr Anthony Hazlett Ehard, on a charge of publishing an interview with the leader of the banned African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, was today again postponed. A Cape Town magistrate postponed the case to July 18. According to the charge sheet, Mr Heard contravened Article 56 of the Internal Security Act by quoting a banned person.

Papers Protest 'Clampdown'

MB181220 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] South Africa's information clampdown is still the focal point of media attention throughout the world. In South Africa itself, the newspapers continue to try and bring home to readers what the news restrictions mean. The *SOWETAN* newspaper has left a blank space on its front page saying it is the result of the censorship imposed by the authorities through the state of emergency. Other papers are pointing out that they are unable to reflect adequately the situation in South Africa or that they have been produced under what amounts to censorship.

'Disappearance' Protested

MB182000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1957 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 18, SAPA — The executive of the South African Associated Newspapers, Cape Town, chapel of the Southern African Society of Journalists [SASJ] said it "strongly protests at the disappearance of our colleague, Andre Koopman." The chapel executive, which represents most journalists at the *CAPE TIMES* and the *SUNDAY TIMES* Cape Town bureau, said "Mr Koopman was on assignment for the *CAPE TIMES* on Sunday afternoon and he did not return. If his name had not been mentioned in Parliament, the general public would not know he

had disappeared." The chapel called for the immediate release of Mr Koopman.

CAPE TIMES: Police Reports Stalled
MB181818 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1813 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 18, SAPA — Cape Reports on police action are being held up because neither the police nor the Bureau for Information is prepared to consider clearing them in terms of emergency regulations, the *CAPE TIMES* reports. In terms of Monday's [16 June] new orders on reporting the conduct of security forces during the emergency, permission to report any action can only be given by the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, or that of someone authorised by him.

After two days of confusion and exchange of numerous telexes, the *CAPE TIMES* has asked for final clarification from the Bureau on what agency ahd been delegated to deal with what type of stores. The police have stated that they can only deal with local routine crime reports and following written instructions to them, have referred reporters to the Bureau for Information for clearance of any unrest-related stores. The Bureau for Information's stock response has been that it does not clear copy for publication and also can not give you legal adivce.

NEWSWEEK Prohibited
MB181438 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1437 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 18, SAPA — "South Africa's Civil War," the cover story in the latest edition of *NEWSWEEK*, will not be read in South Africa. Mr Wal Dean, of the ditribution agency Intermag, said today that the decision not to bring the 6000 copies due for shipment to South Africa from Zurich, was taken under strict instructions from the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel. He said on the advice of counsel for *NEWSWEEK*, he had taken a facsimile of the articles concerning South Africa to Bureau of Information official, Mr Leon Mellet, for vetting. He had then decided not to bring in any copies.

Crossroads Reporting Disallowed
MB181615 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1608 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, June 18, SAPA — Because of the emergency regulations, a Cape Town newspaper could not publish the account of Old Crossroads community and religious leaders of the causes of the violence and destruction which swept through the Crossroads and KTC camps recently. Media representatives were escorted by security force units into Old Crossroads yesterday on the invitation of the Bureau for Information and heard Bishop Sydney Mzilikazi, chairman of the Crossroads Council of Churches, and community leader Mr Prince Gobingca give versions of the causes of the violence and mass arson which left alomost 60000 Crossroads and KTC squatters homeless.

Bishop Mzilikazi and Mr Gobingca addressed a group of clergymen from predominately Afrikaans language churches who had come to hear for themselves the "witdoek" [white scarves] side of the causes of the conflict. Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the western Cape, requested that the newspaper on the meeting be sent to the Bureau for Information for clearance, which was done. The Bureau replied that it "cannot supply you with legal advice". Later the bureau said it could not "clear" stories.

Because the preponderance of comments made at the meeting were derogatory and condemnatory of certain groups and organisations in the community, the newspaper has ascertained that to report these would be a contravention of Section 1 (D) of the emergency regulations. This section specifies that it is an offence to publish any subversive statement which is "calculated to have the effect or likely to have the effect of engendering or aggravating feelings of hostility in the public or any section of the public or any person or category of persons towards any section of the public or person or category of persons".

Journalists Pledge Accuracy
MB171059 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2157 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 16, SAPA — The executive of the SAAN (South African Associated Newspapers) [SASJ] Cape Town Chapel of the Southern African Society of Journalists today reacted to "the latest emergency restrictions announced that ban all coverage of police action and of unrest situations without the permission of the police". The chapel, representing journalists on the *CAPE TIMES* and Cape Town bureau of the *SUNDAY TIMES* said: "We can think of no other country in Africa where media restrictions of this order apply. "The SAAN Cape Town chapel of the SASJ pledges to continue to report the situation in the country as accurately and fully as possible." Portions of the statement have had to be omitted from this report because of the terms of the emergency proclamation.

'Network' Queries Steward
MB180811 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1925 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Interview with Director of Bureau for Information Dave Steward in Cape Town by John Bishop in Johannesburg on the "Network" program introduced by Michelle Alexander — recorded]

[Text] [Alexander] Earlier today, the head of the Bureau for Information, Mr Dave Steward, talked to Network about the current security situation.

[Begin video] [Bishop] Mr Steward, what can you tell us about the latest security situation in the country?
[Steward] As far as we are aware it has been fairly quiet today. There have been sporadic incidents. I think that the Bureau has dealt with the situation in greater detail at the press briefings which we gave in Pretoria today.

[Bishop] Any stayaway as far as you know?
[Steward] As far as I know nearly all of the people who involved in stayaway action yesterday are back at work today.

[Bishop] Now it is early days, I suppose, but is the state of emergency having that desired effect?
[Steward] I think so. I think that if we compare the situation now, Tuesday, 17 June, with the situation as it was planned by the organisers of the various demonstrations and so forth, the situation is well under control, yes.

[Bishop] Now, I think your Bureau is holding press conferences — we should properly call them I think news conferences twice a day — what are the relationships like between your Bureau and the local, first of all the local, media?
[Steward] Well naturally no journalist likes to have restrictions placed on his ability to report freely. The Bureau itself doesn't really enjoy very much the function which it is having to play at this time, but I think that these are difficult times for us all. The fact is that we are in a critical situation in South Africa. We have to choose on the hand between continuing violence and polarization and on the other hand between restoring law and order in the country and creating the kind of climate that we will need to promote peaceful and negotiated solutions. This puts a great burden on all our shoulders. During this period the Bureau believes that it has a responsibility to make sure that particularly the South African public is informed as clearly and as regularly and as accurately as possible on developments relating to the emergency situation.

[Bishop] Now the international media, they have been restricted from doing live interviews. I think television satellite linkups are banned. This is going to have an enormous effect on the overseas media outlet.
[Steward] In this struggle to which I have just referred, one of the main battlegrounds is the battleground of perceptions. It is the battleground of the media. Many conflicts these days are not won by the normal military means, but they are won in the propaganda wars. We would be very foolish to be blind to this reality. Although I feel that we have a central responsibility to keep the South African public clearly and regularly informed of the developments, I don't think that we owe the foreign media very much. We do not think, in South Africa, that they have given us a fair deal over the last 10 or 20 years. We are quite prepared to make sure that there is a flow of information, an accurate flow of information to the international media, but there are limits.

[Bishop] Mr Steward, you mentioned limits. What are these limits?
[Steward] The limits for the foreign media are exactly the same as the limits for the local media. They are spelt out in the emergency regulations.

[Bishop] Thank you very much.
[Steward] Thank you.

Correspondents Decry 'Censorship'

MB190738 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2206 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 18, SAPA — Almost a week after the declaration of the national state of emergency, accompanied by restrictive media regulations, the board of the Foreign Correspondents Association [FCA] tonight released a statement in Johannesburg stating the media here is now subject to what is probably the most severe censorship in the world. The statement by the Foreign Correspondents Association of Southern Africa (FCA) reads:

"It is a week since President (P.W.) Botha declared a national state of emergency. During that period, restrictions on the local and foreign press have been progressively tightened. Foreign correspondents in South Africa are now subject to probably the most severe censorship applied to foreign journalists anywhere in the world. It is clear that the government's purpose is to try and ensure that the only version of what is happening in South Africa reaching the outside world is one approved by the authorities.

"We protest in the strongest terms at this further evidence of the South African government's hostility to press freedom. Members of the FCA will continue to make every effort to give as full and complete an account of events here as they can. We will make sure, every day, that our readers, viewers and listeners understand why that account is less full and less complete than it would normally be. What ever the restrictions on them, FCA members have no intention of allowing the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, or any officials of the Bureau for Information to dictate to them the language in which their reports should be written.

"The expulsion from South Africa on Tuesday, June 17, of CBS cameraman, Mr Wim de Vos, is in keeping with the government's attitude to the press. Mr De Vos was given five days to leave the country. He was given no reason for that decision. ECA members will not allow themselves to be intimidated by this victimisation of a colleague," the statement ended.

Briefings Not Privileged

MB181522 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1522 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 18, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's press briefings were not to be used as a platform from which to make statments which would normally be in contravention of the emergency regulations. Bureau spokesman Mr David Steward said questions posed at the conferences were not privileged. Reporters who asked questions were "not likely to be dragged off to jail," but Mr Steward asked that the conferences not be misused, as this might result in the question and answer sessions being limited.

Information Bureau: 45 Deaths During Emergency
MB181459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 18, SAPA — Three people died in unrest the past 24 hours, the Bureau for Information announced at its daily press conference in Pretoria today. At Soshanguve in the northern Transvaal a number of blacks attacked a passenger bus with petrol bombs. Police dispersed the group, fatally wounding one man. Another man was arrested and would appear in court soon, Bureau spokesman Mr Leon Mellet said.

At Nelspruit a black man was killed when a group attacked an SAP vehicle. Twelve people were arrested. At Allemansdrift in KwaNdebele the burnt body of a black man was found. It was not yet known how he died. This was the lowest number of unrest-related deaths in months, Mr Mellet said.

The unrest death toll, since the announcement of a state of emergency on Thursday last week, now stands at 45.

Security forces prevented several necklacing yesterday, Mr Mellet said. Police arrested several blacks attempting to set a black alight in Tembisa.

In similar, separate incidents in Balfour, four men were saved by security forces from being necklaced. Five arrests were made. A black man, Elili Webushe, had been sentenced to death for necklacing someone in Jansenville, Mr Mellet added.

No arrests had been made in connection with the Durban bomb blast last Saturday night. Police were following all possible clues.

Race Relation Institute: 1,782 Unrest Deaths
MB171817 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1816 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 17, SAPA — The death toll in political violence in South Africa had reached 1782 by the end of last month, the South African Institute of Race Relations [SAIRR] said in Johannesburg today. Altogether 213 people were killed in May, the highest monthly figure since the current wave of violence began in September 1984.

The Institute said that conflict within black communities accounted for 41 percent of the deaths last month, the single largest category. Security forces had apparently been responsible for 22 percent of deaths. It was impossible to say how most of the remainder had occurred: in some cases numbers of burnt bodies had simply been found in black areas, but the Institute had been unable to determine the circumstances more precisely.

During the first five months of the year, the Institute said, 89 burnt bodies had been found, more than half of them in the eastern Cape. These were in addition to the deaths which could with reasonable certainty be assigned to people having been killed by burning tyres.

The Institute said that a total of 754 people had died in political violence during the first five months of 1986, compared with 879 during 1985 as a whole. This meant that the average daily fatality rate had more than doubled, having gone up from 2.4 to 5 a day.

The Institute reiterated that it did not claim that its figures were definitive, but it believed that they were reliable in the circumstances. The Institute said that in view of the current restrictions on the press, the authorities should themselves publish the names of all those killed in political violence. The names of the dead and injured in the recent car bomb explosion in Durban had been published, and the same procedure should apply to all fatalities in political violence. Obviously names should be withheld until next of kin had been informed.

Workers Strike To Protest Unionists' Detentions
MB181428 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1426 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 18, SAPA — Black workers in supermarkets in many parts of the country have gone on sit-down strikes. It is understood they are protesting because they believe union leaders are in detention. In Johannesburg deliveries by a major dairy have also been disrupted by strikes. Housewives in the northern suburbs have reported that they have not received milk.

There have also been reports of strikes in the fruit-growing areas of the western Cape. Pick 'n Pay store at Steeledale in southeast Johannesburg was hit by a spontaneous strike. Its store in Bloemfontein was affected by strike action last week — within hours of the emergency being declared and the detention of shop stewards of the Commercial, Catering and Allied workers Union of SA (CCAWUSA).

Shoppers at Checkers in Emmarentia, Johannesburg, reported yesterday that the black staff were on strike. Many check-out tills were closed. No CCAWUSA officials were available for comment today.

At Wrightech, near Boksburg, there has been an unlawful wage strike involving 600 black and coloured workers since last Thursday. Workers, who did not belong to the union, are demanding a R1 an hour across-the-board wage increase. Despite several discussions between worker representatives and management, the situation has not been resolved.

Mr K.C. Rose of Wrightech said today that the factory had been shut indefinitely and workers, though free to enter the premises, had gone home. Talks with worker representatives would continue. So far there had been no police intervention in the dispute, and Mr Rose said the company would do everything in its power to prevent police intervention.

Judges Asked To Visit Emergency Detainees
MB181514 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1511 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 18, SAPA — The minister of justice has requested the judges-president of the different provincial divisions of the supreme court to release judges to visit detainees held

under the emergency regulations. Bureau for Inforamtion spokesman Mr David Steward said in Pretoria today this would be done to ascertain on a continual basis the circumstances under which detainees were held in prison and to submit reports on their findings. The Bureau would not say how many people were being detained or supply their names, or give reasons for this.

Defense Official: May Answer 'Terrorism' in Kind

MB180550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2043 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — If the "forces of terrorism" did not stop their violence, they faced the prospect that South Africa would answer them in the same language, the deputy minister of defence, Mr Adrian Vlok, said today.

He said in the third reading debate on the budget that he took it amiss that the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, blamed the SADF for the failure of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] mission and the fall in value of the rand.

No one in South Africa or in the rest of the world should be in any doubt about the policy of the South African Government. It maintained the right to proect its country and peoples. It was a contravention of international law for a country to give refuge to people who had committed or were planning acts of terrorism in another country.

South Africa did not get involved in the internal affairs of other states and expected the same of them. It had a duty to protect its own integrity. Neighbouring states had been warned on a number of occasions publicly, through diplomatic channels and through other "sensitive" channels that South Africa would act if this tendency was not stopped.

The answer to these warnings had been an increase in violence in South Africa. Since the beginning of this year, there had been 101 incidents of terrorism in the country. Fourteen black people and five whites had been murdered by "these people"

The AK-47s, land mines and explosives that had been found in caches in the country did not "fall from the sky", Mr Vlok said. They had been brought in via neighbouring countries. "We are not prepared to sit with folded hands while these things are happening," he said. "We have a duty and we will fulfil that duty."

SADF action against ANC bases was calculated conduct. The SADF tried as hard as possible not to endanger the lives of innocent people and to limit its actions to the ANC. The ANC, however, was not concerned with these rules. It hit at anyone in the country, including the innocent.

But when South Africa acted against the ANC, it was condemned by the world. Meanwhile, the ANC continued its "devil's work" When the SADF acted against terrorists it did so on the instructions of the government. All the advantages and disadvantages were weighed up beforehand. He rejected claims that the SADF was a "sort of desperado." It was this sort of misrepresentation that gave South Africa a reputation as a destabilising force. There were many examples of the stabilisng effect South Africa had on the region.

Mr Myburgh had complained that the timing of the recent raids on countries to the north was wrong. "I ask him, when is the right time?" said Mr Vlok. "Politically speaking, there will never be a right time."

South Africa had been in the spotlight of world attention for many years and in the past two years this focus had intensified. A number of "has beens" and groups such as the EPG and President Reagan's "so-called Wise Men" had taken it upon themselves to say how South Africa should manage its affairs.

Should South Africa wait until all these groups had completed their tasks — which could take another two years — while in the meantime the ANC was vigorously continuing to kill "our people"? "This argument is too crazy to be true," said Mr Vlok.

"When you have to act against terrorism, the best time is now." This was illustrated by the pre-emptive strikes which were recently conducted on ANC bases.

Mr Myburgh had asked what success the raids met with. "He was briefed," said Mr Vlok. "I told him what we hit at and what we did." Mr Myburgh should explain how he met Mr Oliver Tambo, the "chief planner of violence against South Africa," in Lusaka "by chance." When Mr Myburgh was talking to him, Mr Tambo had been "busy planning " how a car bomb would be broguht to Durban, and planning violence for June 16.

"We expect the honourable member should say I talked seriously to this man about what he was planning for South Africa."

The most basic choice for South Africa was whether one was for or against violence. "We are also sorry if people die or get injured," said Mr Vlok. "But if they do not stop their violence they must expect we will answer them in the same language."

Restrictions Placed on Western Cape Funerals

MB181711 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1410 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 18, SAPA — The divisional commissioner of the police for the western Cape, Brigadier Chris Swart, has announced a series of restrictions on any funerals in Khayelitsha, Crossroads, Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa. The restrictions will remain in effect until July 4 and were issued in terms of the emergency reguaitions. They may be exempted on written application by a divisional commissioner of police.

The order from Brigadier Swart states that:

— written notice of funerals must be given at least 12 hours in advance to the station commander at the nearest police station;
— funerals may not take place on Saturdays, Sundays or public holidays;
— only ordained clergy may direct the funerals;
— there must be no criticism of the government of any state or

the conduct of the security forces;
— there must be no banners;
— the funeral procession must follow the shortest route;
— the funerals must take place between sunrise and sunset and must not last longer than four hours;
— only one person can be buried per ceremony and;
— attendance must be restricted as far as possible to family and friends and my not exceed 200.

Tambo Participates in UN Sanctions Conference

For reportage of the United Nations conference on sanctions against South Africa in progress in Paris, including coverage of the activities of ANC leader Oliver Tambo, see the International Affairs section of the 17 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

PFP MP Reads Names of 20 'Missing' People

MB171551 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1550 GMT 17 June 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The names of 20 people who had "gone missing in the past five days" were read out during question time in the House today by Mr Graham Mcintosh (PFP Pietermaritzburg North).

He did this while asking a supplementary question of the deputy minister of law and order Mr Adrian Vlok, who had just replied to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) on arrests for public violence. The names he read out were Bantu Julius Fuzile, Nabiel Swart, Khalieb Desai, Eric Applegren, Janet Applegren, P.S. Kertshoff, M.W. Wittenberg, C. Merret, S.C. Jocelyn, Prof Colin Gardner, Moses Mkhize, Edna Mkhize, Nora Mkhize, Nkosinathi Mkhize, Swart Mkhize, Mondli Mkhize, Nkuleleko Mkhize, Mondli Ndlovu, Simo Bhengu and Xoli Mngadi.

"All these people went missing in the last five days," he said. "Have they been arrested on charges of public violence?"

Mr Vlok said Mr Andrews' question had dealth with the period January 1, 1985 to June 30, 1985. "I answered that," he said. "He (Mr Mcintosh) has read out people from the last five days."

Mr Vlok said in reply to Mr Andrews' question that five people under the age of 20 were arrested on charges of public violence in the western Cape from January 1 to June 30 last year. None had been found guilty on those charges.

Of those under 20 arrested for public violence in the same area from July 1 to December 31 last year, 635 had charges withdrawn or not proceeded with and 190 were still waiting for their trials to begin or be completed.

Security Bills Referred to President's Council

MB181511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1507 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 18, SAPA — The Committee for Social Affairs of the President's Council has started to hear evidence about the Public Safety Amendment Bill and Internal Security Amendment Bill. Earlier today the speaker of Parliament, Mr Johann Greeff, told the House of Assembly he had notified the state president the bills' second readings had not been passed by the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

In a statement issued this afternoon, the secretary of the President's Council, Mr Kobus Bauermeister, said the bills had been referrred to the council by the state president yesterday. The bills had in turn been referred to the committee for social affairs which would make its recommendations to the full President's Council for decision. The statement gave no indication of when this would be.

Stoffel Botha Introduces Identification Bill

MB181457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1456 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 18, SAPA — A uniform population register for all South Africans and the compulsory fingerprinting of all races were provided for in the Identification Bill introduced for second reading in the House today by the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha. The bill was intended to come into operation at the beginning of next month, he said.

It provided for, among others, details of all population groups, blacks included, to be recorded in one population register and uniform identity documents to be issued. Anyone attaining the age of 16, those applying for a new identity document and those aplying for a re-issue of such a document, would have to have fingerprints taken for inclusion in the population register.

Fingerprints of all those in possession of an identity document issued in terms of the Population Registration Act of 1950 would be taken within five years of the bill coming into operation, he said. The minister said in terms of the bill, every person would be assigned two numbers in the register, an identity number and a birth entry number. The "population group" code currently appearing in the identity number would be replaced by a "neutral index number" for all population groups. The population group code would be retained in the register as part of the birth entry number.

Mr Botha said in terms of the bill anyone failing to provide proof of identity to an authorised officer on request could face a fine of up to R100. Existing identity documents and reference books, however, still would be recognised until such time as the new identity document had been issued to that person, he said.

The population registration system was not exclusive to South Africa. A number of foreign countries such as Canada, France, Belgium, England, Sweden, Denamark, the Netherlands, Kenya and Israel also had similar systems, he said.

Economic Stimulation Measures Announced
MB171312 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, today announced measures totalling R1,205 million to stimulate the economy, including immediate repayment of the 1980 loan levy, the scrapping of the surcharge on certain imports and a discount on motor car excise duties. Moving the third reading of the budget, Mr du Plessis said figures for the first quarter of 1986 showed clearly that the economy was "not yet performing up to expectations" and that the economic upswing which began toward the end of 1985 had lost momentum.

"Against this background, it has been decided to put together a package of measures which take account of the abilities of the treasury and the financial markets and which, seen from the financing angle, among others, will not cause greater problems than they solve."

Mr du Plessis said the 1980 loan levy would be repaid to 1.1 million individuals and companies, who would receive R206 million and R86 million respectively. Cheques would be posted from tomorrow, with the official date of repayment being June 20. Provision had already been made in the 1986-87 budget for the repayment and this would cause no extra expense to the treasury.

"It is expected that the amount which will reach the consumer's pocket in this manner will have a relatively modest but nevertheless positive effect on spending and saving and will thus accelerate economic activity and job creation."

The minister said it was not the right moment to make large concessions on any tax sources, especially as the government was awaiting the report of the Margo commission on the country's tax structure. However, because of the broad spectrum of activities affected by the surcharge on certain imported raw materials and goods used for production, it had been decided to scrap the surcharge on these goods.

"This concession is intended to lower the costs of raw materials and intermediate goods used in the production process, which should mean that production costs will drop and thus contribute to a lower inflation rate." Full details of the imports affected would be published in the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* soon. The loss of income to the government from this concession would be an estimated R180 million in the present book year.

Mr du Plessis said he and the minister of trade and industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, had been trying for some time to find "responsible" ways to help the motor industry.

The industry had made representations to the government and presented certain proposals. Mr du Plessis said that, because of the great contribution the industry made to industrial produciton, the trade and distribution sector and especially to job creation, it had been decided to "sacrifice" part of the increasing amounts the industry paid in taxes on input costs. It had therefore been decided to allow a discount on motor vehicle excise duties which would mean a loss of R70 million to the government for the rest of the book year. Full details would be published in the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* soon.

Mr du Plessis also announced that significant progress had been made with the preparation of a new table for calculating fringe benefit taxes on the private use of company cars. He said the existing table had been criticized for placing too high a value on this useage. It had been decided after consideration that some fo the criticism had been justified and that the values could be excessive in some cases. The National Association of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers of South Africa had been asked to help draw up a system that gave a more reasonable value to the monthly benefit of private use of a company car.

"I am pleased to announce that significant progress has been made with a new table that eliminates most, if not all of the complaints agaisnt the present table. As soon as finality has been reached, I will make a further announcement."

More on Proposals
MB171316 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1315 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — About R700 million of the R1,205 million economic stimulation package announced today by the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, would be spent in the current financial year. Moving the third reading of the budget, he said this, together with the repayment of about R300 million on the loan levy "should have a meaningful effect on economic expectations and growth."

The new projects would be incldued in the normal additional appropriation for the 1986/87 financial year. Mr du Plessis said that in making up the package, the government had set two conditions. Although the expenditures should help with job creation and to stimulate total demand in the economy, they should firstly not place unnecessary pressure on the capital market through a sharp rise in the deficit before loans. Secondly, the expenditures had to form part of the government's "middle-term strategy."

On the first condition, Mr du Plessis said the government felt it would be undesirable to further increase the tax burden or to place significant pressure on interest rates. As a result existing sources of income, which due to their being allocated for specified expenditures and therefore not being available to the treasury, had been considered.

"Seeing that economic growth and job creation receive the highest priority of the government at the moment, it was decided to use part of these funds for the stimulation package."

An amount which more or less corresponded with the total cost of the package would be obtained by the transfer to the treasury of income as well as profits on certain assets of the Central Energy Fund and the National Development Corporation. Because certain legal requirements had to be complied with in this process, full details of the financing package would be worked out and set in motion as soon as possible by the ministers

of mineral and energy affairs, and finance.

"It is therefore clear that the packages financing will place no pressure on the capital market," Mr du Plessis said.

On the second condition, that the package not only be of a short-term nature and should form part of the government's medium-term expenditure strategy, the minister said that besides growth and job creation, social upliftment and the promotion of small businesses were the most important priorities here.

"It is therefore clear that this package will also have considerable longer-term advantages."

Mr du Plessis gave the assurance that while efforts were being made to stimulate the economy through increased state expenditure, government departments would still not be allowed to exceed their budgets. The proposed increased spending was concentrated on specific rather than general expenditure.

"Although it can be expected that certain further additional expenditures will be unavoidable in terms of this package, strict discipline will still be applied to prevent unnecessary expenditure and consequent pressure on financial markets," he said.

Du Plessis Details Measures

MB171318 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1317 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, today announced measures aimed at bringing about a growth rate of at least three percent in real gross domestic product during the coming year. Introducing the third reading debate on the budget, he said the measures announced today were, however, designed to prevent the re-emergence of excess demand or overspending.

"The attainment of this objective is important, not only to avoid new demand inflation, but also to ensure that another large surplus is achieved on the current account of the balance of payments in 1986, as an integral part of our commitment for dealing with the foreign debt situation."

Mr du Plessis said the measures announced today, while embracing the medium-term objectives referred to, were designed to strengthen the impact of the presently moderately expansionary monetary and fiscal strategy. "This strategy aims at encouraging investment and consumer spending and should result in a growth rate of at least three percent in real gross domestic product in 1986, with the attendant increase in income, output, employment and general economic activity."

The minister said the implications that the new measures would entail for interest rates and exchange rates were particularly relevant at present because of the fears expressed that substantial increases in interest rates and in the exchange rate would undermine the expected economic recovery. "In regard to both interest and exchange rates the official policy is clear."

The adoption of the present money supply targets implied that interest and exchange rates had to be reasonably flexible and able to adjust to changing circumstances. "As matters stand at present, however, it is unlikely that short-term interest rates will rise substantially in the months ahead as the demand for credit is still relatively low and the rate of increase of the money supply has in recent months been within, or even below, the target range.

"Interest rates should only rise once demand for credit has increased strongly and would then reflect sustained rising capital outlays, consumer spending, output and income, namely, general economic prosperity.

"Similarly there need be no fear that an excessive appreciation of the rand in the months ahead will undermine exports or import substitution as the authorities are fully aware of the importance of realistic exchange rates for sound economic development in South Africa.

"The government for some time now, has been actively encouraging exports in view of its importance to economic life in South Africa. "Despite the significant benefits that the low rand already gives exporters, it has been decided to further improve the incentive available to those exporters who develop new markets. In the coming months the government will respond to urgent studies now in progress after which my colleague, the minister of trade and industry will make the necessary announcements."

Mr du Plessis said it was of course true that an improvement in overseas perceptions of South Africa's socio-political and economic prospects would almost certainly tend to bring about a marked appreciation of the rand by, among other things, reducing the net outflow of capital. "So would a sharp rise in the dollar price of gold or in the prices of South Africa's other exports" (reduce the net outflow of capital). From the point of view of curbing inflation such an appreciation of the rand would, of course, be welcome, Mr de Plessis said.

"But any such appreciation would be closely monitored by the monetary authorities and the necessary care will be taken to ensure that it does not proceed so far as to undermine South Africa's indispensable foundation for our ongoing reform initiatives.

"In short may I say that it is our wish to respond adequately to the challenges of our time. We understand the problems, but we also see the great opportunities that beckon us all. We can do no better than to invest in the betterment of the life circumstances of all of the people of our country. We are going for growth but balanced growth that is both an input to and outcome of our best national endeavours. We seek to invest in our greatest asset, the people of this great country", Mr du Plessis said.

To Assist Small Businesses

MB171326 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1324 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The government was to allocate R50 million to assist small businessmen on the platteland who had been experiencing liquidity problems due to the inability of farmers in drought stricken areas to meet commit-

ments, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Pressis, announced today. Introducing the third reading debate on the budget, Mr du Plessis said that in the March budget the government allocated R58 million to the Small Business Development Corporation.

The additional R50 million now being allocated would also be channelled into the four recently created programmes, namely the aid fund, the small business start-up fund, the small builders bridging fund and the entrepreneurship development and training fund. "Judging from the successes already acheived in protecting some 30,800 existing jobs and creating some 6,200 new jobs since these programmes were launched in November, 1985, I am sure members will agree that this is one of the best investments now going and one that our private sector partners will hopefully emulate," Mr du Plessis said.

Funds Low-Cost Housing

MB171321 Johannesburg Sapa in English 1319 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, announced today that R750 million was to be allocated to low-cost housing for the poor and disadvantaged of all population groups, while a further R50 million would go to additional job creation and training. Announcing this in his third reading budget speech, Mr du Plessis said the provision of housing was one of the most compelling needs confronting the country.

"I am glad to be able to announce that a high-powered task group from the private sector has agreed to investigate the whole question and formulate a plan of action whereby the private and public sectors will work together in tackling the problem urgently."

"The new allocation obviously cannot all be spent in this financial year but will carry through to 1987-88 and should serve to reduce still further the time frame envisaged for the upgrading of the lives of people living in less-developed areas."

Mr du Plessis said the new sums being allocated for work creation and housing were very substantial and their impact should be highly beneficial, not only in the short-term by way of generating income and employment, but also in the longer term by virtue of the direct enhancement of the quality of life of those affected.

There were also still those whose need here was great, and even desperate. "To the extent that it may be necessary, further amounts can be channelled into direct relief by way of food and clothing and other suitable forms of aid. Thus we are in these ways continuing and expanding our commitment to work creation and social upliftment, underlined in the March budget," Mr du Plessis said.

The sums allocated then to these objectives appeared at the time to be the optimal ones consistent with the government's overriding constraints; but budgeting should be a dynamic process. "The economic picture as it has unfolded itself since March, together with the wider exigencies of our society, has indicated a need for the further deployment of resources in these areas of concern," Mr du Plessis siad.

Reports Cost of Education

MB171707 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1645 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — A total of R2738 million was spent on white and R846 million on black education in the Republic in 1985/86, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today in written reply to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens). The figure for blacks in the national states was R291 million. This excluded own revenue spent on education. The figure for coloured was R802 million, and for Indians R381 million.

Upswing Loses Momentum

MB171901 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1854 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The economic upswing that began toward the end of last year had apparently lost momentum, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today. Speaking during the third reading debate on the budget, he said it had been expected that the low level of growth would continue in 1986. However, sales and production figures for the first quarter and information and representations by the business community proved otherwise.

Gross domestic product dropped by 1.5 percent in real terms in the first three months of this year, after rising by 3.5 percent in the second half of 1985, he said. In addition, most of the components of internal spending had decreased in the first quarter. Private consumer spending was down by 2.5 percent in real terms, private fixed investment also down, by 3.5 percent and fixed investment by the public sector dropped by 40 percent.

The drop in fixed investment was due to large cuts in capital expenditure by the South African Transport Services, Escom [Electricity Supply Commission] and other state departments.

Government spending rose in the first quarter of 1986 as a result of the concentration of expenditure at the end of a book year, Mr du Plessis said. The surplus on the current account of the balance of payments was R1.8 billion, lower than the figure for each of the four quarters of 1985 and significantly lower than the R11.9 billion in the fourth quarter of 1985.

"This situation can largely be attributed to technical factors that led to a shift in especially imports from the fourth quarter of 1985 to the first quarter of 1986." This had led to a sharp increase in the volume and value of imports, especially those for strategic purposes, in the first quarter.

The volume of most categories of exports also dropped in the first quarter of 1986, Mr du Plessis said. The outflow on the capital account of the balance of payments in the first quarter was R827 million, much lower than the R3 billion and R5 billion in the third and fourth quarters of last year respectively. Mr du Plessis

said changes in the exchange rate of the rand had acted as a "shock absorber" and protected the country's official gold and currency reserves against foreign pressure. These reserves now stood at about R3.9 billion, compared with R3.5 billion at the end of May last year.

He said the inflation rate, which dropped from more than 20 percent to 18.6 percent in April, was likely to decrease further during the year. This could be attributed to the absence of "push-pull factors" and the fact that the "cost-pressure factor" arising from the depreciation of the rand was not liekly to worsen.

"A further comforting aspect is the continued decrease in the growth of the money supply during 1986."

The seasonally-adjusted yearly increase of 11.8 percent in March 1986 was "easily" within the money supply targets and was further confirmation that the total demand in the economy was limited. "To summarise, it is evident from the statistics that are available that the economy is not yet performing up to expectations.

"It is accepted that the recent lowering of the bank rate and the stimulatory measures announced in the March budget have not had their full effect on the economy," Mr du Plessis said. "The government is, however, worried about the implications of any slowing down of the economic revival for unemployment and the general socio-economic conditions in the country." There was still room in the balance of payments for a higher economic growth rate. Mr du Plessis said there was also no talk of demand inflation: the fight was against cost-push inflation.

"It has therefore been decided, after wide consultation, to stimulate the economy in the short-term to ensure a more healthy economic growth rate in the long-term." In considering stimulatory measures, the government had taken note that gross fixed investments had dropped since 1981.

In the factory and construction sector, capital provision had decreased in the last two years. "Given the necessity of economic growth and job creation, this is a tendency that South Africa can least afford."

Mr du Plessis said it was accepted that private fixed investment would not increase significantly before the demand for goods and services improved considerably and existing production capacity was better used. His information indicated that a large proportion of consumers were hesitant to spend money on goods and services. One of the reasons for this was action to consolidate debts and there was thus no reason to fear that private spending would lead to an increase in available income or a drop in financing costs.

Account also had to be taken of the special problems of sectors of the economy such as agriculture and the motor, building and construction industries.

Reaction Reported

MB171650 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, has announced a package of measures which are aimed at stimulating sound long-term economic growth in South Africa. Speaking in the House of Assembly, Mr du Plessis said the treasury would be pumping more than R1505 million into the economy by way of the earlier repayment of loan levies, by lifting the surcharge on certain imports, by rebates on excise duties on motor vehicles, and by massive low-cost housing projects.

We have received reaction from commerce and industry to Mr du Plessis' announced package of economic measures. ASSOCOM [Association of Chamber of Commerce] says that although it was a limited economic package, it would be a positive factor in business confidence. The president of ASSOCOM, Mr Rockey Ridgeway, said in a statement issued in Johannesburg that it was not clear whether the steps went far enough to ensure a 3 percent growth rate this year. He said that what was also needed now was a bold and imaginative cut in general sales tax, which would have maximum psychological impact on the population as a whole.

In its reaction, The Afrikaanse Handelinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute] said that inasmuch as financial measures could contribute to the creation of a favorable financial climate, the new package came at the right time. The president of the Institute, Mr Christie Kuhn, said that the nature and size of the package should stimulate the economy and create business optimism. He said that the most important single element of the package was that it contained no increase in taxation or loans.

In his reaction, the president of the Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI], Mr J.R. Wilson, said that the package of measures would help instill confidence and get the economy moving, by providing jobs and relief to severely depressed sectors. He said that the FCI particularly welcomed the removal of the import surcharge on selected industrial inputs, which would help reduce production costs. The early repayment of the loan levy should stimulate overall demand.

The president of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, Mr Tony Norton, welcomed the measures, although he said that the moves had already been discounted by the market. He said that the minister of finance had done a workman-like job with what he had, in present circumstances.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said that the economic package was good in parts, but not good enough to get the economy going. He said that the repayment of the loan levy would not help poor people, who needed relief most.

Heunis Introduces Provincial Government Bill

MB181349 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1348 GMT 18 June 86

[Excerpt] House of Representatives, June 18, SAPA — The

provincial government bill would enhance the role of the provincial government and would lead to decentralisation of power, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. Introducing the bill for second reading, he said it was not easy to introduce a bill which would abolish the provincial councils which had been part of the political structure for 76 years.

The dissolution of the democratically elected provincial council system had led to the accusation that the government was not keeping to its goal of broadening democracy. This was not true because the provincial councils which dealt with matters affecting all population groups, were only elected by the white section of the population. He said the bill provided for the present provincial ordinances and other legislation to remain in force. The various provinces would remain in existence as they were before enactment of the bill.

The provincial councils would lose their legislative powers but the administrator in consultation with the executive committee could amend, repeal or substitute any provision of the ordinances applicable to his province. There would be standing committees on provincial matters which would have the same powers as the other standing committees provided for in the joint rules and orders of Parliament.

Heunis Introduces Natal-KwaZulu Joint Authority Bill
MB171419 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1916 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 17, SAPA — The joint executive authority for Natal and KwaZulu was a very important step towards greater regional cooperation and real power sharing, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today.

Introducing the Joint Executive Authority for KwaZulu and Natal Bill, he said the proposals contained in the bill had been formulated after "long and detailed negotiations" between black and white. They represented consensus between the Province of Natal, KwaZulu and the South African Government.

"As such, the bill is proof that negotiations can and do succeed and that different parties can reach agreement on crucial matters of common concern," he said. "The proposed joint executive authority will provide a structured basis on which futher negotiations and, in fact, joint decisionmaking on a regional level will take place." He regarded it as a very important step towards real power sharing between black and white in South Africa.

As a result of the expansion of the membership of the provincial executive committees, Indian and coloured leaders would also become involved in "this co-operative endeavour."

The bill gave statutory effect to co-operation between the regional governments of Natal and KwaZulu, Mr Heunis said. Proximity of the areas of jurisdiction falling under the two governments made cooperation in the administrative sphere "absolutely logical and very necessary."

"A very important factor in this significant event is that the parties concerned took the initiative in working towards a cooperative mechanism which will provide for getting the job done without entering into the thorny area of political rights, group domination and other pitfalls which abound in our heterogeneous society," Mr Heunis said. This placed the joint executive authority to a great extent outside the important, but sometimes heated, debate on political reforms.

An important principle in the bill was that neither party was deprived of its powers and duties while they could perform the tasks that would have had to be performed in any event. This would lead to the economical use of material resources and the optimal use of human skills.

Mr Heunis said that the state president, if asked to do so, could fully transfer the administration of a KwaZulu or provincial or otherwise to enact subordinate legislation. The legislation meant that once a law was transferred the KwaZulu minister concerned, or the administrator-in-executive-committee, was deprived of his powers under that law and they would then vest in the joint authority.

"Such a transfer of legal powers is a matter to be approached with circumspection and will no doubt be used selectively," he said.

Political responsibilities could not be assigned to the joint authority, but the bill gave the joint authority the statutory right to make recommendations to the KwaZulu chief minister and the administrator. "It will therefore clearly be seen that the joint executive authority is not a super-government for the region. It is an instrument to be used by regional governments and does not replace those governments."

One of the parties would second a managerial officer to fulfill the duties of the authority's chief executive officer, Mr Heunis said.

Delegates Debate Bill
MB171553 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1552 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 17, SAPA — The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, told the House today he did not expect to see reform in South Africa completed in his lifetime. It had to be an ongoing process, he said, replying to points raised in the second reading debate on the Joint Executive Authority for KwaZulu and Natal Bill.

"But the one thing we can be sure about is that change can take place, and a nation that is capable of change is a nation capable of survival. "We are here today not just passing a bill, but we are also proceeding with reform action".

The minister said the bill was giving legal effect to what in fact had been taking in Natal in an informal basis. He was pleased members in the House had given him wide support and praise for the bill, but credit for reform — and for the Natal-KwaZulu joint move — must go to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, he said.

Speaking in the debate earlier, Mr Pat Poovalingam (Sol Reservoir Hills) said the bill could well be heralding real devolution of power and one would have to wait to see how the joint authority move would unfold.

Welcoming the bill, he said it had no counterpart in South Africa and could possibily be regarded as a "confederation, an element of federation or even a simple coalition".

"Unlike two other bills we had to reject in this house last night (Public Safety Amendment Bill and Internal Security Amendment Bill), this minister bill is not humbug.

"It is a useful document and I hope it will be put into good use — as a unit of a future federation in South Africa", Mr Poovalingam said.

Mr Palanisamy Devan (NPP [National People's Party] Cavendish) described the bill as a measure of "great significance" and said it provided for a "unique political assembly — though with limited powers". "Through this bill we achieved a new milestone in South Africa," the deputy minister of environment affairs and tourism, Mr Soobramoney Naicker, said in the debate.

The minister of the budget, Dr Jayaram Reddy, said he supported the bill which, for the first time, enabled "people of colour" to share authority as equals.

Also welcoming the bill, Mr Yunus Moolla (Sol Stanger) said it recognised the existing reality in Natal and by introducing it Mr Heunis was "putting his money where his mouth is". He hoped the joint move would result in a single governing entity in the province.

The minister of housing, local government and agriculture, Mr Balded Dookie, said the bill was paving the way for people of colour to live and govern together. "It will give South Africa a new image," he said.

The chairman of the Ministers Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said the Natal-KwaZulu move heralded the dawn of a new era not only for Natal but for the country as a whole. The passing of the bill by Parliament would not affect the current Natal-KwaZulu Indaba, he said.

MP: EPG Ignored Buthelezi Role as Black Leader

MB161157 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2336 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 16, SAPA — The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] was mistaken in its belief that the African National Congress and its former president, Mr Nelson Mandela, were the only representative of South Africa's blacks, Mr Pat Poovalingam (Sol [Solidarity] Reservoir Hills) said tonight.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill, he said Inkatha and its president, Chief Mangolsuthu Buthelezi, were also acknowldged representatives. As Chief Buthelezi was the leader of 7,000,000 Zulus, Mr Mandela could not be regarded as the only national leader. There were also others who had followings in their respective communities and whose leadership roles should also be acknowledged, he said.

The outside world was not armed with the correct facts and was thus taking undue advantage of the South African situation and "playing havoc" with the country. The EPG had "misread" certain things about the country and South Africans could not allow themselves to be "pushed" by it or anyone else, he said.

Woman Arrested With Explosives Near Swaziland

MB151126 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1117 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 15, SAPA — Police arrested a young woman on Friday at Golela, on the border of Natal and Swaziland, following the discovery of explosives in her car, the Bureau for Information announced in Pretoria today. Police searched the woman's car and found an RPG-7 rocket launcher with missiles, a number of AK47 rifles and ammunition, a number of limpet mines, "a couple of kilograms" of plastic explosives, "other" explosive devices and "a large quantity" of ANC literature. A man was subsequently arrested.

Farmers Get Price Break on Mine-Proof Vehicle

MB181344 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1337 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 18, SAPA — A security company manufacturing landmine resistant vehicles said today it was to offer a 10 percent price concession to farmers in the border areas wanting the machine. The move follows a government announcement that a subsidy of 80 percent was to be granted to farmers in the country's "vulnerable areas" for the purchase of landmine-protected vehicles.

The company's additional 10 percent concession was aimed at helping "further lighten the burden and bring the vehicle within reach of more farmers," said managing director Major John Bishop. The vehicle consists of a standard bakkie (pick-up truck) from which the driver's cab has been removed and replaced with a V-shaped, mine-protected "capsule" which, the company says, protects the occupants from "death or serious injury" in the event of a landmine explosion. Costs range from R12000 to R1400, depending on the buyer's requirements.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe, Mozambique's Machel Hold Talks in Harare

MB172003 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The visiting Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, who arrived in Zimbabwe today, held private talks with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, in his office at Monomotapa Building. Later the two leaders led their delegations in the first round of talks in the cabinet room. The prime

minister was assisted by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, and several ministers as well as the commander of the army, Lieutenant General Rex Nhongo. In the Mozambican delegation were two ministers, two deputy ministers, the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, the commander of the air force, and the military commander for Manica Province. This evening, the acting president, Comrade Nolan Makombe, will host a dinner in honor of the Mozambican delegation.

Machel Tours Training Camp

MB181233 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The visiting Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, accompanied by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today visited the border camp in Nyangä where 48 Mozambican army officers are receiving basic military training. On arrival at the Nyanga air strip, Comrade Machel inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Presidential Guard Batallion. From the air strip, Comrade Machel was taken on a conducted tour of the border camp where he was shown around the students hostels, the main dining hall, and the shower block. Earlier, President Machel planted a daisy [word indistinct] tree at the Guest House in Harare. The plant, which produces purple flowers and grows in the river valley in Manikaland, is one of the loveliest ornamental shrubs in the country. The planting occasion is viewed as a symbolic development in the Third World countries.

Seeks Expanded Cooperation

MB180814 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The visiting Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, says the military cooperation between Zimbabwe and Mozambique must be complemented by more dynamic cooperaiton in other areas. He said while both countries are members of the SADCC, there has to be cooperation in political, diplomatic, and economic fields for this regional cooperation to find its full expression. Comrade Machel was speaking at a banquet hosted in his honor by the acting president, Comrade Nolan Makombe, in Harare last night.

The Mozambican president said unity is the logical response to the war imposed on the two countries by imperialism and armed banditry. Comrade Machel noted that southern Africa is going through its darkest and most complex military period with the Botha regime continuing its policies of violence, destabilization, and aggression.

Earlier, the acting president said the only peaceful pressure left to end apartheid is the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions by the international community. Comrade Makombe said anyone opposed to sanctions cannot claim to be seriously searching for a solution to the South African crisis. He said Zimbabwe and Mozambique are keen to find ways of defeating the regional machinations of apartheid. Comrade Makombe said Mozambique's commitment to a search for peace in southern Africa has to be reciprocated by the racist Pretoria regime and its allies.

Foreign Minister Wary of RSA Nuclear Potential

MB180619 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Comrade Witness Mangwende has stated that the Western-sponsored development of nuclear arms by racist South Africa threatens the people of independent African states in the region. Comrade Mangwende was addressing a 5-day world conference on sanctions against South Africa in the French capital, Paris, today. The minister was highly critical of the stand taken by Western countries on South Africa, saying these countries' actions have been influenced by their economic (?and racial) undertones and geopolitical considerations. The "minister dismissed" the argument advanced by these countries for rejecting comprehensive sanctions against South Africa as contradictary, illogical, and opportunistic.

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 JUNE 1986

Lebanon

The "Revolutionary Justice Organization" announced the release of two of the four French hostages taken in March, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, noting the statement was made to the *AL-NAHAR office 20 June by an anonymous caller who said* the move was being taken in view of "the beginning of a change" in France's Mideast policy and in the wake of Iranian, Syrian, and Algerian mediation. The radio added that the hostages' release has not yet been confirmed. The Voice of Lebanon had earlier reported the release of a number of Lebanese kidnapped in Beirut recently.

Meanwhile, the Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party affirmed their "total adherence" to the 13 June Damascus agreement on security in West Beirut, stressing their readiness to implement the new security plan as soon as possible, Beirut radio reported. While the radio noted that Amal has instructed its forces to abide by the Damascus agreement, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited reports of a "mutiny" in Amal's forces led by 'Aql Hamiyah, the head of Amal's military department. Amal and Palestinian gunmen continued to exchange fire in the Burj al-Barajinah area 19 June, according to the Voice of Lebanon, which said the fighting disrupted efforts by a Palestinian National Salvation Front delegation to establish observation posts around the camp. A PLO statement cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio warned that scores of Palestinians face death in the camps because of the shortage of drugs and medical treatment caused by Amal's siege.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi aircraft raided Khark Island 19 June, hitting their targets and leaving "columns of smoke and flame," the Iraqi command announced in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The Iraqi Air Force commander warned Iran in a press statement cited by INA that Iraq knows about Iran's techniques of "camouflaging, hiding, and alternating" its oil facilities and economic centers, adding that the Iraqis include such targets in their plans for future action and give priority to striking Iran's energy and oil resources. The Iraqi commander also warned foreign airline companies against cooperating with Iran, stressing that the Iraqi Air Force "does not distinguish between one air target and another over Iranian territory."

For Iran's part, a military source cited by IRNA disclosed that Iranian warplanes have attacked a base in northern Iraq belonging to the "monafeqin," Iran's derogatory term for the opposition Mojahedin-e Khalq. Iranian aircraft reportedly attacked the base in a low-level raid 14 June, destroying it "totally" and killing some 200 occupants.

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will announce the cancellation of the September 1983 Shari'ah laws during a 30 June statement to the Constituent Assembly, *AL-AYYAM* disclosed in an article reported by SUNA. The Khartoum paper said the prime minister will declare the lifting of the state of emergency and the cancellation of joint defense agreements concluded by previous governments with Egypt and Libya. *AL-AYYAM*, which cited National Alliance sources, revealed that Al-mahdi's statement will also deal with current steps to convene a constitutional conference, noting that the National Alliance is seeking to persuade John Garang's SPLA-SPLM to attend such a conference and that an Alliance delegation will visit Addis Ababa shortly in this regard.

Libya

The Soviet military delegation in Libya visited the latter's air defense headquarters command 18 June, JANA reported, adding that the visit is in accordance with the agreement which Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud concluded in Moscow.

In another development, Tripoli radio cited a commentary by JANA's Arab affairs editor which castigated Saudi Arabia for its "suspect role" in facilitating U.S. "military infiltration" into the Gulf, asserting that the deployment of AWACS aircraft gives the United States "mobile military bases" through which it can impose "military control" over the area.

Maghreb Affairs

Tunisia — Tunis radio broadcast part of President Habib Bourguiba's "guiding speech" at the 12th Destourian Socialist Party congress, in which the Tunisian leader lauded the "all-round economic and social revival" in the country and maintained that the government and party have faced up to economic and social difficulties through "frankness" in telling facts to the people and by mobilizing their capabilities. Bourguiba praised Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali as "my right-hand man in the party and the state," and the radio cited his remark later in the speech that Mzali "deserves the trust" of holding both the premiership and the post of party secretary general "in the present and in the future."

Algeria — National People's Army Chief of Staff Major General Mostefa Benloucif began an official visit to the USSR where he was welcomed by the chief of the Soviet General Staff, Algiers radio reported.

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Fatah Revolutionary Council Ends Tunis Meetings

JN191818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The Fatah Revolutionary Council has ended a series of meetings it began in Tunis 3 days ago. Our radio correspondent said an expanded statement will be issued later today on the Fatah Revolutionary Council meetings. The statement will include the most prominent and important political, military, and organizational resolutions. During its meetings, the largest part of which were attended by Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the Council discussed the autonomy conspiracy, the conspiratorial Marshall plan, and the attempt to create an alternative leadership to the PLO.

The Fatah Revolutionary Council also discussed at length the situation in the refugee camps of defiance and steadfastness in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah and the continuation of the second round of the liquidatory war, which was ignited by Nabih Birri's Amal gangs with full backing from Damascus. It also discussed ways of reinforcing Palestinian steadfastness and confrontation in the face of this ugly war in order to thwart its conspiratorial and liquidatory objectives.

The Fatah Revolutionary Council also discussed current efforts to reinforce national unity. In this regard it welcomed the Algerian president's initiative and called for convening a Palestinian meeting in Algiers as soon as possible.

In another development, the Fatah Revolutionary Council endorsed the Fatah Central Committee's decision to expel both 'Atallah 'Atallah and Ghazi 'Atallah and strip them of their privileges in the movement and of other privileges.

Issues Statement

JN200650 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The Fatah Movement, which met for 3 days in Tunis, issued a statement yesterday evening on Jordanian-Palestinian relations and the situation in the Palestinian camps in West Beirut.

Regarding Jordanian-Palestinian relations, the Fatah Movement's statement calls on the Arab League and the United Nations to intervene in order to put an end to the Jordanian authorities' measures against the PLO and the Palestinians in the interior. The statement indicates that the Jordanian authorities are placing obstacles in front of Palestinians in the occupied territory and expelling Palestinian strugglers from Jordan. According to the statement, all these measures are aimed at harassing the Palestinian people and economically strangling them. The Jordanian authorities' attitude toward the PLO is identical to that of the Israeli and U.S. attitude, which is hostile to the Palestinian people and their right to their territory, says the statement.

The Fatah statement also blames the Jordanian authorities for sheltering Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah], former member of the Palestinian Military Council, and for using him to distort the image of the Palestinian people's struggle. Fatah endorsed the Military Council's decision to expel Abu al-Za'im.

Regarding the Palestinian camps in Beirut, the Fatah statement warns Arab officials and all national forces in Lebanon of the consequences of the Amal Movement's continued implementation of the plot to liquidate the Palestinian resistance. The statement calls on all Palestinian resistance factions to discard differences and exert all efforts to ensure the success of the Algerian proposal to hold a reconciliation conference for all Palestinians.

'Arafat on Contacts With Gorbachev, Camps War

PM191319 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 16 Jun 86 pp 13-15

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, also identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, by Fahmi Husayn; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Husayn] Brother Abu 'Ammar, in your statement to the world press you called on the Arab leaders to stop the massacres "in the way they deem fit," either by deploying Arab forces or by enabling you to protect the camps which have been left at the mercy of the Amal gangs. How could that be achieved? Did you submit specific proposals to the Arab leaders regarding the question of Arab forces or the question of how they could enable you to protect the camps?

['Arafat] Actually, what happened was that I made contacts because I wanted the details to be worked out in quiet contacts between us and the brother Arab leaders so that we could deal with this new plight of the Palestinians in their camps, which has in recent days extended to the Muslims in West Beirut where over 250 Lebanese citizens were killed in 1 day. Most of them were Nasirites, members of al-Murabitun, or members of the 6 February Movement which was a Nasirite force liquidated by the Amal gangs and the 6th Brigade. The most serious thing about this matter is that Syrian Intelligence Chief in Lebanon Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an participated, for the first time this round, with Nabih Birri in supervising these massacres committed in West Beirut. The dual aim of this current plot is to completely end the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, in other words expel half a million Palestinians from Lebanon to create a new Palestinian refugee problem and then implement the plots being hatched in the dark against the Palestinian people in the occupied territory and elsewhere.

[Husayn] What could the Arab leaders or the Arab nation do to make it possible for the PLO to protect the camps?

['Arafat] There are many ways. If there is a will there are many ways but let it be known that we will not wait long to be given approval to protect our people (the camps). This is our duty and responsibility. We urge our Arab brothers to facilitate our task, but at any rate we are at present and we will in the future shoulder our responsibilities dictated by our national and pan-Arab duties to our masses.

[Husayn] How do you view possible developments in Lebanon?

['Arafat] King Husayn and President Hafiz al-Asad have agreed to introduce a plan providing for the entry of Jordanian forces into East Beirut to subdue the Christians, and Syrian forces into West Beirut. The aim of the plan, which was carried by Genscher on Shultz' behalf and discussed at the meeting held between King Husayn and President al-Asad, is to control the Palestinians and the genuine religious Lebanese forces. That includes deployment of Jordanian forces in Christian areas.

[Husayn] And what about the future of your relations with the Shi'ites?

['Arafat] I want to say that there are attempts to portray the fighting in Lebanon as being a Shi'ite-Palestinian fighting. My answer is that it suffices to note the attitude of some Lebanese Shi'ite leaderships which have condemned the attacks on the camps and the statements of high Shi'ite authorities in Iran and in Al-Najaf in Iraq exposing and refuting that claim. We respect and appreciate our brothers, the sons of the Shi'ite sect in Lebanon, because they supported us in times of crisis and they still support us against the Israeli enemy. Far from being the face of the Shi'ites, Amal wears the sectarian hat in order to implement a suspect plot. The good elements within Amal itself have rejected the plot against our people.

[Husayn] What has become of the mediation efforts between you and Jordan on one hand and between you and Syria on the other?

['Arafat] Regrettably, the situation between us and the Jordanian authorities is getting worse as a result of these authorities' attitude toward the PLO. This attitude has been escalated and continues to be intensified through statements by senior Jordanian officials despite our eagerness not to get emotional or react. Our position stems from our faith in the special relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian people and from our PNC resolutions. As regards Syria, the results of the contacts between a number of Palestinian and Syrian officials were not positive. Then came the recent incidents in Lebanon and Syria's support for the Amal gangs' attacks on the Palestinian camps to cast a shadow on these contacts and their results.

[Husayn] Are there any contacts with Libya within the context of your customary eagerness to promote or renew Arab solidarity, particularly now that we are on our way to an Arab summit conference?

['Arafat] The situation between the PLO and Libya is different because there are no differences between us and the Libyans. Our relations get warm at times, cool at times, and are frozen at other times. They ebb and flow depending on developments. I must point out here that we adhere to our firm position in support of Libya against the sinful U.S. aggression against the Libyan people. That was clear in all the political and informational stands of the PLO and its leadership. I must also say that the Libyan stand regarding what is happening in Lebanon and regarding this war and aggression against the Palestinian camps is something we thank them for, and that applies to the present as well as past events affecting the Palestinians in Lebanon.

[Husayn] Mr Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, what is your comment on the so-called Al-Shawwa autonomy plan?

['Arafat] Brother Rashad al-Shawwa has no plan. There is an Israeli plan, which was submitted to him and which is in fact a U.S.-Israeli plan in which some Arab sides are involved. It is an amended form of the Yigal Alon plan, for the worse, and it deals with job classification and civil administration, or autonomy in its ugliest form, that is cantons or condominiums under a joint Israeli-Jordanian rule.

[Husayn] Brother Abu 'Ammar, could you tell us about the growth and clear development of Palestinian-Soviet relations and your meeting with Gorbachev in the GDR?

['Arafat] The warm and positive meeting which I had with Comrade Gorbachev in Berlin has come to silence and abort all the attempts made by some to drive a wedge in Palestinian-Soviet relations. Regrettably, these attempts were made by Arab sides but it later became evident that Palestinian-Soviet relations are too strong to be affected by such attempts. Incidentally, I must here mention the significant stand taken by the Soviet friends when we informed them, while our military council was in session late in April, of the Israeli concentrations in Tyre and Sidon. They took a friendly and principled initiative by addressing a firm message to deter Israel from embarking on such a mad adventure which was supposed to take place at the same time as the Amal gangs' attacks on our camps in Beirut in a pincer movement between the Israeli forces and the Amal gangs and their supporters. This in itself demonstrates, in practical terms, the important Soviet role in support of our people's cause and not only at the political and informational levels. This is perhaps a good opportunity for me to thank the Soviet friends and Comrade Gorbachev for their committed friendly stand in defense of our camps. We are noticeably in continuous contact with the Soviet leadership at all levels to discuss all details related to current developments affecting the Middle East and Palestinian question.

PLO Reports Continued Amal Attacks on Beirut Camps

JN181816 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1721 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] For the 34th consecutive day, Nabih Birri's agent Amal gangs and the Lebanese 6th Brigade are continuing to escalate their barbaric aggression against our Palestinian people's Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps in Beirut. A Palestinian military spokesman said that Birri's agent gangs and the Lebanese 6th Brigade escalated their crimianl shelling using tanks, rockets, and various caliber mortars against the Palestinian refugee camps, especially Shatila. The shelling lasted from yesterday afternoon until this morning. They also blew up a large number of Palestinian houses near the Shatila camp. The Palestinian military spokesman added that the agent Amal gangs are renewing their siege of the Palestinian refugee camps where health conditions are deteriorating as a result of the spread of diseases such as scabies and various other skin diseases and the proliferation of insects.

PLO Statement on Camps War Noted

JN191847 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The latest reports from the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut said the agent Amal militias are continuing to violate the cease-fire agreement on several axes of the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps by opening fire with various arms on the two camps. A responsible Palestinian source in the refugee camps said that the Burj al-Barajinah refugee camp was shelled yesterday evening by 92-mm caliber mortars and sporadic volleys of medium and heavy caliber weapons.

The Palestinian source today said that Nabih Birri's Amal gangs continue to prevent the entry of any medical supplies into the camps, a matter threatening the lives of scores of wounded and posing the danger of spreading disease and plague.

In a cable from the Burj al-Barajinah refugee camp, the Palestinian source affirmed that Nabih Birri's gangs, which have Zionist affiliation, insist on continuing to explode the situation while they reinforce their siege of Palestinian refugee camps. The source said that the Palestinian fighters continue to abide by the cease-fire agreement in order to thwart the attempts of these hireling gangs.

In another development, a PLO statement issued in Tunis yesterday said scores of wounded Palestinians face death because of a shortage of drugs and medical treatment inside the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps caused by the shelling of Palestinian citizens' homes by the agent Amal gangs and the Syrian regime's intelligence. The statement added that over the past 2 days Amal gangs stormed several Palestinian houses in Beirut and kidnapped four citizens, whose fate is still unknown.

The PLO statement said that the escalation of criminal aggressions against our Palestinian people in the refugee camps and Beirut comes at a time when the Syrian regime is boasting about cease-fire agreements and the lifting of the siege around our refugee camps.

Joint Forces Shell Israeli Settlements

JN181819 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1721 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces fired katyusha rockets at dawn yesterday against a number of Zionist military targets in enemy settlements in northern occupied Palestine. The rockets scored accurate hits, inflicting grave material damage on these targets and killing or wounding a large number of enemy personnel.

Shell Lahd Position in S. Lebanon

JN191853 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday morning used mortars to shell a military position belonging to Antoine Lahd's agent militias in Al-'Ayshiyah in southern Lebanon. The position sustained grave damage and many agent elements were either killed or wounded.

BAHRAIN

Paper Calls Murphy Mideast Tour 'Meaningless'

JN200917 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 20 Jun (WAKH) — In Bahrain, the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has said that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's next tour of the Middle East to promote the so-called peace process in the region is meaningless and is only a link in the persistent U.S. attempts at procrastination in solving the Palestine question. The paper adds: The issue is not one of shuttle tours between the Arab capitals and the Zionist entity, but is basically that of the U.S. position itself on the subejct of settlement and Palestinian rights. According to recent U.S. statements and practices, it says, it has become perfectly clear that the United States only aims at imposing an Israeli solution on the Arab countries, at depriving the Palestinian people of their legitimate rights in any settlement, and at liquidating the PLO and removing it from the arena. Concluding, *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* calls on the Arab countries to directly demand that Washington declare a final and frank stand on the known Arab concept of settlement and stop pinning hopes on a positive U.S. role in such a settlement.

KUWAIT

Reaction to Oil Installation Sabotage Noted

Syria's Khaddam Expresses Concern

LD192145 Kuwait KUNA in English 2002 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 19 (Kuna) — H.H. the Crown prince and Premier Shaykh Said al-'Abdallah al-Sabah received here tonight a telephone call from Syria's Vice-President Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Khaddam expressed Syria's concern for the fire in the oil installations in Al-Ahmadi southern part of Kuwait. The Syrian Vice-President expressed his country's readiness to stand firm with Kuwait toward this acts of sabotage. Khaddam requested Shaykh said to convey to H.H. the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad greetings of the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Oil Production 'Normal' After Fire

LD200918 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0814 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 20 Jun (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Minister of Oil and Industry Shaykh 'Ali-Khalifah has affirmed in a press interview published here today that Kuwait is determined to continue with its declared oil policy. In his statement which was made to the newspaper *'AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, Shaykh 'Ali said: "No force can change the policy which the country is pursuing and we will not change our policy because of others."

He stressed that production and exports returned to their normal levels only few hours after the recent explosions. He also said: "The level of production is normal and we are able to increase it, however, we are not doing so because of our concern for cooperation with OPEC." He emphasized that the fires were completely extinguished in the early hours of dawn yesterday. He also urged people not to listen to the biased rumors which increase after any incident.

Soviet Trade Bank Official Heads Visiting Delegation

LD191956 Kuwait KUNA in English 1544 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 19 (KUNA) — First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Foreign trade bank V. Lekchenko arrived here Thursday evening at the head of a trade delegation in response to an official invitation from the public authority for investment. The Soviet guest will discuss with the Kuwait authorities commercial and economic relations between the bank and Kuwaiti financial institutions and will follow up implementation of the economic cooperation agreement signed between Kuwait and the Soviet Union in mid November last year. The delegation was welcomed on arrival by the authority's deputy managing director Badir al-Rashid and the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait and members of the embassy.

OMAN

YAR Minister Departs After Delivering Message

JN191345 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Dr Husayn 'Abdallah al-'Amri, YAR minister of agriculture and fisheries, left the country this morning following an official 2-day visit to the Sultanate during which he delivered a written message to His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id from his brother YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

QATAR

Kuwaiti Oil Explosions 'Aimed at Disturbing Security'

JN191022 Doha QNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Doha, 19 Jun (QNA) — The State of Qatar has denounced the recent explosions in the Kuwaiti oil installations and termed them as acts aimed at disturbing security in Kuwait and Arab Gulf states. This came during a telephone call Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani held with Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad to be reassured about the situation in Kuwait after fire had broken out in some oil installations the day before yesterday. The Qatari amir expressed his country's constant readiness to extend any help or aid required by Kuwait in this regard, praying that God will pjotect Kuwait and its people from every misfortune. For his part, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad reassured the Qatari amir about the situation in Kuwait and thanked him for this good initiative which expresses the spirit of close fraternity binding the GCC peoples and states.

Amir Receives Note from YAR President

GF181642 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1025 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Doha, 18 Jun (WAKH) — Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani has received a written message from YAR

President Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The message was delivered by Dr Husayn al-'Amri, YAR minister of agriculture and fisheries and special envoy of the YAR president, during his meeting this morning with his highness the amir of Qatar. The meeting was attended by 'Abdallah ibn Nasir al-Suwaydi, Qatari minister of communications and transport, and 'Ali Ahmad al-Khidr, YAR ambassador in Doha. QNA has learned that the message deals with the current situation in the Arab arena and bilateral relations as part of the consultation and coordination between the two countries. The visit to Doha by the Yemeni envoy is part of his tour of a number of countries of the region to deliver similar messages to their leaders.

SAUDI ARABIA

Comments on Jordanian Envoy Assuming Damascus Post

LD192310 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 19 Jun 86

['Abdallah Burhan 'Abdallah commentary]

[Text] The Jordanian ambassador to Damascus, Ali Khurays, went to Damascus today to assume his post as his country's ambassador to Syria, following the improvement of relations between the two countries.

In an important step toward consolidating relations between Syria and Jordan, and in order to consecrate the results of reconciliation work between the two fraternal countries, which took place under the sponsorship of the Kingdom, the Jordanian ambassador to Damascus today assumed his post as his country's ambassador to Syria following the improvement in relations between the two countries. Since 1981, diplomatic relations between the two countries have been at the level of charge d'affaires. It is expected that the Syrian government will soon take a similar step and will nominate its appointed ambassador to Jordan.

This exchange of ambassadors between Amman and Damascus was preceded by a number of meetings and contacts between officials of the two countries at the highest level, with summit meetings held between the Jordanian Monarch, His Majesty King Husayn, and the Syrian President, Hafiz al-Asad, in Amman and Damascus. The meetings were dedicated to reconciling ties between the two countries after a rift which lasted more than 7 years. The meetings materialized following a great improvement in relations between the two countries — a result of the good offices of the committee for clarifying the Arab atmosphere, which was headed by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

This makes the announcement of the exchange of ambassadors between Jordan and Syria a crowning result of these good offices, confirmation of the metal of the Arab fraternity, and the congruence of stands and goals. It also confirms and consecrates our belief that there is no strategic disagreement. It also confirms the originality and soundness of the starting points of the efforts exerted by the Kingdom for clarifying the Arab atmosphere and liquidating the marginal disagreements among the members of the one Arab family.

There is no doubt that the improvement of relations between fraternal Syria and Jordan and the restoration of normality to these relations marks the beginning of a new stage in the relations between the two countries. This improvement has contributed to, and will continue to contribute to the vitality of the joint Arab action and to activating the exerted diplomatic efforts toward mobilizing the Arab atmosphere and achieving the aspired-for Arab solidarity, which were stressed by the August 1985 emergency summit in Casablanca, when it decided to form two committees for clarifying the Arab atmosphere in preparation for holding the 16th Arab summit in an atmosphere of Arab unanimity which would help in making this summit succeed.

The efforts of the committee for clarifying the atmosphere between Jordan and Syria achieved this success, which was crowned by restoring the relations to normality. We hope that the committee for clarifying the Arab atmosphere will achieve a similar success in achieving rapprochement between Syria and Iraq, especially as this committee has previously succeeded in achieving a meeting between Syrian and Iraqi security officers at the end of last October at the borders between the two countries.

This reinforces the confidence that the Arab situation began to adopt a correct course, which reflects (?an understanding) of the requirements of the current decisive stage in the history of the Arab nation. Therefore, the great positive results which are achieved by the committee for clarifying the atmosphere between Jordan and Syria, and which reached the restoration of normal relations between the two fraternal countries, started to be directly reflected on the whole situation on the Arab arena, as it started to be affected by the positive reactions in relations between Amman and Damascus. This is in addition to the fact that the Arab arena will witness a new stage of joint Arab action. The essence of this stage will be the great hope of the Arab nation in achieving Arab solidarity in confronting the Israeli schemes and ambitions and in paving the way for the coming Arab summit, which, as everyone expects, will be a decisive starting point in the history of Arab solidarity.

Report on Syrian Debt Payments 'Unfounded'

LD182205 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2135 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Riyadh, 18 Jun (SPA) — AFP this evening, discussing Iraqi-Iranian reconciliation, cited an Arab diplomatic source in Amman as having said that Riyadh recently proposed repaying to Iran part of the oil debts due from Syria, which are, according to AFP, estimated by Jordanian economic circles at about $2 billion, and that the Kingdom no longer intends to speed up Iranian-Syrian reconciliation, especially since the Arab summit meeting has been postponed. Commenting on this, an authorized source has said that AFP's report is unfounded. The source also confirmed the Kingdom's eagerness at all times for the success of all efforts aimed at uniting Arab ranks, and in particular the normalization of relations between Syria and Iraq.

YAR

President Receives PDRY Minister of State

JN191341 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, Armed Forces commander in chief, and General People's Congress secretary general, received at his office today Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, Central Committee member and minister of state for unity affairs in the southern part of the homeland. Thabit conveyed a message to the president from his Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland. The message deals with coordination and cooperation regarding unity between the two parts of the homeland and with tackling the results of the regrettable January incidents in a manner guaranteeing unity between the two parts. The meeting was attended by Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs.

President Receives Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman

JN191337 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, Armed Forces commander in chief, and General People's Congress secretary general, received Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman Brother 'Izzat Ibrahim this morning.

Talks during the meeting dealt with developments in the Arab and international arena, issues of mutual interest, and bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by Brothers 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the People's Constituent Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; Dr Muhammad Ahmad al-Kabab, health minister and member of the Standing Committee; 'Ali Muhammad al-Anisi, director of the president's office; and Iraqi Ambassador to the YAR 'Abd Husayn al-Rafa'i.

Badr Says 'Foreign Quarters' Involved in Sabotage

NC192201 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jun (MENA) — Interior Minister Zaki Badr said that several sabotage operations sponsored by Libya and Syria have been foiled in Egypt during the last 3 months. In an interview appearing in tomorrow's edition of *AL-AHRAM*, the interior minister said that security services are currently keeping tabs on a new subversive attempt that will be uncovered at the proper time and after having all the threads revealed and all the people recruited to carry it out arrested. The minister stressed that foreign quarters are financing some political wings in the country and that he has obtained facts upon which he is acting in this respect. He warned against any attempt to break the law or harm the security of the country, saying that such attempts will be squashed with an iron fist.

President Telephones Kuwaiti Amir on 'Sabotage'

NC191331 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak telephoned Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, this morning to assure himself that the situation in his country had stabilized following the sabotage targeted against certain oil installations there. The president said that Egypt supports its brothers in Kuwait with all its resources and feelings. Egypt is ready to give whatever the brothers there ask for to bolster their country's security and stability, the president added. The amir assured the president as to the current situation in Kuwait. He affirmed that what happened was a limited number of terrorist acts of sabotage which would not impede Kuwait from continuing its march.

Mubarak Receives Algerian Message; Phones Bendjedid

GF171432 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 16 Jun 86 pp 1 23

["Exclusive" report from Cairo]

[Text] Sources close to the Egyptian presidential palace have told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has received an envoy of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid who handed him a message inviting him to visit Algeria as soon as possible.

The sources said the Algerian president emphasized in his message that Algeria will continue to be keen to heal the Arab rift and that it will do its best to overcome Arab differences and speed up Egypt's return to its sisters in order to put an end to Arab fragmentation and disintegration.

The sources said that the Algerian president said in his message that he will send envoys with personal messages from him to Arab kings and presidents on Algeria's affirmation of the need to settle Arab differences and restore Arab unity through the upcoming Arab summit.

The sources said that after reading the message, President Mubarak held a telephone conversation with the Algerian president in the presence of the Algerian envoy during which they exchanged views on the action Algeria will take on the Arab level during the next stage.

Assembly Committees Condemn Sabotage

NC191447 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jun (MENA) — The Foreign Relations and Arab Affairs Committees of the Egyptian People's Assembly have expressed profound concern for and strongly condemned the recent sabotage in Kuwait's oil depots. In a statement issued today, the two committees also underlined their support for the government and people of fraternal Kuwait and also their solidarity with them against those unscrupulous criminals whose evil hands have perpetrated these regrettable incidents. The two committees condemned all forms of violent actions that endanger the lives of innocent civilians.

The statement added that these regrettable incidents underline the soundness and far-sightedness of Egypt, which has, through President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, warned members of the international community of the danger of the expanding threat of terrorism to international peace and security and its grave negative effects on international relations. It was this that prompted the president to call for an international conference to combat terrorism when he was in Strassbourg.

People's Assembly Seeks New Arms Markets

NC171632 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The People's Assembly met today under its speaker, Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, and continued its debate on the draft development plan and the state's general budget for the fiscal year 1986-87. The deputies called for the opening of new markets for Egyptian arms exports in a bid to attract foreign currency and to help repay Egypt's foreign exchange commitments.

In other business, the Assembly approved the statement issued by its Foreign Relations Committee to mark the international year of peace. The declaration emphasized that the Egyptian people share the international community's concern over the arms race and the presence and expansion of areas of tension in several parts of the globe. This poses a threat to international peace and security and endangers man's drive for civilization.

The statement also highlighted the Egyptian people's determination to make every possible effort to alleviate tension in the world. The declaration appealed for an effective ban on the use of chemical arms, and for an agreement on reductions in conventional weapons and cuts in military spending. In addition, the statement expressed the belief that the establishment of zones free of chemical and nuclear weapons is essential for the cause of peace. Egypt's unyielding determination to put all UN resolutions and declarations on this subject into effect was reiterated as well.

'Abd al-Majid Returns From European Tour

NC200545 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jun (MENA) — 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo from Rome tonight following a 9-day tour of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and Italy. Upon his arrival, 'Abd al-Majid said that he will report fully to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on his talks in the three countries. He described these discussions as very useful and siad they involved all bilateral and international issues of concern to Egypt. 'Abd al-Majid said that his talks in Czechoslovakia and the GDR centered on developing bilateral relations. He added that, as a result of the discussions, trade with both countries will increase and there will be greater participation by them in Egypt's development projects. 'Abd al-Majid also praised the assistance provided by the Italian Government to the Egyptian economy. Italy, he said, has played a helpful role in this respect both through bilateral relations and through its efforts within the EC. He noted that Italy is a friendly country and has many interests in common with Egypt.

Planning Minister Leads Delegation to Washington

NC200731 Cairo MENA in English 0658 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, June 20 (MENA) — Deputy premier and minister of planning and international cooperation Dr. Kamal al-Janzuri left here this morning for Washington together with finance minister Dr. Salah al-Din Hamid and minister of cabinet affairs and state minister for administrative development Dr. 'Atif 'Ubayd for a week-long official visit to the United States. The Egyptian delegation will hold talks with the officials of both the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as well as senior US officials.

Soviet Ambassador Ends Term, Departs 19 Jun

NC191311 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jun (MENA) — Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Belonogov has left Cairo for home, having completed his tour as ambassador to Egypt. He has been appointed as permanent delegate and head of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations. He was seen off at the airport by 'Abd al-Mun'im Sa'ud, counsellor at the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry, and by the Soviet Embassy staff in Cairo.

Alexandria Governor Dies at NDP Congress

NC192141 Cairo MENA in English 1912 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Alexandria, 19 June (MENA) — Alexandria Governor Major General Fwazi Mu'adh had a massive heart attack tonight while attending the National Democratic Party (NDP) congress. The congress was attended by Prime Minister Dr. 'Ali Lutfi and a number of ministers.

Minister Ghali Meets France's Mitterrand, Raimond

For MENA coverage of the visit to France by State Minister of Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, including his meetings with French President Francois Mitterrrand and Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, see the France section of the 20 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Husayn Congratulates Bulgaria's Zhivkov on Reelection

JN191300 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jun 86

["Text" of cable of congratulations from President Saddam Husayn to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, on reelection — date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. We are pleased to congratulate you on your reelection as chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, wishing you continued good health and happiness, and wishing the friendly Bulgarian people further progress and welfare, and continued progress and prosperity for the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq

RCC Vice Chairman Returns From 4-Day YAR Visit

JN191927 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 19 Jun (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim returned to Baghdad this evening at the end of a 4-day official visit to the YAR.

In a statement to an INA correspondent before leaving Sanaa airport, 'Izzat Ibrahim said that his talks with officials in the fraternal YAR dealt with bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in service of the Arab nation's interests and issues of interest to the Arab nation, particularly the Palestinian cause and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Syrian 'Deteriorating Economic Situation' Viewed

JN191513 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut — Citing travelers arriving in Beirut from Damascus, reports say the Syrian regime is suffering from deteriorating economic situation which made the regime level new tax increases on private property, real estate, and food products like olives, grapes, pistachios, and beef, in addition to higher fees for driving licenses and marriage licenses.

At a time when the Syrian Arab people are suffering from hard living conditions, citizens notice that Hafiz al-Asad's followers and those close to his family are living in luxury. Citizens in Aleppo talk about two new buildings for two regime officials in the Al-Andalus Gardens area. The first building cost 17 million Syrian pounds and the second 30 million Syrian pounds.

Reports say that because of the scarcity of major commodities, particularly tea and coffee, the government began to distribute tea and coffee through ration cards with an average of 100 grams for every citizen. It officially fixed the price of coffee at 110 Syrian pounds [per kilo], while it is being sold on the black market for much more than that. Butter is also scarce. The price of meat has reached 75 pounds per kilogram. People also talk about deteriorating health services and the scarcity of medicines. In light of the clamor raised over this subject, the so-called People's Assembly had to form a government committee to study ways to organize and provide medicines. People say that physicians prescribe only one kind of medicine in most cases. Nevertheless, patients find it difficult to obtain.

Other government directives were issued stipulating that shop owners turn off the lights of their signbards at night. Electricity is being cut off in all areas for at least 3 hours daily. On the same level, the Syrian regime suspended hiring for all ministries and government institutions and departments except for extremely exceptional cases and only with the approval of the regime's prime minister.

People arriving in Amman today explained that this measure exposes the deterioration of the economic situation in general and the situation of the regime in particular. They revealed accurate information about the possibility of invalidating the law regarding supplying university students with government jobs after graduation. They also said that a decision is expected to be taken soon to retire employees and workers who are more than 50 years old without paying their pension salaries unless they have had long years in service.

Papers Warn Iran of Further Attacks on Vital Targets

JN191144 Baghdad INA in English 1130 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, June 19, (INA) — Two Iraqi dailies stressed that any criminal act to be committed by Iran against a brotherly country would provide Iraq with an additional justification to retaliate in a more severe way until the rulers of Iran had come back to their senses.

In an editorial published here today, *AL-THAWRAH* daily said that Iran's rulers knew that as long as they had persisted in their aggressive course of terrorism their oil and all vital installations would remain under the Iraqi hammer.

It added "when the rulers of Iran sow dissension and evil in every corner of the Arab homeland they should expect to reap only further disasters, plights and huge losses."

AL-THAWRAH referred to yesterday's raid by the Iraqi Air Force on Iranian oil enterprises, saying that that raid reflected in a tangible manner Iraq's ever-increasing capability and overwhelming superiority over Iran.

The daily reiterated that Iraqi painful blows would continue on Iranian vital targets with the aim of further aggravating the economic and social crises inside Iran and, consequently, hastening the collapse of the Iranian regime.

A front-page article carried by *AL-JUMHURIYAH* daily here today stressed that yesterday's Iraqi raid had come to prove that "the strength of Iraq is the strength of the whole Arab nation and that Iraq not only defends itself but all Arab countries."

Had the Iranian rulers dared to aggress upon or commit a new crime against any Arab country, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* added, Iraq would make them pay for it, not on the basis of eye for an

eye and tooth for a tooth, but rather on that of teeth for a tooth and eyes for an eye.

Communique 2,264 Details Khark Island Raid

JN191705 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,264 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With a genuine and noble people who are backed by the entire Arab nation and with a unique leadership and zealous soldiers who derive their strength from Almighty God, we safeguard the cradle of civilization, achieve glory for our beloved Iraq, and proceed with it toward a brilliant and prosperous future.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our giant Air Force remains determined to prevent the Khomeyniite aggressors from catching their breath by continuing to pound their heads and destroy their resources and supplies. The heroic eagles of the air carried out a new, successful raid against Khark Island facilities at 1328 [0928 GMT] today, hitting their targets and leaving columns of smoke and flames billowing from them. After carrying out their mission, they safely returned to the homeland under God's guidance and protection.

2. An enemy force backed by tanks tried to approach our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our heroic fighters of the II Army Corps confronted it with all types of weapons, backed by splendid artillery fire. The enemy offensive was crushed and the bulk of the attacking force was destroyed. Two shovels were also destroyed and the rest of the force fled.

Our heroic units in the same sector sighted an enemy group of 20 soldiers, pounded it with all types of weapons, killing all members of the group, and destroying a 106-mm gun mounted on a vehicle.

3. To inflict further losses on the enemy, our courageous units in the VII Army Corps sector dealt several intensive and effective blows to enemy locations opposite them with all types of weapons, destroying several enemy positions, setting several enemy areas on fire, killing or wounding many Khomeyniite rogues, setting one large fuel reservoir on fire, and destroying two shovels and several weapons emplacements.

4. A heroic force from our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris raided enemy positions opposite our units' positions and captured a 21-meter pontoon bridge and 11 rafts. Our force towed the bridge and rafts back to its positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, one boat was also destroyed.

5. Heroic patrols from our brave units in the V Army Corps northern sector, while carrying out their duties in no-man's-land, captured the following weapons the enemy had left behind during one of the recent glorious battles our V Army Corps had waged: two 60-mm mrotars, six Kalashnikov rifles, five RPG-7 launchers, one (Strella) launcher, one radio set, one GC machine gun, one GC rifle, and one gas-operated rifle.

6. Four enemy soldiers were killed, two ammunition dumps were destroyed, and fires were set on the enemy side in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. One infantry position was destroyed and its occupants killed, one vehicle and two firing points were destroyed, and one enemy soldier was killed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

7. Expressing their rejection of the war, new groups of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront, bringing their weapons, and were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. Charlatan Khomeyni's forces shelled the Khanaqin environs and Tawilah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 June 1986

Release of Two French TV Hostages Announced

NC200438 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0315 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The Revolutionary Justice Organization has announced the release of two of the four French hostages held in Lebanon since March. An anonymous caller, who claimed to speak on behalf of this group, contacted the *AL-NAHAR* office at 0230 and read a statement which indicated that this step was being taken in view of the beginning of a change in French policy toward the Middle East and in wake of Iranian, Syrian, and Algerian mediation. It cannot be determined whether the hostages have actually been set free, or if it has only been decided that two of the four Antenne 2 [French television] employees will be released. No confirmation of the hostages' release has yet been received.

Six More Recently Kidnapped Hostages Released

NC192030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] 'Aziz Abu 'Abdallah, Samir Ilyas Jubran, Edmond Abu 'Atallah, George Salim Nasrat, Garen Kontakjian, and Murad Harutonian were released tonight after having been kidnapped in West Beirut a few days ago.

Speaker Al-Husayni Leaves for 'Official' Moscow Visit

NC200718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, left for Moscow via Damascus at 0930 today on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

New Phalangist Leader on Election, Party Policies

NC191824 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Dr George Sa'adah, the newly-elected Phalangist Party leader, has said that the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces should not be regarded as two entities. The Lebanese Forces, he pointed out, sprang from the party and is still an integral part. The Lebanese Forces, he said, will not take over the party and is not planning such a step. Sa'adah said that his nomination to the party leadership was not the outcome of a deal either with the Lebanese Forces or with the president of the republic. He added that he was originally running against both Dr Elie Karamah and Dr Samir Ja'ja', but Ja'ja' bowed out.

In an interview to appear tomorrow in the publication *MAGAZINE*, Sa'adah said that the election was a new and successful experience for the party. He denied that the 12 March uprising [within the Lebanese Forces in 1985] had anything to do with the elections.

Sa'adah was asked if he is going to bring the party's policies into line with those of President Amin al-Jumayyil. He responded by saying that the party had traditionally backed the presidency since its establishemnt, even at those times when it disagreed with the president's views.

Speaking of his relationship with former President Sulayman Franjiyah, the newly-elected Phalangist Party leader said that it is long-standing and strong, and had never been disturbed until Franjiyah came into conflict with the Phalangist Party. Despite this, Sa'adah said, I am in constant touch with the former president and have visited him twice. Sa'adah expressed hopes that his election would help bring relations between Franjiyah and the Phalangist Party back to normal.

Concerning Syria's role in Lebanon, Sa'adah stated that the Syrians had said that they were examining the views of various Lebanese parties and trying to bring these views closer together. This, Sa'adah said, may well lead to the convocation of a national conference to settle all differences among the Lebanese. If its position remains so, Sa'adah added, then there is no reason for conflict with Syria.

It is worth noting that Dr George Sa'adah received Salim and Carlos Khuri this afternoon. They were sent by former President Sulayman Franjiyah to congratulate him on his election as the new leader of the Phalangist Party.

Karami Chairs Ministerial Committee; Birri Comments

NC201129 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] A meeting of the National Ministerial Committee ended at 1330 today. It began at 1115 in the Government House and was chaired by Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Ministers 'Adil 'Usayran, Nabih Birri, and Walid Junblatt also attended. Minister Salim al-Huss is currently abroad and therefore was absent. Other military commanders joined the meeting following instructions from the Ministerial Committee. After the meeting, Minister Birri made a statement in which he declared that the conferees had agreed to define the zero hour by next weekend. He emphasized that the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party remain committed to the closure of all military offices and the withdrawal of gunmen from West Beirut. The military commanders held a meeting in the Government House at 0800 this morning to add some practical touches to a security plan for West Beirut. Today's session follows 2 days of talks for this purpose. The commanders will submit their report to members of the Ministerial Committee.

Amal, Palestinian Conflicts Continue in Camps

PNSF Attempts To Set Up Control Centers

NC191326 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation from the Palestinian National Salvation Front managed to enter the Burj al-Barajinah camp today, in an effort to set up control centers and effect a cease-fire. The Palestinian delegation is expected to enter the Shatila camp tomorrow within ongoing efforts to implement the camps agreement and deploy the military force [established in the

Damascus agreement]. A source in the [security committee's] operations room has affirmed that preparations are under way to implement the agreement. He added that security violations will not obstruct the security committee's work.

PNSF Fails To Set Up Control Centers
NC191527 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] A delegation from the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] entered the Burj al-Barajinah camp this afternoon, in a bid to set up the seven observation posts in and around the camp, as agreed at today's meeting of the central operations room staff. However, the delegation's endeavors proved to be in vain because of the tension pervading the camps' combat lines since 1445. Violent clashes broke out there involving the use of all types of weapons and these took up all the attention of the members of the delegation. Instead of carrying out their primary mission, they held intensive contacts to arrange a cease-fire and contain the fighting.

'State of Mutiny' Reported Among Amal
NC191704 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] According to exclusive reports, a state of mutiny now prevails among Amal movement ranks. The same reports indicate that 'Aql Hamiyah, the official in charge of the Military Department, is currently consulting a number of his aides to consider establishment of his own security and military apparatus, which will not be under the control of Amal's political leadership. According to the same information, this step by Hamiyah has led a number of Amal leaders to ask Minister Birri to put an end to this issue. Birri, in turn, summoned Hamiyah and warned him against the serious consequences of his move. Birri also threatened to reconsider the current structure of the military and even change the military leadership if Hamiyah refuses to change his position.

The same reports revealed that Hamiyah issued orders to recruit all Amal members who have been dismissed from the movement for lack of discipline and put them in a training camp in the Burj al-Barajinah area. Their training course is expected to be over at the end of this month, after which their mission will be to carry out attacks against the [Palestinian] camps.

Palestinians Strike Across Shatila Line
NC191511 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Palestinian gunmen infiltrated across the western combat line in Shatila and blew up three houses at 1700. Meanwhile, intermittent fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen is currently going on along the Burj al-Barajinah lines.

Amal, Palestinians Trading Fire
NC192043 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Amal and Palestinian gunmen continue to exchange mortar, rocket, and machinegun fire on Burj al-Barajinah combat lines. Meanwhile, West Beirut security sources say that the camp is coming under intermittent shelling from the southern suburb. An unidentified gunman fired a rocket at an Amal patrol near 'Abd al-Nasir mosque [in West Beirut] at 2220 today.

Amal: Abide by Damascus Agreement
NC191937 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] In a statement issued on its meeting today, chaired by Minister Nabih Birri, the Amal movement's Political Bureau noted that Israel's massacres in the south aim at subjugating the movement and making it recognize the occupation. The statement urged all of the movement's members to fully abide by the Damascus agreement and prepare an atmosphere conducive to its implementation. The agreement, the statement added, represents a prelude toward eliminating the sectarian and denominational tendencies that had been created by the regime.

Southern Suburb Comes Under Shelling
NC191837 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Residential areas in the southern suburb were subjected to shelling by 81-mm, 120-mm, and 155-mm artillery, as well as to tank and RPG fire shortly after 2000. Shells were falling at the rate of three per minute in the areas of Al-Laylakah, Al-'Amrusiyah, Al-Murayjah, and Al-Karamah from positions in Al-Hadath, the Old Sidon Road, and the Tibnay Building. At 1900, the Palestinian camps and Reaby areas came under fire from the eastern areas and, at 2000, an RPG was fired at Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq from the Ashmun Building. In another development, a meeting between delegations from the Amal Movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front is still in progress. The conferees will adopt final procedures on the joint operations room and the observers to establish a lasting cease-fire.

Amal, PSP Issue Statement on Security
NC200607 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0300 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] On the instructions of Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, a statement was issued following a joint meeting of Progressive Socialist Party cadres and the Amal Movement in 'Ayn al-Muraysah [in Beirut]. The statement affirms the total adherence of the two movements to the latest Damascus agreement and to the declaration issued after the Islamic meeting under the auspices of the Syrian brothers. It also declares their readiness to implement all articles of this agreement relating the security plan for West Beirut as soon as possible. These articles provide for the elimination of shows of military force, the withdrawal of arms,

and the closure of offices. It also stipulates that all security affairs are to be handed over to the internal security forces and the nationalist Lebanese Army units, in accordance with the policy being prepared by the national committee. In addition, the conferees stressed their determination to take action to liberate southern Lebanon from occupation, to pool all resources and efforts to achieve this goal, to lay foundations for the nationalist plan, and to consolidate Lebanon's Arabism and ensure its harmony with the region.

Syrian Infantry Reported in Fight Against Hizballah

NC191745 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] According to exclusive reports, the fighting that broke out recently in western Al-Biqa' between members of Hizballah and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] was just a cover for the entry of a large contingent of Syrian infantry belonging to the Syrian Brigade, which was already deployed in the area. It has also been learned that members of this brigade are wearing SSNP insignia and are playing a direct role in the fighting against Hizballah, although some SSNP men are involved in the fighting. Syrian rocket launchers, artillery, and tanks, which belong to a Syrian brigade that was deployed in western Al-Biqa' as of 10 June, also took part in the shelling of Mashgharah.

Further Reports on ASL, Israeli Military Activity

ASL Shells Positions

JN200604 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
0500 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Yesterday evening the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] command was informed that there was a concentration of Katyushas north of (Bawwabat Zumrayya) in the Hasbayya district. An ASL patrol immediately headed for the place and damaged the rockets with tank shells. The patrol then left the place, which came under heavy shelling. The ASL was compelled to shell positions which were believed to have taken part in the shelling. In another development, while an ASL patrol was carrying out a task in the Hula area yesterday, it discovered an explosive charge weighing 50 kg and a 120-mm shell on the Markaba- Tallusah road. The area was encircled and the charge and the shell were detonated. No casualties were reported. At dawn today, two Katyushas landed in the (Ruwaysat al-Mumya') area in the 'Ayn Ibil region. No casualties were reported.

ASL, Israelis Enter 'Liberated Area'

NC200618 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] According to reports from the Hasbayya area this morning, an ASL armored patrol accompanied by Israeli intelligence personnel infiltrated 4 km inside the liberated area northeast of Hasbayya near Mimas. The force warned and threatened the inhabitants of the area. On its way balk, the force shelled Libbaya, Marj al-Zuhur, and Hawsh al-Qal'abah, injuring a number of people and causing heavy material damage to buildings and farms. Israeli artillery stationed in the Burghuz hills opened fire in the direction of the Litani river and the Qilya and Al-Dallafi area.

Four Killed as ASL Patrol Ambushed

NC200822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] A national resistance group ambushed a patrol belonging to agent Antoine Lahd's militia as it was passing near the township of Al-Tiri yesterday. A clash involving the use of machineguns ensued, and the group managed to take four men prisoner. They were later found dead outside the town. Israeli radio has maintained silence about this attack, but it has been confirmed by UNIFIL sources. According to these sources, two of agent Lahd's personnel were kidnapped on Tuesday when they infiltrated into the township of Tibnin. Their fate remains unknown.

Shamir Ready for Probe Into Shin Bet Affair
TA200627 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jun 86 pp 1, 20

[Report on interview with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Benny Morris on 19 June; place not given]

[Excerpts] Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir in a major about-face, said yesterday that he supported some form of investigation into the General Security Service affair. But he remained opposed to "a police investigation and to a commission of inquiry," which he said would be damaging to the GSS.

In his first full-length interview on the GSS affair, Shamir said his opposition to an investigation had rested on the desire "to avoid damage." But he added: "Who can in principle oppose an investigation?...There are certain things that need investigating, if only to determine norms (of behaviour) for the future to prevent mishaps."

Shamir did not elaborate on the kind of investigation he would like to see, nor on why he opposes a police probe or a judicial inquiry commission. Citing Attorney-General Yosef Harish's on-going consideration of the issue, the vice premier said he did not want to "influence Harish."

"For our part," Shamir said of himself and Prime Minister Peres, "there is no pressure at all on Harish" to choose a particular course.

Shamir said he believed that the major reason for the "common front" between himself and Peres in opposing [outgoing Attorney General Yitzhaq] Zamir's line was their shared regard for Israel's security requirements. "Perhaps we also know more (about the GSS activities) than others.

"In the whole affair — and in our attitude to it — there are no political elements that could cause a division of opinion," Shamir said.

Shamir did not claim that the GSS should operate outside the law. It should not be allowed to disobey the law. No one has the right not to observe the laws, he said.

But, he added, "There are special incidents in which it is necessary not to act according to the accepted rules. There are special modus operandi in special areas of operation, such as in the war against terrorism, wherein one cannot act as in civilian life."

Zamir Criticized for 'Leaks'
TA181455 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Benny Morris and Asher Wallfish]

[Text] In a fresh twist to the General Security Service [GSS] affair, two Likud MKs [Knesset members] complained to the police and to Attorney General Yosef Harish yesterday that former Attorney-General Yitzhaq Zamir had violated the penal code by leaking secret information to the media.

Meanwhile, Harish indicated that he might not order any investigation of the allegations against the head of the GSS and his aides, who are said to have killed two captured Arab terrorist suspects in 1984 and to have subsequently organized a systematic cover-up.

Zamir yesterday described the Likud MKs complaints as a "diversionary" tactic aimed at shifting the focus of public interest from the GSS to himself. "I won't play their game. I won't argue with them," Zamir said, adding that there was no basis for the "excitement" surrounding the MKs' complaints.

MK Mikha'el Eytan and a group of 12 lawyers yesterday filed a criminal complaint against Zamir at Jerusalem police headquarters, arguing that he had violated Article 117 of the penal code by publishing information on the GSS affair which he had garnered in the course of his duties.

MK Ehud Olmert, in a formal complaint to Harish, said that Zamir had published "secret details...concerning his contacts with Yitzhaq Shamir and ...Shim'on Peres." Olmert alleged that Zamir had also given reporters "misleading information" by saying that GSS chief Avraham Shalom had ordered the execution of the two captured terrorists and that "several GSS men had lynched them."

Eytan's and Olmert's complaints related to information Zamir reportedly gave legal affairs reporters at a farewell reception on Monday.

Zamir said that everything he had told the reporters "had been published before, save for a few anecdotes. The fact is that the military censor passed everything published. There were no secrets involved, but obviously some of the things I said have caused discomfort to some people." Some of the statements attributed to him were inaccurate he said.

In a formal statement of rebuttal of Olmert's charges, Zamir said that no damage had been done to the state by anything he had said at the reception. However, the GSS affair raises serious questions of principle... "and the public has the right to know, indeed, must know the main facts concerning the affair."

Harish said yesterday that "there will be no whitewash of the affair." He was reacting to charges that he intended to bow to the wishes of the inner Cabinet majority and to rescind the instructions to the police, issued by Zamir before his ouster earlier this month, to investigate the GSS affair.

But Harish also said that there existed "a theoretical possibility" that there would be no investigation of the affair. He promised that he would submit his decision to Premier Peres and Vice Premier Shamir at the beginning of next week.

He added that should an investigation of some sort be instituted, it was possible that its nature or beginning would be kept secret from the public. He promised to "consider the advice" of Peres

and Shamir before making up his mind, as the law instructs in such matters.

Shamir, who has repeatedly stated his opposition to any investigation into the affair, said yesterday that he opposed firing the GSS chief. He said that Shalom had "wonderful achievements" to his credit and that there was no replacement for him at the moment. "Both I and the prime minister object to his ouster...and oppose his suspension from duty."

(Zamir in the past had demanded Shalom's suspension for the duration of the investigation of the GSS, should it be instituted.)

Shamir added: "If anyone thinks that something should be corrected or changed (in the GSS), that can be examined, it can be discussed, but without exposing this organization, without destroying it, without revealing its secrets..."

Shamir said that it was up to the attorney general to decide on the best way to handle the problem. But he said: "Our wish is that those who deal with this take into consideration the survival of the state, its security, its defence."

The legal affairs reporters yesterday issued a public statement saying that the meeting with Zamir on Monday had not been planned by Zamir and his statements were to have served as "background" material rather than for direct quotation.

Tehiya MK Ge'ula Kohen yesterday cabled Harish, asking him to probe whether Zamir had revealed official secrets.

Likud MK 'Uzi Landau said that Zamir's entire staff should be dismissed before they caused more harm to the security of the state.

MK Ran Kohen (Citizens Rights Movement) called on Peres to decide on a judicial inquiry forthwith, especially as it was inconceivable that the men who had tried to frame Tat-Aluf [Brigadier General] Yitzhaq Mordekhay in the bus hijacking affair should go unpunished.

MAPAM's Victor Shemtov urged Knesset Law Committee Chairman Eli Kulas to invite Harish to the committee and explain that state security would suffer from the absence of an inquiry into the affair.

Shinuy MK Mordekhay Virshubsky blasted Olmert, who was the first to reveal that the "senior legal source" who briefed journalists on Monday had been Zamir. Virshubsky said that all Olmert wanted was to discredit Zamir in the eyes of Harish, so that Harish would have grounds for following the opposite course from Zamir in the affair.

Court Session Ends

TA201111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The High Court of Justice will resume its deliberations on the case of the Shin Bet director next Monday in the afternoon. Today's session was held behind closed doors and lasted 4 hours. In addition to Attorney General Harish and the appelant's attorney, the session was attended by the prime minister's aide-de-camp and three other men connected with the affair. The appeal against the prime minister and the director of the Shin Bet was submitted by Rafi Malka, a Shin Bet man, and the debate is being held before a senior panel of the Supreme Court composed of Justices Shamgar, Ben-Porat, and Baraq.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that the justices passed a resolution in today's session but only one clause of it was released for publication: the fact that the deliberations are taking place and the extension of the decree banning the publication of its contents and outcome.

Austrian Foreign Minister on Bilateral Ties

TA201003 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Report from Vienna on "exclusive" interview with incoming Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Peter Jankowitsch by Rita Koch; date not given]

[Excerpts] "One normally takes a realistic approach to democratic developments in countries," the new Austrian foreign minister said, adding that although he can understand that people are not rejoicing over the results of the 8 June elections, "this is the reality we must live with and accept in the most rational and beneficial way for both our countries. There is no question that Austria and Israel share many common interests, and the relations must not be endangered because the situation is a fait accompli and cannot be altered. If there is no other opportunity, I will take advantage of my visit to the United Nations to confer with the Israeli foreign minister and resolve the problem."

Asked whether Austria will continue to handle humanitarian matters involving the release of our prisoners and continue to serve as the transit point for Soviet Jews, Dr Jankowitsch replied that he will do his best, adding that the incumbent government will, furthermore, step up its efforts in everything that has to do with granting Israel humanitarian aid and other support.

Asked whether Waldheim's pro-Arab views could affect Austria's new foreign policy guidelines, the new foreign minister replied: "The Austrian constitution stipulates that the president is expected to represent the government's foreign policy. The government sets its foreign policy in accordance with the foreign minister's views. However, I cannot deny that this will be the first time that Austria will be led by a man who does not belong to the government's political camp, and it remains to be seen how he will officiate. At any rate, the government has no intention of changing its policy, which is very friendly toward Israel."

As foreign minister, said Jankowitsch, I would be very happy if an Israeli ambassador returned here as soon as possible. Both the Austrian people and the world as a whole should accept the results of these democratic elections even if we do not like them. We may not applaud Waldheim, but, as I said, one must learn to live with reality and try to show Israel and the entire world that the atmosphere that prevailed during the past few months is neither typical nor did it actually tip the scale in the election,

which was characterized by a misconceived and petty sense of patriotism.

Knesset To Hold Session on S. Africa, Apartheid

TA181225 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The Knesset has decided to hold a plenary discussion on the emergency situation in South Africa and on Israel's policy toward it. This followed the submittal of eight motions to the agenda from most of the Knesset factions. Only a Kahane motion was rejected.

All of those who submitted the motions sharply condemned apartheid but disagreed on the stance which Israel should adopt. The left-wing Knesset members demanded that relations with South Africa be restricted and even terminated, while the Likud and Tehiya members pointed to their fear of acts of violence by apartheid opponents and those opponents' hostility toward Israel. They also said that the needs of the South African Jewish Community should be taken into account.

Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo answered the motions. He noted that the government encourages a dialogue with all parts of the population in South Africa and demands that the South African regime abolish the racism laws.

HA'ARETZ on Syrian Poison Gas Production

TA181305 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jun 86 p 7

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "Syria Is Producing Poisonous Gases"]

[Text] A routine daily briefing, given lately by U.S. State Department Spokesman Bernard Kalb, has revealed, almost accidentally, the fact that Washington has reached the conclusion that Syria is investing considerable efforts to produce poisonous gases for war. The U.S. spokesman announced that Washington has decided to impose an embargo on the sale to Syria of certain chemicals which serve for the production of gases, and that the United States has begun secret contacts with several countries in an attempt to make things even more difficult for Syria in this sphere.

The U.S. announcement is further proof of what Israel has known for quite a long time now. The Syrians' interest in poisonous gases as weapons began even before the Yom Kippur War. The first aid to Syria in this sphere came from Egypt, of all places. Egypt used mustard gas during the Yemen war in the 1960's and then continued to produce gases. On the eve of the Yom Kippur War Egypt had transferred a certain quantity of gas bombs to Syria. Since then Syria has covered quite a long road and has begun to produce the gases itself. It seems that in recent years it has invested a considerable effort in this, to the point of producing gas in a quantity which is sufficient for operational needs.

U.S. security sources have reported that Syria has made a special effort to solve various technological problems involved in producing bombs and missle warheads which contain poisonous gases. According to U.S. sources the Syrians managed to obtain this technological knowhow in Europe. It seems that this involved enlisting experts in Europe rather than receiving aid from any country. If the identity of these European experts who helped Syria develop this unconventional weapon is learned, one should treat them as if they were active enemies of the State of Israel.

One of the reasons for the imposition of the U.S. embargo on Syria involves the Persian Gulf War. The State Department spokesman explained that it is known that Syria is transferring military equipment to Iran in order to help it in its war against Iraq. He did not clearly say that Damascus had already transferred poisonous gases to Iran, but his remarks implied this was a reasonable possibility. About 2 years ago the United States imposed a similar embargo on Iraq and Iran, after the former began to use gases extensively on the battlefield. Syria has now been included in this "good society" as a country which produces poisonous gases and helps Iran in a war during which gases are extensively being used.

What does Syria want to achieve through this extraordinary weapon? It seems that Damascus is very troubled about Israel's strategic edge, which is due mainly to Israel's Air Force. Since the Lebanese war in 1982 Syria has made a great effort to deter Israel with the help of its strategic arm which is mainly based on long-range missiles, some of which have a high degree of accuracy. This was achieved with the help of the USSR. Syria is now adding poisonous gases and it is hoped that Moscow is not involved in this. The feeling is that this measure, as well, is intended to frighten and deter Israel, for otherwise the Syrians would not have taken the trouble, during the recent period of tension, to spread reports among foreign correspondents and diplomats in Damascus that they had mounted war heads containing gas on their missiles.

On should not refer to this weapon as a mere measure to deter or frighten Israel. We should also take into consideration the use of gases against interior targets, a possibility which may receive priority during war, as said recently by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. However, it is not only targets in the civilian interior which may tempt the Syrians during war. The Soviet doctrine, for instance, takes into account the possibility of using poisonous gases against priority targets such as airports. During such an attack the aggressor aims at neutralizing, from a distance, important airfields which he cannot hit with the help of air planes. One should take into account the use of the same method against targets such as large recruitment centers toward which many people are moving and which the enemy would want to stop.

Regardless of how one views matters, Syria is playing with fire here. It seems that there is no other definition for this move by Damascus, which introduces uncoventional weapons into the "game" in the region. It is therefore, logically, exposing itself to greater dangers in a time of war. It would be interesting to learn the reaction of the Soviet Union to this threatening Syrian move. From the point of view of the United States Syria can today be found on two negative lists: One of the countries which aides international terrorism, and the other as a country which produces poisonous gases. At the same time, it is known that despite its decision to embargo certain chemicals Washington has lately indulged in a new behind-the-scenes flirt. It no longer settles for

the occasional dispatch of Richard Murphy to Damascus for talks. [as published]

The production of poisonous gases by Syria has another aspect. Since Iraq used gases extensively and harmed hundreds or perhaps thousands of Iranian soldiers legitimization has been created for the use of this terrible weapon in the Middle East. The Iraqis first used mustard gas, but later also introduced nerve gas. Use of this latter type of gas was made only a few weeks ago, in one of the Iraqi counterattacks. The international press reacted stormily at first, but later received the matter as a routine operation. A low-key discussion was held in the United Nations, and international public opinion took this phenomenon for granted. It was the Arabs who opened the chapter on international terrorism, and why raise hell if in the 1980's they make an extensive use of poisonous gases on the battlefield?

The U.S. reaction was appropriate, but it is not Iran, whose soldiers are attacking Iraq, which is facing the real threat. It is primarily Israel who is facing the real threat here, and we had better prepare ourselves for some active reactions, as well.

Moda'i Returns From U.S., Comments on Talks

TA191816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Report by Gid'on Remez from Ben-Gurion Airport on Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i's return from the United States — live]

[Text] The Pollard affair was the hottest issue that the many foreign and Israeli reporters awaiting Moda'i wanted the minister to address. Had the justice minister been able to put the lid on the affair? he was asked. He replied: Unfortunately not.

[Begin Moda'i recording] I would like to hope that what I achieved was to put things in the right perspective, and that perhaps I even reached an agreement that the matter will be handled more confidentially and swiftly. This is not because we want to interfere with due process but because we hope that the conclusions and results that are reached in accordance with U.S. law will be reached as soon as possible. [end recording]

Moda'i strongly denied allegations that this is merely the tip of the iceberg of Israeli espionage activity in the United States, intimating that some of these allegations may have been voiced by Pollard himself in a bid to save himself during questioning; in other words, they are only rumors, until proven true. Moda'i also denied reports that, when in the United States, he broached the idea of extraditing certain Israelis to the United States.

[Begin Moda'i recording] Nothing of the sort was ever raised. All I said at the prerecorded news conference was that no one had appealed to us in connection with anyone besides those already mentioned. I said that if such an appeal were made, and the reference was only to questioning, not extradition, the Government of Israel would consider it, no more. [end recording]

The Israelis who have already been interrogated did so of their own free will, not by force of government agreements with the Americans but following pledges by the latter that they would be guaranteed future entry into the United States in return for their testimony. If the Americans have not received all the information they wanted, they can repeal these guarantees. However, any other Israeli the Americans want to question will have to accept these same terms.

Meanwhile Moda'i reported that he had noted no difference in the positions of the various departments of the U.S. Government, for instance in the position of the State Department versus that of the Department of Justice. He also hoped that bilateral relations will not suffer in the long term.

As soon as tomorrow morning Moda'i will be called on to address some of the hot issues the Israeli reporters asked him about, such as the Shin Bet director affair. He will confer with the incoming attorney general, with whom he has already held several telephone conversations in preparation for the mandatory consultations preceding the attorney general's ruling.

[Begin Moda'i recording] When I hear his overall opinion and his suggestions as to what should be done, I hope to be able to contribute something. I repeat: My position is that justice must be done, but that this does not necessarily have to be seen. The media have already speculated on all sorts of solutions to the matter; one of these, or a combination, or even a new solution may be selected. [end recording]

What about the complaints about the outgoing attorney general, I asked? Moda'i promptly moved on to another topical issue:

[Begin Moda'i recording] I first heard of complaints about the outgoing attorney general early this morning, or perhaps last night. It seems to me that we are gradually becoming very provincial and are demonstrating a very small town-like attitude in submitting complaints and countercomplaints on the basis of what someone purportedly said. I can only say one thing: Having noticed how we are perceived overseas, it seems that the time has come for us to get our act together on matters that concern us, because there are other matters in which we have no say and which are more difficult for us to do anything about. However, some of those matters that pertain to us require an absolute imposition of the law, such as the rioting on both ends of the social spectrum that has brought us to the disgraceful state of Jews desecrating such holy things as Torah scriptures. This is unheard of. Had gentiles done this we would have raised hell. It is as though Israel has become a free-for-all. On the other hand, everyone thinks he has the right to dictate what is shown in public according to what he deems acceptable, thus justifying acts of burning, vandalizing, and spray-painting. Gentlemen, you cannot imagine what kind of image we present to the world, how we are perceived. [end recording]

Thus, Moda'i sums up, we must first put things at home in order. As for slander against senior female employees in his ministry, he commented that those who want to know how he feels about this should go to the fish market, as this is the level that befits such charges.

Another topic discussed in the United States was the Waldheim issue. Moda'i said that Israel is continuing to investigate the case and upon the completion of this process, a political decision will

have to be made on whether legal proceedings can be taken against a president of a state. There are sufficient grounds to try him at least for complicity in war crimes, but as yet there is not enough data to indicate that he actually participated in the crimes. Moda'i believes there is no point in trying Waldheim in absentia.

Israeli Labor Minister Rebuts ILO charges

AU191903 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva, June 19 (AFP) — Israeli Minister of Labour and Social Welfare Moshe Katzav rejected here Thursday charges made last month by the International Labour Organization (ILO) that the country's economic and labour policy discriminates against Arab workers in the occupied territories.

Speaking before the ILO's 72nd annual conference, Mr. Katzav said the rights and privileges of all the workers in the territories were the same, from the moment they adhere to the country's social security system.

He estimated the unemployment rate in the territories at 3.5 percent, slightly lower than the International Labour Bureau's estimate of 3.8 percent, and stressed it was on a downward trend and far lower than the seven percent unemployment in the rest of Israel.

He admitted that the jobless rate was as high as 15 percent in certain Arab villages in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, but added that the rate was not excessive if compared to villages in the north and south of Israel.

The minister also rejected charges that workers in the occupied territories were hired in the defence industry to reduce the unemployment rate.

The report, culled by the bureau from visits to the territories by observers earlier in the year, also urged the Israeli Government to soften its policies towards union rights.

Maj Gen Sagi: Gaza Terrorism at 'Tolerable' Level

TA190435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The head of Southern Command, Major General Uri Sagi, says the IDF is making a major effort to stop infiltration, mainly by smugglers, across the border from Egypt into the Gaza Strip and Negev regions. Gen Sagi also says that despite the recent wave of terrorist acts in the Gaza Strip, the security forces have now brought the situation back to a tolerable level. More from reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

The terrorist acts in the Gaza Strip against both Israeli civilians and soldiers have involved various types of attack, including shooting incidents and the throwing of grenades and petrol bombs. However, two types of activity have been a particular cause of concern for the authorities lately. One involves the indiscriminate knife attacks on Israelis in Gaza towns; the other, the increased use of explosive charges set off against Israeli vehicles, military and civilian, traveling on the main roads in the area. However, the head of Southern Command, Maj Gen Uri Sagi, says the security forces have managed to lower the level of terrorist activity in the Gaza Strip, bringing it down, he says, to a tolerable, if not completely satisfactory, situation. The potential for an increase in terrorist actions, though, remains ever present, says Gen Sagi.

One problem that is receiving priority attention now, says Gen Sagi, is that of infiltration efforts across the Egyptian border into the Gaza Strip and the Negev regions. Usually the infiltrators are smugglers, bedouin from local tribes, who bring various goods — cloth, cheese, clothing, and hashish — on donkey- and camel-back across the border at night. They make for prearranged rendezvous points on the Israeli side where local Arabs wait with vehicles to take the goods into the main Arab towns. Gen Sagi says the IDF is making strenuous efforts to stop and catch the smugglers, and already has successfully blocked northern travel routes for many of them, forcing the smugglers to seek new paths across the border, well south of the Gaza Strip area.

As to the overall military situation along the borders with Egypt and Jordan, the head of Southern Command says the area is quiet, but the IDF remains alert to potential developments that could occur in the future.

Land Administration Moves To Prevent Land Takeover

TA200630 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Excerpt] Al-Midyah — In a large-scale bulldozing operation secured by scores of Border Guards, 1,000 olive trees were uprooted around this West Bank village near Lod after troops had quelled violent resistance by the villagers.

Border Guard troops fired in the air and threw smoke grenades to disperse a stone-throwing crowd which gathered when the eight bulldozers began moving at dawn.

A policeman and Israel Lands Administration warden were injured when they were struck by stones. A 21-year-old village woman was taken into custody, a curfew was clamped on the village and the road into it was closed off.

Israel Lands Administration spokeswoman Gabi Taller said the day-long operation had been carried out to prevent the takeover of state land by unauthorized tree planting. The trees had been planted on the Israeli side of the Green Line, she said. The operation covered 1,100 dunams and was carried out by the entire staff of Land Administration wardens, and all members of its Green Patrol, and employees of the Nature Reserves Authority.

Alon Galili, head of the Green Patrol, said other West Bank villages near the Green Line had been targeted for similar operations. "All along the Green Line there is a similar creeping westward, and we will deal with the problem in the toughest manner," he said.

Al-Midyah is one of a number of villages adjacent to former no-man's-lands which were later declared state land. Earlier this year, more than 1,000 trees were uprooted at Qatannah, also near the Green Line.

Distribution of AL-FAJR Banned For 3 Days

TA200640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The Civilian Administration in Judaea and Samaria has banned the distribution of the East Jerusalem newspaper *AL-FAJR* for 3 days. The reason given for this decree is that the newspaper did not submit material to the censorship authorities. Our correspondent Arye Gus notes that this refers to a report carried by *AL-FAJR* according to which Force 17 of Fatah was responsible for the tour bus accident at the beginning of the week [in which 3 soldiers were killed and 21 were injured].

Joint Projects With Spain To Be Examined

TA200831 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 18 Jun 86

["Communique by the Industry and Trade Ministry" — GPO headline]

[Text] Israel and Spain will examine joint industrial projects and the implementation of joint industrial research and development schemes. This was agreed upon today following a meeting of Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon and leaders of the Spanish Economic delegation now visiting Israel, headed by the chairman of the Spanish Chambers of Commerce Organization and director-general of the Spanish Industry Ministry.

The industry and trade minister noted that Israel is seeking to step up trade relations with Spain after the establishment of diplomatic ties, but only on the basis of balance and reciprocity. The guests, who expressed the desire to increase trade with Israel, said that the volume of trade between the two countries can be doubled. Minister Sharon and the Spanish guests discussed the importance of strengthening trade relations between the two countries in view of the entrance of Spain and Portugal into the EEC.

Also discussed was the desire to incorporate Israeli industries into alternative emergy projects underway in Spain and the increase of trade in the domain of agriculture, especially agricultural mechanization, irrigation, water recycling, and so forth. In the wake of the agreement to be signed tomorrow between Israel and Spanish chambers of commerce, a joint Israeli-Spanish committee will be set up which will annually discuss increase of trade relations and an exchange of delegations of industrialists and businessmen between the two countries.

Kakh Losing Support; Tehiya Third Largest Party

TA200839 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] The Kakh movement is losing support. A poll conducted in June indicates that today Kakh would get two Knesset seats now, compared to four in March and seven in September 1985. This is the chief finding of a Modi'in Ezrahi poll conducted under the directorship of Dr Mikha'el Etgar.

The poll included 1,240 interviewees and was conducted between 1 and 11 June 1986. The following is the breakdown of responses given to the question of: Which party would you vote for?

Party	June 1986 [Knesset seats]	March 1986
Alignment	51	50
Likud	31	32
Liberal Center Party	1	1
National Religious Party	5	5
Morasha	1	2
Agudat Yisra'el	2	2
SHAS [Sefaradim Shomrey Torah, Torah Observing Sephardim]	3	3
MAPAM	2	2
Tehiya	9	7
Citizens Rights Movement	5	4
Shinuy	2	2
HADASH	6	6
Kakh/Kahane	2	4

An analysis of the findings indicates that the two large parties,the Alignment and the Likud, are holding their ground.

To the right of the political map, Tehiya is gaining strength, winning nine Knesset seats (compared to seven in March). This makes it the third largest party on the Israeli scene. The Liberal Center Party barely passed the minimum quota required to obtain one seat.

It should be noted that approximately 17 percent of the electorate is made up of "floating votes" which have not made a final decision on whom to vote for.

Briefs

Hashish Seizure — During the night 18 soles of the best quality hashish were seized in Khan Yunus, in the Gaza District. The police received a report on a suspicious car and overtook the car containing the drugs following a long chase. [Text] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 Jun 86 TA]*

Immigration in May — There was a 9 percent increase in immigration to Israel in May comapred with the same month last year. According to data provided by the Ministry of Immigration andAbsorption, 641 new immigrants and potential immigrants were registered, compared to 583 in May 1985. A breakdown of the origins of the arrivals shows that 133 of them came from Eastern Europe, including 19 from the USSR and 112 from Romania. [Summary] *[Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 17 Jun 86 TA]*

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Note From Philippine's Aquino

LD200841 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0721 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Jun (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has received a message from Philippines President Corazon Aquino in which she expresses her deep regret and sorrow at the U.S./NATO aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah.

The message affirms that the Philippines Government is against all forms of violence and that the question of U.S. aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah is the subject of attention and concern of the Philippines Government and people.

Sudanese Minister Arrives for Visit 20 Jun

LD200842 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Jun (JANA) — The Sudanese minister of energy, industry and mining, Dr Adam Mahmud Musa, arrived in the Great Jamahiriyah yesterday evening.

In a statement to JANA, he affirmed the depth of fraternal relations between the two fraternal Arab peoples in the Great Jamahiriyah and Sudan.

Soviet Delegation Visits Air Defense Command

LD191022 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Jun (JANA) — The Soviet military delegation currently visiting the Great Jamahiriyah visited the Air Defense Headquarters Command yesterday, where it met with a number of commanders of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

It is known that the visit by the Soviet military delegation is in implementation of the agreement reached during Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud's recent visit to the Soviet Union.

Information, USSR Ministers Discuss Cooperation

LD191448 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] This morning the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture received Dr (Sultanov), minister plenipotentiary of the Soviet Embassy in the Great Jamahiriyah. Discussions during the meeting covered ways to bolster cooperation between the two countries in the fields of information and culture in a manner that would serve the common intrests and objectives of the two friendly peoples of the USSR and Libya. The meeting was attended by Dr (Bachir Malik Senghor), cultural attache at the Soviet Embassy; Eduard Slanian, press attache and director of the NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY bureau in the Jamahiriyah; and the secretary of JANA. [Sentence indistinct].

The minister plenipotentiary of the Soviet Embassy in the Great Jamahiriyah praised the depth of relations of friendship and cooperation which bind the Libyan Arab and Soviet peoples together. In a statement to Great Jamahiriyah television following his meeting with the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture, he said that the Soviet people see in the bolstering of relations of friendship and mutual cooperation, particularly in the fields of culture and information, a continuation of the common struggle of the two friendly peoples against the imperialist hegemony that is being fostered through information campaigns by U.S. imperialism and Zionism. He said that the bolstering of these relations will strengthen friendship between us, undermine imperialist hegemony and propel us toward further progress and advancement.

He also praised the developmet of economic and commercial relations between the two friendly countries in all fields, and said that we are very pleased to see relations develop, particularly as we are fully aware that the Libyan Arab people have been fighting against U.S. imperialism, the enemy of the freedom of peoples.

He also pointed out that there were numerous Soviet experts contributing at present to implementing development projects in the Great Jamahiriyah, giving new scope for development in all fields.

The minister plenipotentiary noted the gravity of the imperialist presence in the Arab Gulf region, saying that the U.S. AWACS aircraft in the area constitute a real threat to the security of the area countries, as these AWACS are operated by U.S. crews tied to the U.S. imperialist espionage machine.

JANA, NOVOSTI Sign Cooperation Agreement 19 Jun

LD192143 Tripoli JANA in English 1802 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 13, June 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — This morning, an agreement for media cooperation and exchange of news and press information was signed between the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA — and the NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY of the Soviet Union.

The agreement was signed by the secretary of JANA and from the Soviet side Mr Eduard Slanian the press attache and the director of the NOVOSTI agency office in Jamahiriyah.

The agreement includes the consolidation of co-operation between the two agencies in the news and visual services apart from exchanging expertise and visits between the two sides.

JANA Arab Affairs Editor on U.S.-Saudi Arms Deal

LD191816 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Reagan, the rabid dog and Mosad agent, has stated that the great progress made toward a peaceful solution to the conflicts in the region has been achieved with great help from Saudi Arabia and that the deployment of the AWACS planes in the Saudi Arabia will greatly contribute to stability in the entire area.

The rabid dog made several political references of importance to the Arab area in his statements about Saudi Arabia and its role in injecting life in the U.S.-Israeli capitulationist plans.

The JANA Arab affairs editor has commented on the Reagan statements saying: The statements of the rabid dog and agent of the Mosad prove once more the soundness of our analyses and views of American plotting in the area, particularly in the Arab Gulf region through the suspect and prejudicial relations he has established with some of the regimes there, and provide clear details of the two-pronged role: military and political, or rather it is a military role that produces political results.

The JANA editor added: The deployment of the AWACS in practice constitutes putting mobile military bases in Saudi Arabia through which it is possible for the United States to impose military control over the area they cover and consequently place the area permanently under the American eye. This has been proven by the recent events. It can then issue its orders to its Zionist and other allies to strike at and attack the Arab countries or the regime which rejects the policy of U.S. domination over the area.

This U.S. military infiltration into the depth of the Arab Gulf, by virtue of its sensitive geographic position from the point of view of the confrontation with the Zionist enemy in addition to the policy of threatened economic containment being implemented by the United States there, have produced the political results sought and being sought by U.S. designs.

This is what is meant by the statements of the rabid dog and agent of the Mosad when he says that the Saudi efforts toward the progress of the Arab-Israeli peace process have been great and that the peace plan has abolished once and for all the unanimous Arab agreement on the three no's of Khartoum: No peace, no recognition and no negotiation with the Zionists.

Concluding the JANA Arab affairs editor said: These clear words by Reagan should provide sufficient proof of the suspect role in which Saudi Arabia has become embroiled that undermines the three elements of the Arab-Israeli conflict epitomized by the three no's of Khartoum and consequently opens the door for the policy of normalization brought about by the Stable David accords and keeps the door open for dealings with the enemy. These words also expose the price Saudi Arabia has to pay in return for its arms deals with the Americans despite the humiliating character which maintain these deals under the Zionist conditions.

Kamil Hasan Mansur Visits Yugoslavia, Meets Officials

For TANJUG coverage of the visit to Yugoslavia by Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, including his meetings with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs for the SFRY, see the Yugoslavia section of the 20 June Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

MAURITANIA

President Taya Receives YAR Envoy With Message

AB191649 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
1430 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Mr Ahmad Muhammad Luqman, the minister of municipalities and housing, an envoy from the Yemen Arab Republic, arrived a while ago in Nouakchott. He was welcomed on arrival by Mr Hamdi Samba Diop, the minister of equipment. In a statement to our reporter, Mr Ahmad Muhammad Luqman said he brought a message from Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president of Yemen, to his brother and friend, Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, the CMSN chairman and head of state. The message falls within the framework of periodic contacts between the two heads of state.

'Arafat Arrives for 'Working Visit' 19 Jun

LD192204 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Armed Forces, arrived in the capital this evening to begin a friendly and working visit to our country that will last several days. He was welcomed at the aircraft steps by Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [MCNS] and head of state, Nouakchott Wali, members of the Mauritanian honorary delegation, and the PLO ambassador accredited to Nouakchott.

In a statement to the national press, 'Arafat said:

[Begin recording] First, it is a delight to come home, and I am visiting my kinfolk and fellow compatriots here in Mauritania. When we come here to our brothers and kinfolk with whom we share victories, hopes, and aspirations which are being lived by the Arab nation, [words indistinct] [end recording]

Our great guest is attending now a literary evening at the Presidential Palace hosted on his honor by Col Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the MCNS and head of state.

Commerce Minister Leaves for Cape Verde

AB181800 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
1430 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Brahim Ould Alioune Ndiaye, CMSN member and minister of commerce and transport, left Nouakchott yesterday at the head of an important delegation including businessmen and three officials for a working visit to the Cape Verde Islands.

In a statement to the MAUTITANIAN NEWS AGENCY, the minister said that the visit would enable him and his delegation to discuss how best to foster cooperation between the two countries. He added that the visit would be an opportunity to materialize the desires clearly expressed by the two sides on the occasion

of the official visit — made from 13 to [words indistinct] — by the head of state to the Cape Verde Islands to strengthen the bonds existing between the two countries. He stated that their discussions would center on commerce, transport, and ship repairing.

MOROCCO

Correction to Report Detailing Maneuvers With Spain

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Maneuvers With SpainScheduled 24 to 26 Jun," published in the 18 June Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page Q2, first paragraph, line 3, and in the body of the text:

Joint Moroccan-Spanish maneuvers will be organized during the period from the 24 to 26 June under the name "Atlas 86"... (changing "Atlantic 86" to "Atlas 86")

SUDAN

Baghdad Paper Interviews Al-Mahdi on Gulf War, Issues

JN190830 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 17 Jun 86 p 2

[Interview with Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by *AL-THAWRAH* correspondent 'Ali 'Abd al-Husayn in Khartoum —date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-THAWRAH*: Mr prime minister, you visited Baghdad not long ago and met with a number of officials. Could you tell us about that visit?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: Actually, the visit afforded us the opportunity to discuss the means of bolstering relations between our two peoples as well as pan-Arab relations within the framework of our nation. Furthermore, the discussion dealt with the need to find the means to achieve Islamic solidarity by overcoming differences and seeking principles of unity.

AL-THAWRAH: What were the results?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: I believe that the discussion was fruitful. Many ambiquous points were clarified. The visit was successful from all aspects. It was a practical step for progress toward better relations between the two countries. We talked about the need to develop relations between our two countries within the context of the common interests of Iraq and Sudan. We will take further steps, God willing.

AL-THAWRAH: Mr prime minister, this leads us to talk about the war which was imposed on Iraq. What is your opinion on this subject?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: Since the beginning and when the situation between Iraq and Iran deteriorated to war, we said that we denounce this war and demand an end to it. We also called for negotiations to achieve a cease-fire and to settle these matters peacefully. We noticed clear readiness by Iraq to achieve a peaceful solution. On the other hand, we noticed that Iran is intransigent. After the occupation of Al-Faw, which is Iraqi territory, a clear principled Arab stand on this matter has become very essential.

AL-THAWRAH: What is your viewpoint in this respect?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: My viewpoint is that there must be an immediate cease-fire, withdrawal of the forces of both countries to the recognized international border, and resolution of all outstanding issues peacefully on the basis that a military solution will serve no purpose. I must state here that the continuation of the war neither serves Arabs nor Muslims, it only benefits arms dealers in the East and the West. We said that we will use all our good offices with the Arab sides and Iran for the sake of achieving a peaceful solution.

AL-THAWRAH: It has become clear that Iraq, proceeding from a firm principled stance, has spared no effort to end the war, but the other side, proceeding from false calculations and crazy dreams, has rejected this. It has also rejected all mediations to cease fire.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: During my visit to Iraq I have sensed a true desire on the part of the brothers in Iraq to find a peaceful and just solution. I wanted to continue my contacts with the Arab sides that support Iran and continue my other contacts to speak about the role I am undertaking to reach a cease-fire and attain the main target of establishing peace. However, regrettably I could not then visit Libya because the airspace was closed following the U.S. raid and because the announcement of the results of the Sudanese elections was an urgent internal priority. These prevented me from visiting Libya or Syria, but I will continue my efforts because a way to end the war must be found. We believe it is incumbent upon us to find a peaceful solution that stops the bloodshed. I was pleased to find out that Iraq was on all levels fully prepared to work for peace and for discussing all disputed issues.

AL-THAWRAH: Mr prime minister, regarding the current Arab situation, efforts and contacts are under way to hold an Arab summit that will discuss all aspects of the nation's present situation and find a minimum level of unified stands toward all our issues. How do you view this matter?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: I believe that the Arab position is presently bad and must be remedied. For this purpose there should be a summit meeting in order to define the meaning of Arab commitment and the way to achieve a minimum degree of Arab solidarity. Personally I think that the contribution we may make in this regard is summed up on holding an Arab summit aimed at finding a sound formula for the affairs which are, in my opinion, one of the reasons of Arab paralysis. These are headed by the Iraq- Iran war. An Arab formula and a unified Arab stand should be found to end this war.

The second issue which should be discussed is the way to overcome the effects of the Camp David accords and find another equation to remove these effects. The third topic to be discussed by the summit is the situation in Lebanon and an Arab formula must be found in this regard.

AL-THAWRAH: Mr prime minister, I will now move to the situation in Sudan. I note that you have inherited a difficult Sudanese economy. What is your program or your steps to remedy the Sudanese economy?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: As you know we assumed responsibility a short time ago and the government is now in the process of preparing an integrated economic program that deals with all aspects of this subject. The program will be completed in the near future. On the other hand, we have adopted urgent measures which I announced in my speech before the Constituent Assembly.

AL-THAWRAH: And the problem of southern Sudan?

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi: We are trying to solve this problem in all possible ways. We set up a special ministry to establish peace in the south. We will work in this regard in three directions: The first to eliminate the emergency situation; the second to develop the region so that it can catch up with other regions; and the third to strengthen the Army and enable it to maintain security there.

Party Leader Attacks Al-Ummah Party, Al-Mahdi

JN191141 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Jun (SUNA) — In its issue today, *AL-SAHAFAH* said that Dr Lam Akol [leader of the Sudanese African Congress], who joined the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement recently, has accused the Al-Ummah Party of obstructing the political change process as well as the termination of armed rebellion in southern Sudan.

Dr Akol said in press statements that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the prime minister and leader of the Al-Ummah Party, has adopted a military option to solve the problem of the south and that he seeks to establish an Islamic republic.

Dr Akol accused the Al-Ummah Party of impeding the convening of the constitutional conference. He said that the Al-Ummah Party is considering the holding of by-elections in the remaining 27 constituents in the south. Lam Akol described Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi as a prisoner of his political aspirations.

Iranian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Arrives

JN191707 Khartoum SUNA in English 1640 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 19, — The Iranian Foreign Ministry under secretary arrived here today on a short visit during which he will convey a written message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamen'i to the president of the Supreme Council, Ahmad al-Mirghani.

The Iranian envoy will hand over the message on the coming Sunday.

Southern Leader Calls for Forming New Council

JN191804 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 19, SUNA — The Southern Sudan Political Association "SSPA" has called for the formation of the Southern Sudan High Executive Council to administer temporarily and in accordance with Addis Ababa accord of 1972 the south till the holding of proposed constitutional conference.

Chairman of SSPA Samuel Aru in a press conference which he held here today described the formation of the High Executive Council as a necessary matter for availing the people's demands and helping the central government prepare for the constitutional conference.

Contacts in this respect have to be conducted with Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and all the southern parties in order to reach a formula, according to the chairman of the council, will be nominated, Aru added. [sentence as received]

He called for the formation of a regional-parliament to supervise the Executive Council's work.

On the fighting and bloodshed in the south Aru said democracy and dialogue will help in stopping fighting, urging Garang to resort to the option of dialogue in order to reach peace.

Aru urged the government to disarm the militia and southern tribes which attack the villages in the south, adding that direct ceasefire can easily be reached between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement "SPLM."

The government has to stop its relations with the militias especially the Anya Nya Two, Aru said.

Aru expressed regret over the appearance of weightless southern political parties "without naming them" which speak on behalf of southerners in Khartoum, but in reality they work against the unity of the south and the whole country.

A number of SSPA members have condemned the meetings which took place here recently between Anya Nya Two leaders, the premier and the president of the Supreme Council.

Former Foreign Minister Suffers Heart Attack

JN191128 Khartoum SUNA in English 1019 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum June 19 (SUNA) —One of the most prominent figures, from the north, in John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Movement SPLM fighting the central government here was subjected to an accute heart attack and is now receiving medical treatment in a famous Canadian specialized hospital, *AL-SAHAFAH* daily issued here today reported.

Dr Mansur Khalid who is occupying an important post in the UN was taking the plane for the U.S. when he was attacked by the heart crisis thing that forced the plane to make an emergency landing in Ottawa Canada, the paper said.

Dr Khalid was Numayri's foreign minister in the early seventies and the mastermind of the short-lived Addis Ababa agreement in 1972 between the rebels of Anya Nya 1 led at the time by Joseph Lago who became afterwards one of Numayri's deputies according to the said agreement.

Dr Khalid is also famous for his writings which revealed Numayri's regime misappropriations and sourly criticized Sept. 1983 shari'ah laws.

TUNISIA

Reportage on Opening of 12th Party Congress

Bourguiba Arrives at Conference Hall

LD191125 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 19 Jun 8

[Text] The supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, arrived at Conference Hall at 1000 today, accompanied by Mohamed Mzali, secretary general of the party and prime minister, and by Mansour Skhiri [minister of civil service and director of the President's Office], Moncef Ben Mahmoud [chief of protocol], and Saida Sassi [president's niece].

His excellency was welcomed with great and spontaneous enthusiasm by the huge popular masses which had been waiting since morning outside the Conference Hall and the surrounding streets. The entire area was decorated with flags, portraits of the supreme combatant and banne[illegible]pressing the trends of the congress and the aspirations of t[illegible]unisian people for progress, prosperity and invulnerability.

Outside the Conference Hall, the supreme combatant shook hands with Mr Hedi Baccouche, director of the party, and a number of government members. He then saluted the flag while the national anthem was played. Afterwards he shook hands with Mahmoud Messadi, chairman of the National Assembly, members of the government and the Political Bureau, national cadres and a number of militants including Behi Ladgham [former prime minsiter in the 1960's], Sadok Mokaddem [former chairman of the National Assembly] and Habib Chatti [former minister].

Amid a huge wave of overflowing enthusiasm and feelings of love and gratitude, conference delegates welcomed the chairman of the party and the supreme combatant with applause and chants. As soon as his excellency went up to the podium, greeting delegates, the revolutionary chant "Guardians of the homeland" resounded in the Conference Hall.

The supreme combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, then opened the 12th congress of the party, held under the slogan of steadfastness. He delivered to the delegates a guiding address, at the beginning of which he focused on the difficult international economic situation which has affected our own economy, stressing the need to stick to national unity in order to guarantee the march of development on the basis of national solidarity in good and bad times alike, and resorting to equity in distributing the burden and fruits of national wealth.

The supreme combatant voiced the necessity of commitment to moral values in the organs of the party and state, together with honesty and correct behavior. He stressed that the most prominent factors of fragmentation and disorganization include the spreading of misconduct in the organs of the state, which deprives it of the solid support on which it relies, namely the trust of the people.

His excellency the president affirmed that he is determined to see to it that these lofty principles are practiced so that the credibility of the party and state may be entrenched in the conscience and feelings of the people.

Concerning the relations between the party and state, the supreme combatant affirmed that they will continue to complement each other's roles and functions. President Habib Bourguiba also reiterated his confidence in the prime minister at the present time and in the future. His excellency the president proposed that the chairmanship of the congress be given to Mohamed Mzali, and the position of deputy chairman of the congress be conferred on Mansour Skhiri, Amor Chedli [rector of Tunis University] and Hedi Baccouche.

Bourguiba, Mzali Address Congress

LD191743 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] We now present details of the great event in Tunisia today, with the supreme combatant chairing the opening of the party congress. Here is a direct report from our correspondents in the Conference Hall:

[Correspondent] The congress was inaugurated by Mohamed Mzali, secretary general of the party and prime minister, directly inviting His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, the head of state and party, to speak. The president then delivered his expected guiding speech at the beginning of which he said:

[Begin Bourguiba recording] Ladies and gentlemen, [applause] honorable guests: [applause] It gives me pleasure to welcome you and to thank you for your presence with us at this 12th Congress of the Socialist Destourian Party. No doubt, by this participation of yours, you want to express the relations of friendship and appreciation between the movements you represent, and our party, which was founded more than half a century ago [applause] and has always been loyal to its principles of struggle for freedom and justice in Tunisia and throughout the world. [applause]

Dear sons, my virtuous daughters, Tunisian people; at the forefront of my traditions, since I devoted myself to Tunisia and put my life at its service, is direct contact with the people. This congress is only a link in the chain of this contact which I have preserved for 15 years. I still maintain it after enduring — at the beginning and for a quarter of a century — the biggest sacrifices and being subjected to various dangers and ordeals.

At this renewed encounter I am going to lay down road markers for you and fix guidelines which will illuminate your path in assessing the stages of growth traversed by the country and in scrutinizing their various results and dimensions. What gives me

satisfaction is the importance of the gains realized for the Tunisian people in various fields, and the fact that they involve all quarters, sections and generations.

Since there will be a complete and detailed analysis and review of these gains in the report to be made by the secretary general of the party and prime minister, Prof Mohamed Mzali [long applause, and chants of "Bourguiba, Bourguiba"], my right-hand man in the party and the state, I content myself with underlining the positive character of the results achieved in the realization of development plans and continuity of the growth pattern. This has led to an all-round economic and social revival which is shown by this deep change in the life of the society, the rise of its material and moral standards, and the expansion of the circle of urbanism and civilization.

However, this did not prevent the manifestation of economic and social difficulties as a result of domestic and external factors related to the international environment and the disequilibrium of trade exchanges prevailing in it. But we have faced up to these difficulties with what is likely to lessen their acuteness and weaken their effects on the life of the society — frankness in telling facts to the people, mobilization of (?abilities), overcoming problems and facing up to challenges. [end recording]

[Correspondent] After this, His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba underlined an ensemble of values and principles which should be recalled and brought back to mind in all circumstances, a fact on which his excellency had built the foundations of the state and the organization of the society.

The supreme combatant affirmed that the party, since its inception, had been eager to be an up-to-date party, distinguished by its being wedded to the people. The party has an eternal slogan: Truth in words and honesty in action. The president spoke about his pride in the fact that the party has been able to gather its strength, to renew its methods and consolidate its structures and cells. The party has also strengthened its links with various social organizations and popular groups, striving to ensure national unity and national concorde over its civilization-related options and development plans.

Concerning relations between the party and state, his excellency said that they would stay as relations complementing its roles and functions, a fact that makes the state a state for all Tunisians, without distinction or preference. This fact also makes the party a party of the Destourian militants who are proud of it, loyal to its deep-routed principles and ideal values.

He reiterated Tunisia's support — in loyalty to the principles of freedom and dignity, and the right of peoples to self-determination — for the national liberation movements in Palestine, Namibia and South Africa. The president also declared that Tunisia condemns terrorism, irrespective of its form or origin.

In conclusion, the head of the party and state lauded the character of the senior Destourian cadres, their spirit of responsibility and appreciation of duty. This concerns notably Mohamed Mzali, to whom he had conferred the mission of the premiership and the General Secretariat of the party, saying: He deserves this trust, in the present and in the future.

The president then made an appeal to all the people to work in one rank to consolidate national unity, rally around the republican regime, stick to the spirit of national solidarity, respect constitutional legitimacy and the rule of law within the framework of freedom, order and justice so that Tunisia may remain free and invulnerable for ever.

After a short break, during which the supreme combatant left the Conference Hall, Mohamed Mzali, secretary general of the party and prime minister, and chairman of the congress, read the moral report, reviewing the broadlines of party policy from the time of its inception until today.

Mzali said that for 5 years, that is since convening the extraordinary congress of 1981, the party has achieved political, economic, social and cultural successes in the domestic and external spheres despite the difficulties and obstacles we have confronted due to the persistent international economic crisis, which culminated in the rise of the dollar for many years and a slump in oil prices. The difficulties were also caused by what the Libyan regime inflicted on us in the form of an economic war and, in particular, the expulsion of more than 33,000 of our workers, the confiscation of what was due them, the severing of trade dealings between Libya and Tunisia, and the cancellation of agreements concluded for this purpose between the two countries.

Mohamed Mzali, dealing with foreign policy, said that the government has been moving along the lines of the plan laid down by Bourguiba, the founder of the modern state of Tunisia. He said that the constant feature of our foreign policy is participation in discharging the civilization-related mission that the international community is trying to revive in our modern world; serving the national interests of our country; and preserving the sovereignty, dignity and invulnerability of the homeland by securing its independent decision-making, strengthening its revival and defending freedom wherever a human group is so deprived. Also among the features of our foreign policy is support for peoples struggling for the recovery of their freedom and independence, prime among which are the peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa.

This policy has secured us an impregnable citadel of friendships. Tunisia hastliy disbanded clouds and revived relations with the brothers in the Arab Maghreb, and the call by President Bourguiba for a fraternal meeting in which all the pending problems could be examined so that they may be overcome shows that the Arab Maghreb is one of his main preoccupations. The signing of the treaty of concorde and fraternity with Algeria and Mauritania forms an important stone in the construction of the edifice of cooperation between the Arab mmaghreb countries.

Alongside the tightening of ties with our brothers in the Arab Maghreb, Tunisia has been anxious to strengthen relations with its brothers in the Arab homeland and in the Arab continent. It has been eager to encourage and deepen the North-South dialogue and also to encourage the South-South dialogue.

WESTERN SAHARA

Military Communiques Detail Combat Operations

8 Moroccan Soldiers Killed 11 Jun

LD181802 Algiers APS in English 1453 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] SDAR (liberated territories), 18/06/86 (APS) — The Saharan Peoples' Liberation Army attacked on June 11th a Moroccan position in Oudei-Chrarka 35 km south east of Farsia, on the Saharan territory killing eight Moroccan soldiers.

A military communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information precised that during this attack an important quantity of military equipment was captured by the Saharan Army. The communique added that this attack is a part of the operations led by the Saharan Army along the monarchist army's defense walls.

19 Moroccans Killed 18 Jun

LD191933 Algiers APS in English 1446 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] SADR (Liberated Territories), 19/06/86 (APS) — 19 Moroccan soldiers were killed and many others wounded during attacks of the Saharan People's Liberation Army on Wednesday against three positions of the 16th Battalion of Infantry of the sector of the Moroccan monarchist forces of invasion stationed in Abnakir at 30 kms in south-east Asmara, a communique from the Saharan Ministry of Information announced today.

To help its routed force, the Moroccan Army, it [as received] carried on, attempted unsuccessfully to rapidly dispatch reinforcements which fell on a minefield placed by the Saharan combatants behind the wall and where the explosion of two mines resulted in a fire, the communique pointed out.

BURUNDI

Commission Session With Cuba Ends; Protocol Signed

EA192132 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The Burundi-Cuban joint commission meeting which started in Bujumbura on Tuesday [17 June] ended today. The closing speech was delivered by the minister of public health, Major Fidele Nsabimana, who said that the protocol which was signed to mark the end of the sessions [words indistinct]. Let us hear Minister Nsabimana.

[Begin recording] In fact, during the meeting, the Burundi Government [word indistinct] on cooperation [words indistinct], asking for assistance in national priority sectors, namely health, agriculture, animal husbandry, and industry.

In light of the work of the fourth meeting of the joint commission, you have once again shown your willingness to assist the Republic of Burundi in its development by agreeing to provide assistance in material and human forms, including scholarships and training in important sectors of our development. [end recording]

In his address, the Cuban vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation Lester Rodriguez, hailed the friendly relations between our two countries, expressing the wish to see the development of bilateral cooperation.

CAMEROON

President Biya Receives Gabonese Special Envoy

AB191644 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] A special envoy from the Republic of Gabon was received at State House this morning by the head of state. The envoy, Mr Samuel Mbaye, was bearer of a confidential message from Gabonese President Omar Bongo to his Cameroonian counterpart, President Paul Biya.

CHAD

AFP Reports Kamougue's Resignation From GUNT

AB191617 Paris AFP in French 1553 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, 19 Jun (AFP) — Colonel Abdelkadir Kamougue, GUNT vice president, announced in Paris on Thursday his resignation as vice president of GUNT and his withdrawal from that coalition of Chadian opposition members led by Goukouni Oueddei.

Specifying at a press conference that he was not leaving one camp (that of Goukouni) to join another (that of Hissein Habre), he also "appealed to other heads of factions, who were signatories to the Lagos Agreement to follow his example in order to spare Chad an irreversible situation such as that of the two Koreas or the two Germanies."

Bardai Radio Announces CSR Meeting for 25 June

AB040808 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 2 Jun 86

["Communique" by the General Secretariat of the Supreme Council of the Revolution; date and place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] The General Secretariat of the Supreme Council of the Revolution [CSR] wishes to announce to all CSR members that the next meeting (?aimed at strengthening) the revolution will be held on 25 June 1986 in Bardai. The presence of all the members is required.

Signed: Comrade (Thomas Kasali), CSR administrative secretary

CONGO

ACAP Condemns U.S. Constructive Engagement Policy

AB172117 Dakar PANA in French 1745 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 11 Jun [date as received] (ACI/PANA) — The Congolese Friendship Association With Peoples (ACAP) on Monday in Brazzaville condemned the U.S. policy of constructive engagement.

During a solidarity meeting in support of the black people of South Africa, organized to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soweto massacre, the ACAP (a nongovernmental organization) expressed the hope that the conference on economic sanctions against the apartheid regime, which began on Monday in Paris, would make the United States "stop poisoning international opinion."

In the face of this situation, the ACAP reaffirmed its solidarity with the people of Namibia, victims of the terrorist apartheid regime which has been illegally occupying the southwest African territory.

The ACAP also called for the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435 which calls for the accession of this country [Namibia] to independence through the organization of free elections under the auspices of the United Nations.

ZAIRE

MPR Central Committee Session Examines Economy

AB191226 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0756 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Jun [date as received] (AZAP) — MPR founding Chairman Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko opened the seventh extraordinary session of the MPR Central Committee on Wednesday afternoon at the People's Palace. This session will mainly examine Zaire's economic, financial, and monetary situation. This is the only item on the agenda of this session.

It will be recalled that this issue was debated at the last ordinary session of the Central Committee. At that time the party leader

had pointed out in his closing speech that the final conclusions on this issue would be made after the extraordinary session originally scheduled to take place in July but now taking place on 18 June.

To enable Central Committee members to fully understand Zaire's economic and financial situation, they were given reports on Wednesday drawn up for the Executive Council by the state commissioners of finance and budget; state enterprises; economy and industry; planning; and the governor of the Bank of Zaire. These four [as received] persons are expected to address the Central Committee meeting.

Without anticipating the conclusions of the Central Committee meeting, one can already assert that Zaire's financial and economic situation is improving each year, as attested by the recent social measures adopted by the head of state for the Zairian people. One must nevertheless pursue the austerity measures in order to revive the economy and prevent the destruction of the achievements made so far.

Mobutu, French Army General Discuss Cooperation

AB191028 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0803 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Jun [date as received] (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko today at Camp Tshatshi received General Lacaze, adviser in charge of military cooperation with Africa in the French Ministry of Defense.

Gen Lacaze told the press that he and the head of state made a survey of France's military cooperation with African states. They also examined the relations between France and Zaire in this field and came to the conclusion that these relations are excellent.

W. German Commander Arrives; Cooperation Discussed

AB191235 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1900 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 June [date as received] (AZAP) — Brigadier General Poschwatta, commander of the signals school of the West German Army, was on Wednesday received in turn by the secretary general to the Ministry of National Defense and Territorial Security, Colonel Baoka, and the chief of Defense Staff of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ], Lieutenant General Eluki Monga Aundu.

The discussions essentially concerned the aim of his mission, that is, the evaluation of the development of the Zairian-West German military cooperation and appreciation of the work done by the team of German advisers working with the FAZ. Gen Poschwatta is responsible for the team of German advisers working in Zaire, Rwanda, and Djibouti.

As for the FAZ chief of Defense Staff, he expressed satisfaction over the military cooperation between Zaire and the Federal Republic of Germany, particularly in the fields of signals and health. Gen Eluki and Col Baoka expressed the hope that this cooperation will be strengthened and extended to other fields. The FAZ, Gen Eluki said, eagerly await the signals equipment they have ordered from West Germany and hope that this friendly country will ensure the training of the Zairian cadres who will use this equipment.

Gen Poschwatta, who arrived in Zaire on Tuesday 17 June, will on Thursday go to Kanaga to visit the officers' school (EFO) and the signals school.

Official Leaves for Togo To Deliver Message

AB181523 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1056 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Jun (AZAP/PANA) — Mobutu Nyiwa, secretary of state for international cooperation, left Kinshasa on Tuesday for Lome (Togo) to deliver a message from President Mobutu Sese Seko to his Togolese counterpart, President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The content of the message was not disclosed but it is believed that it is related to the strengthening of the bonds of cooperation and friendship which exist between Zaire and Togo.

Opposition Calls for Release of 7 Founding Members

AB181804 Paris AFP in French 1255 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Paris 18 Jun (AFP) — A Zairian opposition movement, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS), on Wednesday called on the French authorities in Paris to "mediate and ask President Mobutu Sese Seko to immediately release the seven founding-members of the UDPS and legally recognize the movement."

The seven leaders of the party (a non-authorized movement), were this week "estranged" from Kinshasa and sent back to their home provinces.

"Mobutu is never more dangerous than when facing an oppsition movement which inspires some respect. In order to reduce the impact of the movement on people's mind and divide its leaders, President Mobutu has just sent them away and condemned them to the precarious life of their hometowns.

Mobutu's regime is counting on the diseases and the lack of medical care in these provinces to assassinate its political opponents," the communique said.

These former parliamentarians who were already condemned in January 1981 to prison terms are: Kibasa Maliba, chairman of the UDPS, from the Shaba Province (southwest part of the country); Ngalula Mpandajila, vice-chairman from the Kasai-Oriental Province, as are three other officials of the party: — Totshisekedi wa Mulumban, secretary general; Lanana Tshiongo a Minanga; and Makanda Npinga Shambuyi. Birindwa Ci Birhashrwirwa is from the Kivu Province (eastern part of the country), and Bosasi Epole Bolya Kodia is from the Equateur Province (northwest).

Says Mobuto Seeks Their Elimination

AB182043 Paris AFP in French 1547 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 18 Jun (AFP) — The Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS — Zairian opposition) on Wednesday accused President Mobutu of seeking to "physically eliminate" the chief executive of this movement.

In a communique published in Brazzaville and signed by Mr Rapeal Mudiandambu wa Kamana, the UDPS cited the names "of agents of the dictatorial Mobutist regime." According to this communique, these agents have a mission "to poison" the seven principal leaders of the movement who have just been transported to their townships of origin.

The communique further stated that the Zairian authorities have resorted to making "terror, inquietude, man-hunting, and the arbitrary reign within the ranks of the opposition. It finally called on the international community and non-governmental organizations to intervene to ensure the respect of the freedoms of opinion in Zaire "before its's too late."

It will be recalled that the UDPS made an appeal in Paris on Wednesday to France to "plead with President Mobutu Sese Seko for the immediate release of the seven founding members of the UDPS and the legal recognition" of the movement.

BURKINA FASO

Lawyer Uses Michelin Map on Border Dispute

AB181420 Paris AFP in French 2047 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The Hague, 17 Jun (AFP) — The Burkina representative today showed the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague a Michelin map bought a few days earlier in Bamako in a bid to reassert Burkina's sovereignty over a strip of land at the border which Mali disputes.

Prof Jean-Pierre Cot, Burkina's counsel in the border dispute with Mali, showed slides of that map stressing that the border was mapped out exactly as claimed by the Burkinabe Government. The former French minister of cooperation added in substance that the fact that these maps are distributed publicly in the Malian capital was tantamount to Mali's approval of the layout. The layout of the border shows that the strip of land under litigation which is about 400 km long and 20 km wide belongs to Burkina Faso, he said. Earlier, the French lecturer in law had shown the ICJ chamber slides of ordnance survey maps, dating back to the colonial era, which he found convincing evidence of Burkina's rights.

"To my knowledge, this is the first time Michelin maps have been produced as exhibits in a border dispute" before the ICJ, Mr Cot observed. Yesterday, Burkina's minister of territorial administration and security, Ernest Ouedraogo, denounced before the court Mali's overarmament in MiG fighters and armored vehicles as a threat to peace in the region. He deplored the cycle of the arms race which Bamako was thus imposing on its neighbor while both countries rank among the poorest on the planet.

Mali and Burkina Faso, formerly Upper Volta, which became independent in 1960, have been claiming ownership of that manganese-rich strip of land for a dozen years. In 1974 and 1985, they fought two wars whereas they had referred their litigation to The Hague court for arbitration. Burkina's representatives will be called upon again to speak tomorrow. Then Mali's representatives will be heard. The debates will last until next week.

Sankara Comments on Dispute

AB191934 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 19 Jun 86

["Excerpt" of speech delivered by Burkinabe head of state Thomas Sankara at a meeting with militants of Nouna, provincial capital of Kossi during a tour of the Provinces of Sourou, Mou Houn and Kossi from 17 to 18 June]

[Text] Burkina Faso and Mali have dragged themselves all the way from Africa, crossing the sea, to find themselves in Europe to ask other people to tell them which of the two countries is right [in their border dispute]. This is unfortunate. It is unfortunate because between Ouagadougou and Bamako we could have found a solution to what we consider to be a problem somewhere at a border town like here in Nouna. Now here we are, every morning and every day foreign radios talk about Burkina Faso and Mali, not of our successes, but of this thorn that we have in our feet. This is sad; it is a very sad situation.

It is even more sad when one remembers that in 1975 negotiations took place in Lome, Togo, under the auspices of the OAU. This issue was given a clear answer which should have been the final one. Unfortunately, at the time the climate of trust, the climate of understanding, the climate of communication did not exist to enable us to understand one another. The OAU has already given its ruling on this issue. For goodness sake, let us not distort history, and also let us not be disrepectful toward other African brothers who met in Lome and found a clear and simple answer to a problem which could have spared us not only these clashes of Christmas, but also this ordeal which does not do anybody any good, namely: as poor as we are, unable to buy medical supplies for our farmers and the sick; unable to buy stationery for our school children; unable to find the least relief for our miserable people, we found money to create dossiers on our dispute, which cost us lots of money; we found money to buy air tickets for officials who left Bamako and Ouagadougou for The Hague, and we have found money for them to stay in hotels there in Europe. This is sad, it is very sad.

On our part, we sincerely regret this state of affairs, and we repeat that Mali and Burkina could have come to an understanding somewhere in a border village, under the auspices of the OAU after the meeting in Lome had not yielded the expected result. We did not do that at the time, now we are forced to drink this bitter cup of confronting one another in pleading at the International Court of Justice, which we respect and hail, but which, alas, we would have like to avoid, because Africa remains Africa, and Africa is right here; Africa is not in Brussels, it is not in Paris, New York, neither is it at The Hague.

But I hope that President Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, will hear us. I also hope that other African states, and other African heads of state will hear us; and I particularly hope that even the International Court of Justice will hear us and act in such a way that the Burkinabe and Malian will not be ashamed to remember such a sad period. Malians and Burkinabe should come out of this affair with our heads up high because we are men and women who are proud to be Africans.

GHANA

Further Reportage on Visit by PLO's 'Arafat

'Arafat Inspects Projects

AB182234 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, this afternoon called on the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle Osu. The chairman said it is unfortunate that the plight of Palestinians and the blacks in South Africa casts a morbid reflection on mankind despite claims of civilization in the 20th century.

A member of the PNDC and chairman of the Committee of Secretaries, Mr P.V. Obeng, recalled that the first president of Ghana, Dr Kwame Nkrumah, made the country a home for the oppressed. It is in the light of this that Ghana stands committed to the Palestinian cause just as it is committed to the struggle of the blacks in South Africa and Namibia. Mr Obeng, however, said that Ghanaians would not like to see Mr 'Arafat as a warmonger but as a man of peace and someone ready to fight for the rights of Palestinians. The Palestinians should not feel that UN resolutions on the Palestinian problem will make any difference. It is only the determination of the Palestinian people under the leadership of Mr 'Arafat that will help win the fight for freedom. Mr Obeng suggested to the PLO leader to interact more with the peace-keeping force in the Middle East. This will enable him to educate them on the real reasons behind the Palestinian cause. It will also make them know who they are to protect in their peace-keeping operation.

Another member of the PNDC, Mr Ebo Tawiah, said although Ghana cannot give any substantial material support to the PLO, Ghanaians see it as a duty to give the Palestinians their moral support in the fight against injustice and aggression. He said it is important that people engaged in the fight against oppression come together to fight the common enemy in order to achieve not only political but also economic independence. Mr 'Arafat, on his part, said he is sure that his visit will help intensify the Palestinian struggle. This is because Palestinians have the support of freedom-loving countries like Ghana. He said just as the forces of oppression are organizing to inflict further suffering on the oppressed, all freedom-loving countries should also organize to fight aggression and injustice despite the differences in geographical location. According to Mr 'Arafat, Palestinians will take Ghana as their second home and are sure to invite Ghanaians to a liberated Palestine one day. Flight-Lt Rawlings presented the PLO leader with the (?love-chain) wooden stool denoting unity. Also at the meeting was the secretary for culture and tourism, Dr Ben Abdallah.

Earlier in the day, Mr 'Arafat visited the Akosombo and Kpong hydroelectric dams. He was accompanied by Mr Ebo Tawiah, the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi, and Dr Ben Abdallah. Mr 'Arafat said the industrial potential that the two dams will give Ghana mark the country out as a symbol for all oppressed people to emulate. He said the two projects should be seen as a platform for a major industrial takeoff.

PLO Leader Optimistic About Struggles

AB200840 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, has expressed optimism that the flags of the African National Congress and SWAPO will rise in Pretoria and Windhoek just as the flags of liberation movements are now flying in Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. He is also confident that the PLO flag will eventually go up in Jerusalem. Mr 'Arafat was speaking in an interview before leaving Accra after a 3-day official visit to Ghana. He said he is not suprised that the Western media brand the PLO as a terrorist movement. He said Frelimo of Mozambique, MPLA of Angola, and ZANU of Zimbabwe were all branded the same. But in fact they were nationalist movements fighting to liberate their countries.

Mr 'Arafat said it is not by chance that the PLO has an observer status in the OAU. This is because the Palestinian cause is an African cause. It also proves that the just cause of the Palestinian people will succeed. Mr 'Arafat said in the same way as imperialism is organizing terrorism against the Frontline States, so is Israel fighting against Arab states. On his relations with the freedom fighters in southern Africa, Mr 'Arafat said he has very strong relations with SWAPO, the ANC and the Frontline States. He said, however, that these relations must be put on a wider platform so that together, they can face these imperialist aggressions. He said nobody or force on earth can defeat a strong and determined people. Mr 'Arafat said the Palestinian people have a very strong and proud history which make them live together with Christians, Jews, and Muslims. He said sooner or later they will establish their homeland and the flag of the PLO will fly over Tel Aviv.

PLO Chairman Ends Visit

AB191412 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The leader of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, today left Accra at the end of a 3-day official visit to the country. At the airport to see him off were the PNDC Chairman Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, members of the PNDC, and diplomats. In a communique signed by Mr 'Arafat and Flight Lt Rawlings, the two leaders agreed to explore areas of consolidating the scope of relations and cooperation. In this connection, the two leaders agreed on the opening of a diplomatic mission of the PLO in Accra.

With regard to the Middle East situation, the two sides affirmed that there can be no just and lasting peace in the area until the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are recognized including their right to self-determination and the right to establish their own sovereign state. This can be achieved through the convening of an international conference to be attended by the permanent members of the Security Council and all concerned parties in the conflict including the PLO. Addressing members of the armed forces, Mr 'Arafat explained that the Palestinian people are not against Jews. What they are after is a Palestine for Jews, Arabs, and Christians alike. The PLO leader said despite many proposals made by the Palestinian people toward peaceful coexistence, Israel, with the support of the United States, has refused.

Recounting the 1981 and 1982 acts of aggression against the Palestinian people in Lebanon, Mr 'Arafat said the power of the Palestinian and Lebanese masses help the army of the Palestinians to confront their enemy. Ghanaians, he said, must therefore unite and help the government achieve its aims. Describing Ghana as a vanguard of freedom fighters, Mr 'Arafat urged the soldiers as freedom-loving people to help the Palestinians in their cause. This they can do by making concrete efforts for the achievement of peace in Lebanon. Mr 'Arafat said he is leaving Ghana with a very good impression. He declared: I don't feel like guest in Ghana, but as someone among the Ghanaian family.

MALI

'Final Solution' Expected in Border Dispute

AB192137 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] In the Hague, a (?case) is actually beginning. Mali's legal arguments into the border conflict with Burkina Faso began this morning. Three major addresses were given this morning before the International Court of Justice. On the line from The Hague is our special correspondent Massiry Yatassaye.

[Yatassaye] The stating of the case of the Malian side started at 0800 GMT before the International Court of Justice in The Hague. Thus, presenting the views and position of his government, the Malian spokesman, the minister of territorial administration and development of the infrastructure, Lieutenant Colonel Abdourahmane Maiga, first spoke of the will of his country to arrive at a final solution to the disagreement existing between it and its sister Burkina Faso for half a century now. This will, according to Mali's spokesman, has been demonstrated many times through the acceptance of bilateral and multilateral negotiations, in conformity with the principles outlined in the Charters of the United Nations and that of the OAU, that is, resolving peacefully differences with one's neighbor in accordance with the (?procedural) principles. That is, moreover, the reason why Mali first of all, gave priority to direct negotiation.

The mode of settlement of Article 33 of the UN Charter fixes as a first step — and this corresponds deeply with African traditions — accords an important place to discussions. [sentence as heard] Still according to Mali's agent, the Malian people, their party and government, imbued with peace, have always responded to Africa's call, because, and I quote: We believe in African wisdom and dignity; in friendship among peoples, and work tirelessly for peace in the world. That is why, he added, the president of Mali has always made the journey himself personally, whether it is to Lome, Conakry, Algiers, Ouagadougou or elsewhere, with the sole aim of seeking out a solution to the disagreement which exists between our two sister countries. Mali's goodwill, the minister concluded, has always been expressed to all friendly countries in the subregion, and to the French Government in the person of its minister of cooperation and development, who today is the solicitor-counsel of Burkina Faso in the present proceedings. The man concerned is Professor Jean-Pierre Cot.

The second speaker was Professor Jean Salmon, Mali's solicitor-advocate. Professor Salmon spoke of the competence of the court, and the principles of the rule of law which have been raised in Mali's written statement, and which have been the object of interpretation by the Burkinabe party. Among these are the competence of the Court, the applicable law, title deeds referred to and their hierarchy, the principles of [words indsitinct] de facto and de jure, the conflicts of attribution and delimitation, and so on. Next, it was the turn of Prof Raymond Ranjeva to demonstrate that the law applicable in the case was the colonial law, and that the title deeds and claims advanced by Mali are those which should prevail. The hearing was adjourned at 1300 hours local time, that is, 1100 GMT, and will continue tomorrow at 0800 GMT, still with the hearing of Mali's case.

NIGER

Joint Communique on Visit by Nigeria's Babangida

AB190900 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 18 Jun 86

["Joint communique" issued in Niamey on 18 June at the end of the visit to Niger by Nigerian President Major General Ibrahim Babangida]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Brigadier Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council [CMS] and president of the Republic of Niger, His Excellency Major General Ibrahim Babangida, president of Nigeria and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, made a friendly and working visit to the Republic of Niger from 15 to 18 June 1986.

Presidents Babangida and Kountche held several rounds of private talks which centered particularly on bilateral relations. They also dealt with the general situation prevailing in Africa and international problems of common interest. The two presidents noted with satisfaction that the fact that their two peoples have the same values and civilizations has consolidated their deep feelings of fraternity, friendship, and solidarity. Thanks to these feelings, a fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation has been established between the two countries, and has also greatly helped to consolidate their national independence. In this regard, they stressed the great importance of the mission assigned to the Niger-Nigeria joint commission for cooperation, and decided that commission officials should meet regularly to assess its activities and give directives for new orientations.

Moreover, in order to meet more efficiently the aspirations of their peoples, the two presidents decided to involve the local authorities of the border regions in the deliberations of the commission according to modalities to be worked out later. It is in this connection that they reaffirmed the need for the creation of local committees. In addition to these talks, the two delegations held a working session during which they particularly examined the results of the 17th session of the Niger-Nigeria jocnt commission for cooperation held in Maradi, Republic of Niger, from 17 to 18 March 1986. They agreed to take appropriate measures for the implementation of the decisions made at the session. The two delegations also examined issues relating to economic relations, particularly supplying energy, oil, and gas on the one hand, and livestock and other raw materials on the other. They agreed to find rapid and efficient solutions to the problems that hamper the development of the economic relations which are so paramount to the two countries.

Moreover, the two sides expressed their deep conviction that the subregional organizations to which they both belong, particularly the ABCAN [expansion unknown], the ECOWAS, the CDNT [expansion unknown] and so on, constitute precious economic and social progress instruments for their peoples. This is why they reaffirmed their commitment to making all the necessary efforts to enable these bodies to assume their missions. The two sides reiterated their firm adhesion to the ideal of African unity, and their eagerness to see peace prevail for good on the continent. This will help create the conditions for fruitful inter-African

cooperation in accordance with the Lagos Action Plan and the pertinent resolutions of the 21st OAU summit. (?In this reagrd), they stressed the need to respect the independence, the sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of each state, and to resort to the peaceful settlement of the conflicts between African states. They reaffirmed their common desire to contribute toward the disapperance of areas of tension on the continent, the rapid dismantling of the despicable system of apartheid in South Africa, and Namibia's accession to independence. They renewed their total adherence to the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement and to the ideals proclaimed by the UN Charter. They pledged to join their efforts to contribute their best toward finding solutions to major problems of our times.

At the end of his official visit to Niger, His Excellency Maj Gen Babangida expressed to His Excellency Brig Gen Seyni Kountche, the CMS, the government and people of Niger, his sincere gratitude for the welcome and hospitality accorded him and his delegation throughout their visit, and which is a testimony of the quality of the solid ties which unite the two peoples. The president and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces extended to the CMS chairman and head of state of Niger an invitation to visit Nigeria which he accepted. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Niamey on 18 June 1986

Signed: For the Federal Republic of Nigeria: his excellency Maj Gen Ibrahim Babangida, president and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces

For the Republic of Niger: His Excellency Brig Gen Seyni Kountche, chairman of the CMS

NIGERIA

Government Opposes 'External' Ties for Trade Unions

AB190956 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The Federal Government has reiterated its opposition to the affiliation of trade unions in the country to external bodies. The minister of employment, labor and productivity, Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni, told newsmen in Lagos yesterday that it was important that the nation's vital institutions do not become mere appendages of foreign interests.

Rear Adm Koshoni said government's policy on the issue arose from the understanding that it would check unnecessary conflicts which characterized the activities of local industrial unions in the past. He noted that such activities emanated from rival international trade unions. Rear Adm Koshoni called on labor leaders to comply with government policy on the matter.

SENEGAL

Indonesian Minister Arrives for Rounds of Talks

AB191638 Paris AFP in French 1145 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Dakar, 19 Jun (AFP) — Hasjim Djalal, the Indonesian deputy minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Dakar Wednesday evening for a few days' visit to Senegal. Mr Djalal will hold several rounds of talks with the Senegalese authorities on issues such as the forthcoming summit of the Nonaligned Movement scheduled to take place in August this year in Harare, Zimbabwe, as well as on bilateral relations between Senegal and Indonesia.

SIERRA LEONE

Post-Elections Disturbances Break Out in Sierra Leone

AB191939 Paris AFP in French 1854 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Freetown, 19 Jun (AFP) — Serious disturbances broke out in some regions in Sierra Leone following the 30 May general elections, First Vice President Francis Minah announced Thursday without giving any further details. This announcement confirms persistent reports of violence in several provinces of the country following these elections. According to unconfirmed reports, over 60 persons are reported to be detained in Kenema (about 200 km east of Freetown), while some persons are reportedly admitted at the American missionary hospital in neighboring town of Segbwema.

According to travellers from this region who arrived in Sierra Leonean capital, schools have been closed down and people have fled into hiding in bushes to escape the violence. Still according to reports which have not been officially confirmed, serious violence was also reported to have taken in Kailahun, more than 100 km farther east. The general elections, for which all the candidates were presented by the All People's Congress Party (the only party), were marked by the defeat of a large number of incumbent members of parliament.

TOGO

Soviet Space Flight Monitoring Ship Visits Lome

AB200915 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The *Vladislav Volkov*, a Soviet scientific ship, arrived in our territorial waters 2 days ago. This ship, whose main task is to ensure a link between Soviet spacecraft and their command centers, belongs to the Soviet naval fleet in charge of monitoring various space flights. The *Vladislav Volkov*, which weighs 9,000 tons, is 123 meters long and 16 meters wide. It has 124 persons aboard, including some research officers. It is possible to communicate with astronauts during their space missions from the ship. The Soviet ship will leave Lome this afternoon. A delegation of the youth wing of the Togolese People's Rally visited it this morning.

ANGOLA

Luanda Radio Says 118 UNITA Fighters 'Neutralized'

MB190555 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] In the 3d Military Region in the first half of June the Angolan Armed Forces neutralized 118 counterrevolutionaries of the UNITA puppet gang. During the operations, FAPLA captured 14 UNITA members, some 100 light and heavy weapons and large quantities of ammunition, hand grenades, grenade launchers, explosives and RPG-7 and 60-mm [as heard] shells.

MPLA Planting Land Mines in Huambo

MB190710 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 19 Jun (KUP) — In a desperate attempt to stop UNITA's transportation of bush war in to the city of Huambo MPLA troops latest defensive lines are anti-personnel land-mines and booby traps planted in numerous paths leading to the city which in recent months left score of civilians mutilated or killed. The main routes are manned by the security forces at strategic checkpoints, usually reliable sources disclosed Monday.

The sources added that hundreds of captured villagers who are now starving often risk their lives trying to cross these blocked ways in search of food from their fields on the outskirts of the city or cutting wood to sell as fuel.

And in another development, city women marketeers who earn their living selling scarce necessities are reported to be in constant violent clashes with hostile policemen who often snatch their merchandise. The sources go on to say that relations between the general public in that area and the authorities have recently worsened over wide-ranging issues including the high cost of living and security.

MALAWI

President Banda Announces New Cabinet Officers

Finance Minister, Bank Head

MB171012 Dakar PANA in English 0950 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Lilongwe, June 17, (Man/PANA — Malawi Life President Ngwazi Dr H. KaMuzu Banda, has appointed Mr S. Chimwemwe Hara as Governor of the Reserve Bank of Malawi with effect from 1 July 1986 the officer of the president announced in Lilongwe yesterday. Mr Chimwemwe Hara, who is currently minister of finance, will replace Mr L. Chakakala Chaziya. The announcement said that Malawi life president has graciously given permission for Mr Chakakala Chaziya to proceed to the United States of America for further studies.

The life president has appointed the current minister of education and culture, Mr Dalton Katopola, as minister of finance, taking over from Mr Chimwemwe Hara. The announcement did not say who will become minister of education and culture.

Education, Culture Minister

MB181700 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has appointed Mr Solomon Tseka Phiri, member of parliament for Ntcheu Central, as minister of education and culture. Announcing this today, the Office of the President and Cabinet in Lilongwe said Mr Tseka Phiri's appointment takes effect form 1 July.

MOZAMBIQUE

116 'Bandits' Killed in Sofala Province in 2 Weeks

MB171749 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The FPLM forces have killed 116 armed bandits in Chiringoma district, sofala province, during the first 2 weeks of May. According to the Sofala provincial military command, 80 weapons of various calibers and 900 rifle magazines and ammunition boxes were captured during the same period. This source also revealed that two armed bandits were captured. Our forces also destroyed the armed bandits camp in (Maganga) area, Chiringoma district, and they freed 21 citizens living under the yoke of the armed bandits.

25 'Bandits' Die

MB171605 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The FPLM forces killed 25 armed bandits in Taninga region, Manhica district, Maputo Province, between May and June this year. Over the same period, our forces freed more than 50 people living under the yoke of the criminals.

According to a source in the FPLM forces, there is information on the presence of two English-speaking whites among the armed bandits. This information was confirmed to Radio Mozambique by three youths who fled after 2 weeks in captivity. Speaking to Radio Mozambique, these youths also confirmed the identity of two armed bandits who were killed in Taninga region last Sunday night. They were ringleaders of the criminals.

Also in Manhica district, 11 people were murdered by the armed bandits near Kanhica village on Thursday night. The bandits used cold steel weapons to murder these defenseless people. It is known that the armed bandits have been using these methods to terrorize the people. This action is also a consequence of the offensive which the defense and security forces have been carrying out to eliminate armed banditry in that area of Maputo province.

12 'Bandits' Killed in Inhambane Province

MB191428 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The FPLM forces killed 12 armed bandits in the area of (Quitau), Jangambo District, Inhambane Province, last Sunday. According to our correspondent in Inhambane Province, the criminals were killed when our forces attacked their camp in that area. The FPLM forces recovered various goods belonging to the people which had been stolen by the bandits.

Former Frelimo Official Forms New Movement

MB200759 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] A new movement has been formed with the declared aim of achieving peace in Mozambique. Radio RSA's Lisbon correspondent reports that the Committee [words indistinct] has been formed by dissident members of the Mozambican resistance movement, RENAMO. The group is headed by Mr Jose Massinga, a former senior official of the ruling Frelimo party in Mozambique. Mr Massinga says his organization has contacts with various movements inside Mozambique and intends meeting top RENAMO officials soon.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha: U.S. House Does Not 'Give A Fig'

MB191602 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 19, SAPA — The passing of a sanctions bill by the American House of Representatives clearly showed it felt nothing for South African blacks, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. He issued a statement commenting on the matter and said he hoped the decision would encourage all leaders in South Africa who believed in a democratic future to meet around the negotiating table as soon as possible.

The bill would now have to be considered by the American Senate which he believed would act more responsibly. "But even if it does not, we in South Africa must now simply come to realise that other countries of the world cannot solve our problems," the minister said. The sanctions bill wanted to withdraw American investments from South Africa within 180 days, completely severtrade ties and cancel landing rights for SAA [South African Airways].

"The bill is so radical and so wide that I don't believe the Senate could possible pass it. What is remarkable is the absence of facts regarding reform in South Afria and the total disregard for the possible effect it may have on the countries of southern Africa."

It was ironic that while the House of Representatives wanted to withdraw investments and sever trade ties, South Africa's trade with the rest of Africa had doubled in the past year. South Africa traded with 47 African countries, cooperated in almost every field of human endeavour and transported thousands of politicians, church and business leaders on SAA which played a major supportive role in the civil aviation of many African countries.

Mr Botha set out in detail the communications, developmental, and medical dependency of its neighbours, the crucial supply of electricity, technology and labour provided by South Africa.

"I find it inexplicable that a responsible institution of authority such as the American House of Representatives cannot realise that the punitive measures they are imposing may deprive millions of black people of their incomes and that they will promote poverty and unemployment which in turn will create fertile ground for the enemies of the United States of America.

"I have reason to believe the American Senate will act more responsibly. It is clear that the American House of Representatives do not give a fig for the black communities of South Africa," Mr Botha said.

Says U.S., UK Oppose Sanctions

MB191533 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha is confident the United States and Britain will stand firm against international pressure for sanctions against South Africa. Speaking to Independent Television, in the first British interview he has given since the state of emergency, Mr Botha said the government cannot afford to get (?tough).

[Begin Botha recording] They are concerned about unemployment that might be caused in their countries as a result of the sanctions, jobs that might be lost, hundreds of thousands of jobs that might be lost if sanctions are fully (?spread). The next thing, they are concerned about the effects on South Africa's neighboring states. They know that in these countries where governments asked the British Government treasury to make good the losses that they must inevitably suffer, losses amounting to billions and trillions of pounds. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

President Botha: 'Great Lie' Overshadows Reform

MB201030 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1025 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — While South Africa was reaching the height of reform in its history, it was "passed off as nothing, as pretence," by the outside world, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Addressing a police passing-out parade in Pretoria, he said this was because international politics was overshadowed by the "great lie," acording to which South Africa was one of the greatest sinners on the planet, and evidently one of a very small group. The impression was created that a pure democratic system of government existed in almost every country in the world; that full human rights and equality were found universally; and that there was ostensibly no country in which discrimination against any minorities and individuals wasfound.

"According to the great lie, peace, love and harmony reign world-wide, churches are flourishing and religion is prospering. National and international action and relations are ostensibly supported by deep moral convictions and a deep honesty. It is a great lie," Mr Botha said.

South Africa's enemies had latched onto the word "apartheid" and in a sly manner transformed it into the strongest weapon in the onslaught against freedom and civilisation in the country.

In the Western world, naive people were also "jabbering under the skillful influence of Moscow. A carefully calculated propaganda game is unfolding against us internationally and even internally, especially with the assistance of some of the media," he said.

This had caused many normally rational and logical people "capable of seeing the wood for the trees, to lose perspective in matters relating to South Africa." When South Africa and apartheid are mentioned, common sense disappears... then hypocrisy, double standards and a twisted morality come to the fore."

The false impression was being created that the only thing to be done in South Africa to rectify matters was "to realise that mythical heaven on earth of the great lie here by means of a process of so-called genuine negotiation with so-called genuine leaders of the country," Mr Botha said.

When responsible people in South Africa spoke of reform, this involved the broadening of democracy in a system of power-sharing and justice. "If our leftist critics abroad, and even radicals in this country, speak of genuine reform they mean something completely different.

"They speak of a final transfer of power to the SA Communist Party and its front, the African National Congress ... of a power monopoly by a radical left power clique."

South Africa's serious problem in explaining to the world it stood in the barrage of an international onslaught was that nobody believed it "because the world is not allowed to believe it".

Also, South Africa could not say that injustice, poverty, discrimination and prejudice — generally more unfavourable conditions than in the Republic — prevailed in the countries which criticised it. "South Africa may not expose the great lie: not about South Africa, not about Western countries, also not about what happens behind the Iron Curtain," Mr Botha said.

He had been warning for years against the extensive international onslaught against South Africa, but these were passed off, in radical left circles "as an attempt to retain so-called white domination".

"Where we are now reaching the height of reform in our history, it is passed off as nothing, as pretence. Because, if our reform measures were to succeed in South Africa, the charges and the so-called excuses for the onslaught against us would fall away."

The government believed in reform that would fulfil the justifiable political aspirations of South Africans in a peaceful way. Circumstances internally and abroad were not making this easy and those from abroad who interfered in South Africa should oook to their own countries problems while South Africans looked to theirs.

'No Agreement' on Cubans

MB200945 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0939 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — It was clear there would be no agreement on Cuban withdrawal from Angola by August 1, the date South Africa had proposed to start implementing the United Nations settlement plan for SWA/Namibia, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Speaking at a passing-out parade at the police college in Pretoria, he said his government had repeatedly said the Cuban presence in Angola was the last stumbling block in the way of implementing the UN Security Council's Resolution 435 independence plan for SWA/Nambia.

He had confirmed this again in Parliament on March 4 and at the same time proposed August 1 be set as the date for implementation of Resolution 435 on condition agreement be reached on a cuban withdrawal before then. "August 1 is close and the opportunity is still hanging in the air," Mr Botha said.

The only official information the government had on the matter so far was a message from the UN secretary general to the effect that the Angolan Government rejected any coupling between a Cuban withdrawal and the implementation of Resolution 435.

Furthermore, according to media reports, the Angolan minister of foreign affairs had said his government was no longer interested in negotiations with the United States, and that a withdrawal of Cuban forces would no longer be a part of discussions. ""t is therefore clear there will be no agreement on a Cuban withdrawal form Angola before August 1, because Angola rejects such a solution," Mr Botha said.

"The South African Government maintains its standpoint that a reasonable and just election in terms of the settlement plan is simply not possible as long as about 40,000 Cubans are in Angola."

Comments on Public Holidays

MB201110 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1054 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — There was a specific constitutional process by which the whole question of public holidays in South Africa was considered and the government would not be forced into making new ones, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said today.

Addressing a police passing-out parade in Pretoria he said he wanted to deal with "new holidays which some people in South Africa want to introduce." "If it is not May Day, then it is June 16 or June 26 or one or more of a while series of other days.

"If each person or group who wants to make a case for a new holiday has his way, we will eventually have a holiday on every day from 1 January to December 31," Mr Botha said.

"One cannot have a multitude of holidays and still expect the productivity of your country to increase, so that your living conditions could improve ... holidays should not be allowed to inhibit development ... only labour ennobles."

Holidays, like any other demands for reform, could not be instituted by decree. "There are constitutional processes that have to be put into operation to consider it."

Mr Botha said that where black communities which were autonomous and self-governing wanted to institute such a holiday for themselves, he would not oppose it.

Cites Police Casualties

MB201133 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1112 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — Thirty-eight policemen had been killed and 660 wounded during the last two years of unrest, while 910 had had their homes destroyed, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Addressing a police passing-out parade in Pretoria, he said this was a clear indication of the sacrifices the police made to maintain law and order. "There are people who are apparently more concerned about the fate of power-hungry perpetrators of violence than that of police officials. I find this detestable," Mr Botha said.

ANC Issues Call for Escalation of 'People's War'

EA201329 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Fellow countrymen, since the naked and gruesome occupation of our townships and villages took its present form 2 years ago, more and more of our people have stressed the point that this calls for every patriot to move to the battlefield. Time and time again, our people have said that the military [word indistinct] of the national party regime is a challenge to the entire nation. It is clear now, especially after the imposition for the second time within a year of a state of emergency, that the regime has failed to rule our country. The massing of troops and reservists is a clear indication that Botha is intending to hang on to power with the use of open military dictatorship.

It has therefore become imperative for the struggling people to reply to that military dictatorship with their own military strength. Hence the need for us to intensify the people's war. But what really is people's war in our situation? Who are the soldiers expected to fight in that war? Comrade Joe Modise, the commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe, replies:

[Modise] It is a war in which men and women, young and old, are all participating against the common enemy. It is a war that is pitting the enemy of the people against the people to enable them to use their creative power and skills. It helps them to develop their own position. It is a struggle which combines mass political action and armed struggle and in this process the people take steps to arm themselves. This is done [word indistinct].

They must organize themselves into groups, manufacture traditional weapons which must be used against the enemy. These traditional weapons must also be used to disarm the oppressor and in turn the people must arm themselves with these captured weapons. Ambushes must be prepared for policemen and soldiers in the locations with the aim of capturing weapons from them. Our people must also manufacture home-made bombs and petrol bombs with material that can be locally obtained. In addition, our people must also buy weapons where possible.

After arming themselves in this manner, our people must begin to identify collaborators who are serving in the community councils must be dealt with. Informers, policemen, special branch police and army personnel living and working amongst our people must be eliminated. The puppets in the tricameral parliament and the bantustans must be disposed of. Our people must pick out the members of the paramilitary units that are the frontline of the racist defense and deal with them.

On the mass political front, the actions of our people must complement the actions of those who are carrying on the armed struggle by engaging the enemy on the economic front. They must carry out sabotage actions against the industries and firms that are producing wealth for the racist regime. Sabotage can be carried out in two ways: It can be carried out by using explosives, home-made and factory-made, which can be obtained in South Africa. It can be carried out by sabotaging the plants by way of tampering with some of the vital parts of the machines or by simply (?introducing) foreign elements into the vital parts of these machines.

The masses must also engage in strike action that will paralyze the enemy's economy. Lines of communication must be sabotaged, for example, telephone lines and (?trains). Power stations and power lines must be sabotaged. Railway lines and bridges must be destroyed. Goods trains must be derailed. In all these activities, Umkhonto we Sizwe must play a prominent role with the people because Umkhonto we Sizwe is an instrument of the people. It owes its existence to the people. Its life and strength is dependent upon the people.

In a people's war those among the oppressed who are employed in the enemy's administrative structure have a role to play alongside the people. They have access to weapons, they must pass these on to the people. They also have access to vital information, this must be given to the people. They are in a better position to undermine the enemy's efforts and in this way complement the people's efforts. By contributing to the national liberation struggle they will be serving their own interests because their interests are closely tied up with the people's interests. Their future is with the people and not with the enemy. In other words all our people have a role to play in the struggle for national liberation.

[Announcer] In the ongoing struggle, our people have started to steal weapons from the enemy and are using these weapons to eliminate enemy agents. Comrade Modise described the situation as showing that our people have now seized the initiatives.

[Modise] This is a positive development. The people are now engaged in people's war. They have taken the initiative and they must maintain it, and escalate the process to a stage where it covers the whole country. The enemy must find it difficult to rule us without our consent. Gone are the days when one policeman on a bicycle could come and collect a dozen men in the location and drive them like cattle to the police station. We must create a situation whereby, if the enemy wants to come and collect one person in the location, he must come with soldiers in armored cars. The whole country must be turned into a battlefield.

[Announcer] Turning to the enemy's desperate method of sending troops into our residential areas, our army commander, Comrade Modise, reiterated the fact it is an admission on the part of the enemy that it can no longer continue ruling in the same old way.

[Modise] This is an admission on the part of the racist regime that it can no longer rule in the same old way. The law enforcement agencies have been rendered useless by the people and the regime is forced to resort to the army to govern the country. There exists a crisis situation in South Africa. We shall compel the regime to introduce a constitution that gives dictatorial power to the racist president, P.W. Botha.

The most important policy decisions are taken by military-dominated institutions, especially the State Security Council. All these developments show the process by which the regime is creating conditions for rule by decree. This development does pose a challenge to us and we must accept this challenge by intensifying all forms of struggle to the level of a general offensive against the enemy.

[Announcer] What then are the tasks ahead of us? Comrade Joe Modise says our people from all walks of life must raise the level of our struggle to that of peoples war.

[Modise] The most immediate task facing the democratic majority is to raise the level of struggle to that of people's war. We must seize the initiative on all fronts and make it impossible for the enemy to rule our country. Our actions during the course of this year have confirmed that we have the power to defeat the racist regime. Through united action in the African townships we have rendered enemy institutions unworkable. On the education front we have paralyzed the system of bantu education. These are but a few examples.

The most important thing is that we have cemented our unity in action for the seizure of power. MK [expansion unknown] has given and continues to give a cutting edge to all these mass actions. The actions of MK have not only increased in number but have been linked with the mass actions of the people. MK has firmly entrenched itself among the people and it is there to stay. Now what are the tasks facing us? MK must build on these achievements by stepping up armed actions through the length and breadth of our country. It must consolidate itself by spreading its roots among the people, by drawing fighters from their ranks and by imparting the sinews of war to the people.

We must gradually move to the stage at which our people become active participants in the armed struggle. We must further strengthen the people's mass actions by linking MK actions with those of the people. To achieve all this we must strengthen the presence of the people's movement, the ANC, which is the guiding force of the entire liberation struggle. Let us draw into its fold all sections of our people. We must publicize its policy and ensure that it continues to give day-to-day guidance to mass actions.

We therefore call upon our people to swell the ranks of the ANC, including Umkhonto we Sizwe. We must maintain and heighten this momentum of struggle against the illegal colonial regime. The clarion call is to mobilize and march forward to people's power.

Curfew Imposed on Eastern Cape Region

AB191825 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19 (AFP) — The South African police imposed a 9 pm-to-4 am curfew in black townships of 13 districts of the eastern Cape region, including the Indian Ocean city of Port Elizabeth, on Thursday [19 June], it was announced here. The curfew was decreed under the emergency regulations by local divisional police commissioner Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, and published in the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* here.

Included in the restrictions is a ban on the possession of t-shirts and other articles bearing the names of some 47 action committees, students' movements, councils and other organizations. The black townships affected by Thursday's ban are those in the districts of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Albany, Fort Beaufort, Humansdorp, Hankey, Kirkwood, Somerset East, Bedford, Adelaide, Alexandria and Bathurst.

Emergency regulations introduced nationwide last Thursday give the police the power to declare curfews, and also to arrest, detain and interrogate people without warrants. The regulations also place tight restrictions on reporting of unrest in the country's townships. The curfew regulations also forbid residents of townships in the region to enter a township other than their own. In addition, admission to school premises in the region is restricted to pupils and teachers from the school in question. parents may not enter the schools. Stringent funeral restrictions have also been imposed in many areas of the country. Banners and public address systems are banned from funeral services, and only ordained ministers may act as speakers.

Meanwhile South African Police Commissioner General Johan Coetzee repeated an earlier order banning journalists from any black residential area or any place where an "incident of unrest is occurring," except with the prior consent of the commissioner.

Government Continues, Expands Media Restrictions

'Oral' Press Queries Discouraged

MB201050 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1027 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — The only "oral questions" that would in future be answered at the Bureau for Information's regular news conferences would be those concerning the Bureau's

daily unrest reports,it was announced today. The Bureau said in a telex to SAPA it had noted that during its recent Pretoria news conferences on the state of emergency, "A wide variety of questions, based on incidents and allegations of incidents," had been put to the spokesman.

It was "impossible" for the Bureau spokesman to anticipate most of these questions and in order to improve its service, the Bureau had decided to lay down guidelines for future conferences, the telex said. These are:

— In future, the only oral questions to which the spokesman would respond woud be questions seeking clarification on points arising directly from the daily situation report. "At the same time, the Bureau will endeavour to make the information contained in the daily situation reports more comprehensive."
— Should journalists wish to have questions answered at the daily news conferences, they should submit them to the Bureau in writing or by telex "at least four hours before the commencement of the conference." The Bureau would reply to as many of these questions as possible at the conferences. "The remainder will be dealt with by telex."
— The Bureau would continue to provide replies to telephone and telex inquiries on a 24-hour basis.
— There would be no press conferences on Saturdays and Sundays unless "special circumstances" warranted them. But the Bureau would issue situation reports on the latest security situation on Saturday mornings and on Sundays.

"The Bureau will endeavour to provide the media with regular and accurate information on the situation relating to the state of emergency, within the constraints of the regulations issued in terms of the state of emergency," the telex said.

Press Warned: Blanks 'Subversive'
MB200857 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0851 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 20, SAPA — The *WEEKLY MAIL* newspaper was published today with an almost blank front page and with sections of most stories blacked out, while the *SOWETAN*, which also published blank spaces this week, said they had been advised the spaces could be interpreted as subversive. Unsold copies of both papers were confiscated last week by police who said they contained subversive information.

Todays *SOWETAN* published on its front page an item saying they had been advised "that the police interpret the blank spaces we have left in the newspaper over the past few days as being subversive. We will now fill the spaces with the most innocuous of writings." The space normally used for editorial comment, headed "Comment" bears just the two words "no comment."

Today's *WEEKLY MAIL* front page comment, bordered by two columns of blank space running the length of the page, stated: "Our lawyers tell us we can say almost nothing critical about the emergency. But we'll try:

"Pik Botha, the minister of foreign affairs, told U.S. television audiences this week that the South African press remained free. We hope that (a long thick black line covering a sentence) was listening. They considered our publication subversive.

"If it is subversive to speak out against (a line covering a single word), we plead guilty. "If it is subversive to express concern about (word obliterated), we plead guilty. If it is subversive to believe that there are better ways to peace than the (word obliterated) we plead guilty."

The comment is continued on page two of the newspaper where the editors say they do not believe their actions were subversive.

On page four and five of the newspaper a long list of detainees, with the names blacked out, is published. The list was provided by the Detainee Parents Support Committee and is a portion of their full list. The *WEEKLY MAIL*'s portion refers only to the Transvaal and the Cape. It was provided with the names blacked out.

At least 10 notices stating "Restricted: Reports on these pages have been censored to comply with the emergency regulations" appear in various parts of the newspaper.

The *WEEKLY MAIL* poster displayed at news stands and on street corners this morning stated: "We're back on the streets again."

SAPA Notes Report Issuances
MB201047 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1009 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — The latest set-up regarding the official issuing of crime and unrest reports is as follows, according to police Public Relations Directorate and Bureau for Information spokesmen:

— Unrest reports will be handled by the Bureau for Information.
— Reports of incidents in unrest areas but which are not unrest-related will be dealt with by the police directorate. An example would be a "normal" road accident involving a troop carrier.

"Normal" crime would still be handled by the various police liaison officers around the country.

Live Interviews via SABC Restricted
MB200905 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0854 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 20, SAPA — The government has entered into an arrangement with the SABC in terms of which no live debates or interviews may be transmitted outside the country by satellite through SABC facilities or through the audio facilities of the SABC.

SABC radio news reports the SABC will continue to allow its facilities to be used for pre-recorded interviews and debates on the clear understanding that local representatives of the networks and companies involved assume responsibility for the contents of the debates and interviews in terms of the state of emergency

regulations. These representatives must assure that no contraventions of these regulations take place, the radio said.

The SABC will not make its facilities available to overseas netowrks and companies which do not have representatives in South Africa. The purpose of this arrangement is to indemnify the SABC from any contravention of the state emergency regulations. The arrangement will not apply to government spokesmen.

Police To Clear Security Stories
MB191523 Johannesburg SAPA English 1521 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 19, SAPA — According to a decision taken yesterday by the Newspaper Press Union [NPU]-Police Liaison Committee meeting, the police will handle clearance of stories involving security force action and unrest. This follows four days of confusion after the new press curbs were introduced during which both the police and the Bureau for Information refused to clear such copy.

In terms of Monday's new orders, permission to report any security force action can be given only by the commissioner of police "or someone authorised by him." Yesterday a story telexed to the police because the Bureau had refused to clear it the previous day, was stopped in midstream and the police telex operator referrred a Cape Town newspaper back to the Bureau. "All inquiries must be directed to the Bureau for Information..."

The newspaper asked the Bureau for final clarification yesterday after it became clear that the Bureau's stock response was that it "does not clear copy for publication and also cannot give you legal advice." The police's stock reponse was that they could only deal with local routine crime reports and following written instructions to them, kept referring reporters to the Bureau for clearance of any unrest-related stories.

The NPU statement yesterday said:

"The Bureau for Information will handle and coordinate news items and releases regarding the unrest situation.
"Incidents of unrest which involve the SAP's line function will be handled by the SAP official at the Bureau or at the SAP media liaison office.
"What is said in Points 1 and 2 above does not affect the powers of responsibilities of the SAP public relations office, specifically insofar as it affects normal."

Steward Says NEWSWEEK Not Banned
MB191458 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1454 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — *NEWSWEEK* magazine was not being distributed in South Africa as a result of legal advice to its distributer, it emerged at the Bureau for Information's daily press conference in Pretoria today. Bureau spokesman Mr David Steward said the magazine had not been banned by the government.

The distributor of *NEWSWEEK* in South Africa brought a copy of the cover story on South Africa to the attention of the Bureau. He was advised to get legal advice on whether the article contravened the emergency regulations or not. "Any action which was subsequently taken by him was taken, I assume, on the advice of his attorneys," Mr Steward said.

Township Press Ban Reissued
MB191751 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1749 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — The commisioner of the South African police in a press statement issued in Pretoria today repeated the order issued by him on June 16 under Regulation 7(1)(D) prohibiting the presence, for the purpose of reporting, of journalists in any black residential area or at any place where an incident of unrest is occuring, except with the prior consent of the South African police divisional commisioner concerned or of any person authorised by him.

Journalists' Objections Outlined
MB191740 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1736 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 19, SAPA — The Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's statement on SABC-TV last night that freedom of expression still exists in South Africa is an implausible fiction, the Southern African Society of Journalists [SASJ] said tonight.

The National Council of the SASJ met today and wanted to issue a strongly worded statement on the government's media clampdown, but found it would be illegal to do so in terms of the emergnecy regulations. "In view of this, the council cannot help but wonder to what country Foreign Minister Pik Botha was referring on TV last night when he gave bland assurances, seeking to minimise the effect of gags on the media," the SASJ said. "The government has set itself up as a sole arbiter of what may be said or reported. To suggest, as Mr Botha did, that with a few minor exceptions freedom of expression still exists is an implausible fiction."

The full text of the statement issued by the SASJ follows:

"Statement issued by the National Council of the SA Society of Journalists, Johannesburg, 6pm June 19 1986.

"The National Council of the SA Society of Journalists today discussed the implication sof the state of emergency for journalists.
"The council wanted to issue a strongly worded statement on the following issues:
"Detention of at least 10 journalists and photographers.
"Seizure of newspapers.
"Raids on media offices.
"Arrests of TV crews.
"Expulsion of a foreign correspondent.
"Ban on live satellite transmission to foreign TV networks.
"Ban on collection and dissemination of, and comment on, news about unrest and security force activities.

"Ban on pictorial coverage and sound coverage.
"Ban on interviews with Mrs Winnie Mandela.
"Attacks by the government's Bureau of Information on the terminology used by foreign correspondents.
"The SASJ Council regrets that because of emergency legislation it is unable to lawfully issue such a statement.
"In view of this, the Council cannot help but wonder to what country Foreign Minister Pik Botha was referring on TV last night when he gave bland assurances, seeking to minimise teh effect of gags on the media.
"The government has set itself up as sole arbiter of what may be said or reported. To suggest, as Mr Botha did, that with a few minor exceptions freedom of expresion still exists is an implausible fiction.

Statement ends.

Information Bureau Releases 20 June Report
MB201202 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1154 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's latest situation report as recorded during the past 24 hours ending 6 am today:

"1) Twenty-four non-whites have been arrested in connection with the death of Mr Lodewyk Vlooh whose burnt body was found near Uitenhage earlier this week.
"2) The Bureau for Information has received a report that a five-year-old child was shot dead in an incident in Soweto on Tuesday when a warning shot fired by security forces in persuance of a fugitive penetrated a corrugated iron fence and struck the child on the other side of the fence. The child was rushed to hospital but died before being admitted. Police are investigating the incident.
"In the rest of the country, only one other death was reported. A black man was shot dead by a group of blacks armed with shotguns. No arrests have been made.
"In a shooting incident between black members of the SA police and the occupants of a house in Chesterville, Durban, at about 0300 today, four black men were killed and one was wounded. No policemen were injured.
"The circumstances of the shooting are being investigated and no further details can be released."

Bureau Reports Emergency Death Toll Reaches 48
MB191440 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1439 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — Three people were burnt to death in the 24-hour period ending 6 am today, Bureau for Information spokesman Mr Leon Mellet said at the Bureau's daily press conference in Pretoria today. This brings the official unrest death toll since the state of emergency was announced last Thursday to 48.

The burnt body of a person was discovered at KwaNobuhle in the Uitenhage district. The corpse was so badly burnt that the race, age and sex could not be determined, Mr Mellet said. It was not possible to say if it was that of a white male reported missing in the Uitenhage area earlier this week, Mr Mellet added.

The burnt bodies of two black men were found in Dennilton in KwaNdebele. They had been murdered in separate incidents. No arrest had been made. A blak man was saved by security forces from being necklaced at Vlaklaagte, KwaNdebele. Two blacks were arrested and face criminal charges.

Security forces saved two black women from being necklaced in Katlehong, Germistion. Five blacks were arrested. Security forces saved a black man at Sandrivier Trust, Hazyview, when he was attacked in his house, assaulted and set alight. No arrests were made.

Several people had been detained recently for possessing petrol bombs, Mr Mellet said. Fourteen people were recently sentenced in the regional court at Middelburg in the Cape to effective jail terms of two to seven years for petrol bomb attacks on private homes.

Six More Deaths
MB191238 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1214 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — Six more deaths were reported by the Bureau for Information today, bringing the official unrest death toll since the state of emergency was declared last Thursday to 54. An unrest situation report telexed by the Bureau to SAPA recorded the death of a five-year-old in Soweto near Johannesburg who was hit by a security force bullet fired at a fleeing suspect.

Steward Confirms Shooting; Warns of Press 'Circus'
MB191734 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — A four-year-old Soweto girl was hit in a buttock by a shotgun pellet on June 16 when security forces dispersed rioters, it emerged at the Bureau for Information's daily press conference in Pretoria today. The Bureau yesterday denied knowledge of the incident to a *CITY PRESS* reporter, and the media were prevented by law from reporting on it.

Bureau spokesman Mr David Steward said today: "This matter did not come to our attention earlier because it was not reported to the police that the child had been wounded." The girl was treated for the wound but not hospitalised. The media are prevented by law from saying more.

Mr Steward also confirmed other press enquiries.

Some 51 youths were arrested at a church in Meadowlands East on June 13. They carried pangas and petrol bombs and were holding an unlawful meeting.

On June 17 petrol bombs were thrown at the St Paul's Church's community centre in Soweto. Four offices were extensively dam-

aged. There were altogether six "incidents" in Soweto on June 17.

Mr Steward warned, however, the Bureau's news conferences were not to be turned into a forum and a circus for the presentation of "all sorts of allegations, most of which probably would be unfounded, for the purpose of contravening the emergency regulations." He added: "We will not allow these news conferences to be turned into circuses."

Justice Minister Says Judges To Visit Detainees
MB191138 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, says all judges president of the provincial divisions of the supreme court have indicated their willingness to allow judges periodially to visit detainees in prison under the emergency regulations.

In a statement released in Cape Town, Mr Coetsee said that at the request of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and after consultations with the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, he had requested judges president to release their judges from time to time to visit detainees. According to the statement, the visits to detainees held under emergency regulations will be to ascertain circumstances surrounding detentions on a continual basis and to submit the usual reports.

Teachers Withdraw From Government Organizations
MB200615 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2059 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Kimberley, June 19, SAPA — The Cape Teachers Professional Association today decided at its 19th annual congress here to withdraw its representatives from government structures.

The motion, overwhelmingly supported by delegates, mandated the CTPA to request the Union of Teachers Associations of South Africa (UTASA) to withdraw all its representatives from all structure of the Department of Education and Culture (DEC) and the Department of National Education.

The motion, proposed by the vice-president of the CTPA, Mr Randall van Den Heever, said that the organisation wanted to emphasise its dissatisfaction with the basis on which the structures of the two departments were based. The motion also stressed the "inefficiency and unprofessional management" of education by the DEC. The CTPA repeated its call for a single non-racial education department, equal in all aspects.

Mr Van den Heever said the CTPA had reached a turning point and should distinguish between strategy and principles. The representation on structures of the two departments was a strategy and not a principle and the time had come to re-evaluate that strategy, he said. He had served on the syllabus committee and despite objections on the history syllabus, he had been overruled and the present syllabus implemented.

"I must ask myself whether I really succeeded. All I succeeded in doing was sugarcoating the apartheid pill. I cannot be part of that. The CTPA is not an island. We are part of the community and we will not be taken in tow or stand aloof," Mr Van den Heever said.

The organisation could not in the present political climate take joint responsibility with DEC for educational matters. It should send a clear signal that the present political order must end.

A heated debate followed with two delegates proposing an amendment which called for partial withdrawal. They suggested that the CTPA withdraw from the "own affairs" education bodies but retain its representation on the general affairs committees. But the principal of Garlandale senior secondary, Athlone, Mr E.J. Snyders, said the CTPA could not continue with "ostrich politics" and become involved in matters that ended in a cul-de-sac.

"The writing is on the wall for the present political order and the liberation movement is gathering momentum. Those who remain on the outside will miss the train," he said.

After a division of the house a vote was taken and at least 80 percent of about 1000 delegates present voted in favour of withdrawal. Speaking on the outcome of the vote, Mr Sonn said the CTPA was more united than ever before. The CTPA and UTASA had three options: the strategy of reason, withholding participation and the option of violence.

"I pray with all my fervour that the day should never come that we will take that decision (of violence)," he said.

Mr Van den Heever said: "We, as an independent body, want nothing to do with structures of the department. We are prepared to engage in dialogue. Certain things that you should do you must do. The important factor is that we are a majority body and the department cannot ignore us. This resolution is a call to action."

Township Residents Told To Stay Inside 16 June
MB191604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1556 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — Aircraft flew over Pretoria townships on June 16 and dropped leaflets urging residents to stay at home, Bureau for Information spokesman Mr David Steward said in Pretoria today. The pamphlets, a copy of which was supplied at the Bureau's daily press conference by the *PRETORIA NEWS*, read:

"Urgent warning: No meeting or processions are allowed. Security forces will take firm action against illegal gatherings. Please remain indoors for your own safety. The security forces want 16 June to be peaceful. Help us to arrest troublemakers and keep the peace. Thank you.
"Security for peace and progress. Issued by the South African security forces."

Asked why people were told to stay indoors if the authorities considered June 16 to be a normal working day, Mr Steward said:

"We considered it to be a normal working day but clearly there were security threats on that day. We would have preferred it if everybody could have gone to work accordingly. When I said that we considered it as a normal working day we meant that we hope that most of the civil service would pitch up for work."

The Bureau previously denied that residents had been warned from aircraft over loudspeakers to stay indoors. Asked to explain this, Mr Steward said that when double-checking reports the Bureau sometimes discovered mistakes.

University of Durban-Westville Closed

MB191911 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The rector of the University of Durban-Westville, Jaap Greyling, has announced that all formal academic activities have been suspended until further notice. The closure of the university comes after an unauthorized meeting of students on the campus. Day students were told to go home.

Security Forces Claim Rescue of 3 From 'Necklace'

MB181415 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The Bureau for Information says the presence of the security forces in areas which before the state of emergency were suffering unrest and violence led to at least three people being saved from certain death by the so-called necklace method yesterday.

The director of internal media at the Bureau, Mr Leon Mellet, said this afternoon at a news conference at the Union Buildings that the security forces found a group of youths using a tire attempting to set fire to a man at Tembisa on the East Rand. He was rescued, and some of the youths were arrested.

In three similar but separate incidents in the Balfour area in the eastern Transvaal high veld, three black men were also rescued from death. Mr Mellet said there is already a significant optimism among law-abiding citizens, and that there is now a greater degree of trust in the security forces.

Bophuthatswana Police Killed; Land Mine Suspected

MB181308 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1250 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Mafiking, June 18, SAPA — A number of Bophuthatswana security force members were believed killed when their troop carrier overturned in Winterveld on Monday [16 June]. Bophuthatswana police confirmed an accident had taken place but said they would not elaborate "for a week or two." It is not known what caused the carrier to overturn, but residents claim they had heard an explosion possibly caused by a landmine. A police source said three men had been killed. Police are investigating.

Vlok: Police Cannot Join 'Radical' Organizations

MB171442 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1438 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — Policemen or reservists could belong to lawful political parties but it was required of them that they did not have links with any radical organizations, the deputy minister of law and order, Mr Adrian Vlok, said today. Replying to a question from Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) he said they could not be members of the AWB or the UDF.

Asked by Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP [Conservative Party] Jeppe) whether he was aware that right-wing political parties were usually referred to as reactionary and not as radical, he said he was "very glad" to hear Mr Van Der Merwe refer to the AWB as reactionary.

Asked by Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan) if policemen were allowed to belong to the Broederbond he said that had "nothing to do with this matter." Police reservists, Mr Vlok said, were not required to disclose their membership of any organizations.

Further on Union Strikes, Arrests, Business Protest

Protest Strike Continues

MB191112 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1037 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 19, SAPA — The strikes in the Transvaal by workers at six retail chains and at a Johannesburg dairy, who are demanding the release of allegedly detained union leaders, is continuing. Most of the strikes at the OK Bazaars, Pick 'n Pay, Checkers, Frasers, CNA [Central News Agency] Gallo, Woolworths, and at Nel's Dairy began on Friday, a day after the alleged detention of Commercial Catering and Allied workers Union (CCAWUSA) officials.

The dairy's milk deliveries to Johannesburg's northern and eastern suburbs have been disrupted by the strike and, according to the owner of the Nel's, Mr Hans Nel, the workers were dismissed yesterday. OK's group personnel manager, Mr Keith Hartshorne, confirmed 12 of the company's stores had been affected by the strike, involving about 700 people. He said the company had been negotiating a return to work with shop stewards and workers, as it was unable to contact any union officials.

Mr Michael Wright, CNA's personnel manager, said the strike was only in effect in Johannesburg and that 300 workers in two warehouses and seven stores had been on strike since Tuesday. He also said the company was trying to negotiate with workers in the absence of the union officials.

According to Pick 'n Pay's group director of human resources, Mr A. Maclaurin, the company's Steelledale outlet, where 300 workers were striking, was its only store still affected by the strike. Workers were on strike on Friday at Pick 'n Pay's Bloemfontein outlet, but, according to Mr Maclaurin, the situation there was now "back to normal." Mr Maclaurin regretted that he could not supply further information as it was "not company

policy to communicate to the press information restricted under the emergency regulations." "Until we have proof that we are allowed to communicate this information to the press, we can't do so," he said.

CCAWUSA could not be contacted for comment.

Meanwhile, it is understood that urgent requests by business leaders have been sent to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, to charge or release the union leaders.

Over 1,000 Unionists Dismissed

MB191348 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1346 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 19, SAPA — More that 1000 workers at Irvin and Johnson's Woodstock branch, on strike for higher wages, were dismissed when they defied an ultimatum to return to work. The workers, all members of the Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU), went on strike on Tuesday [17 June] demanding an across-the-board increase of R16 as opposed to the R12 offered by management.

Workers said about 1200 employees, including day and night-shift workers, out of a workforce of 1600 went on strike. Mr C. Atkins, ground general manager of the seafoods division, said his company had an agreement with FAWU which lay down a procedure for wage increases. He said I and J was following this policy. A spokesman for FAWU said it was "not union policy to comment until there is a total breakdown — we are still talking."

Businessmen Protest Arrests

MB181710 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 18, SAPA — It was deeply disturbing and a matter of great regret that so many of the leaders of the union movement and shop stewards had been arrested and placed in detention without trial, the chairman of the Premier Milling Group, Mr Tony Bloom, said today. His comemnts were part of a telegram he sent to the minister of manpower, Mr P.T.C. du Plessis and to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange.

He said there has been a genuine effort on the part of many South African companies to negotiate with trade unions in a constructive manner and vice versa. "It is deeply disturbing to us and a matter of great regret that so many of the leaders of the union movement and shop stewards had been arrested and placed in detention without trial," he said.

"If trade union leaders or shop stewards have broken any of the laws of the land, then the proper place for that to be decided is in the courts and not by administrative decision. Apart from the humanitarian aspects of detention without trial (which are considerable in temselves), from a practical business point of view a legacy of bitterness is certain to be created if people are detained and subsequently released without trial. These are the people with whom South African management will have to negotiate, and a surer formula for conflict would be harder to devise.

"In particular, it has come to our notice that the police are ... omitted in terms of the emergency regulations .... these actions fundamentaliy undermine relationships between management and the workforce and are detrimental to long-term management/labour relations and industrial peace.

"We have been making this plea since 1981 and we are now faced with attempts to run our factories and enterprises by dealing with the mob as the leaders are in custody. We urge you to reconsider your policy," Mr Bloom's telegram concluded.

Steward Says Strikes Not Nationwide

MB191548 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — There were "some strikes in some areas but not nationwide strikes," the Bureau for Information confirmed in Pretoria today. Further information would be given "after the situation has crystalised," Bureau spokesman Mr David Steward said at the Bureau's daily press conference.

Told that executives had complained that they were unable to reach union leaders, Mr Steward said the minister of law and order had been approached by business leaders who wanted to discuss the situation with him. It is illegal to report the detention of union leaders or anyone else.

Business Seeks Le Grange Meeting

MB191116 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1100 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 19, SAPA — Leaders of big business in South Africa are seeking an urgent meeting with Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange about the alleged widespread detentions of trade unionists under the state of emergency regulations. The detentions have led to a collapse of established labour practices and a wave of strikes.

According to Johannesburg shoppers who have contacted local newspapers, stores affected by the strikes include Checkers, Pick 'n Pay, Woolworths and OK Bazaars. Checkers had been particularly hard hit. The detentions are having a devastating effect on some businesses and many trade unions.

Mr Le Grange's office confirmed today that he had been approached by business leaders who wished to discuss the situation with him. The meeting is expected to take place today. Most trade unions — their leaders in detention or hiding for fear of detention — have been prevented from operating effectively. Most are afraid to operate from their offices.

The detention of unionists has resulted in a wave of protest strikes by black workers at a number of retail outlets and could jeopardise wage negotiations now in progress. At least one of the retail bosses seeking a meeting with Mr Le Grange will complain about direct interference in industrial relations matters.

No Meeting Scheduled
MB191244 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1242 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 19, SAPA — No meeting had been arranged between the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and a delegation of businessmen reportedly concerned at the detentions of a number of trade unionists, the liaison officer for Mr le Grange said today. The spokesman, Capt H.J. Beck, told SAPA he had received a telex from the Checkers supermarket chain asking for a meeting with Mr le Grange, but a meeting had not been arranged and it was very unlikely to take place today. "Mr le Grange has not yet responded to the telex and he will be leaving Cape Town today," Capt Beck said.

Chamber of Mines, NUM Hold Wage Talks
MB181711 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1704 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 18, SAPA — The Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) met for two-and-a-half hours this afternoon in the fifth round of talks in the annual negotiations on wages and other conditions of employment for NUM members. The Chamber of Mines said in a statement that progress was made in the discussions and a further meeting will be held between the two parties on Friday. A spokesman for the NUM was unavailable for comment tonight. The talks were postponed yesterday at the request of the NUM.

Bulldozers Demolish Crossroads, KTC Shacks
MB191816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1809 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 19, SAPA — Bulldozers moved into the devastated KTC squatter camp near Cape Town this morning and began demolishing burnt-out shacks and shacks erected by residents returning to the area after last week's fighting in the area.

Thousands of refugees from KTC, Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension and the Portland Cement Works camp have been given until Monday [24 June] to move out of churches, mosques and temples where they have been sheltering.

In terms of the emergencyregulations, journalists are prohibited from entering any black area for the purposes of reporting without the permission of the police. When the *CAPE TIMES* applied for permission to enter KTC today, a spokesman for Brig Christoffel Swart, divisional commissioner of police for the western province, said: "No permission will be given for any reporter to enter that area at present."

When the newspaper asked Mr T. Bezuidenhoud, regional representative of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning for comment, they were told by his secretary:

"The minister (Mr Chris Heunis) has given an order that Mr Bezuidnhoud may not make any statements to the press, television or the overseas media on KTC or Crossroads."

Residents and church workers in the KTC area said between six and eight bulldozers and front-end loaders moved in early this morning. Certain actions were also taken by members of the security forces but in terms of the emergency regulations these may not be reported. By late today, eyewitness estimates on the extent of the demolition ranged from a quarter to "over half", but these were impossible to verify.

A church worker in the area said, "people are standing in the streets staring helplessly at the destruction. They are just bulldozing all the houses, those that were burnt as well as those which people have rebuilt.

"Everything that has been put up in the last few days is being flattened."

Western Cape Development Board sources, who asked not to be identified, said "the bulldozing is part of the plan for the development and upgrading of KTC. Those areas that have been burnt are being cleared, all the rubble and the debris is being removed so we can start upgrading the area."

Homeless residents from KTC and the satellite camps have to evacuate by Monday the churches and other institutions in the peninsula's white group areas where they have been sheltered. In terms of eviction notices served at these institutions today, it was an offence to accommodate the refugees.

"If you choose to ignore this order legal steps will be immediately instituted," the notice read.

In another development about 5000 people sheltered at the six schools in the Guguletu/Nyanga area have until the end of next week to evacuate these premises. The centre secretary for the St John Ambulance, Mr Malcolm Jones, said plans to accommodate these people at a number of other halls had been made.

Commenting on the eviction notices served in the white areas, he said that some welfare agencies were not considering them as "legal notices".

Port Elizabeth White Vote Rejects Open Beaches
MB190537 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2250 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, June 18, SAPA — Port Elizabeth's white voters today voted against opening the city's beaches to all races. The poll in the city-wide referendum was a low 16.66 per cent. the figures were: against open beaches: 6,104; for: 4,957; spoilt papers: 22.

There were cheers at the city hall tonight when the town clerk, Mr Paul Botha, announced the results to a crowd of about 100 people. It appeared that National Party supporters had disregarded the instructions of their own MPs to abstain from voting. The mayor of Port Elizabeth, Mr Ben Olivier, tonight declined to comment on the outcome of the referendum.

"The poll was called so that the public could voice their opinion on the matter. They have done so and there is nothing more to

add," he said. Earlier in the day there were rushes on polling booths and long queues of voters formed. During the day, voting had been very slow, he said, with percentage polls between three and 10 percent in various areas. It picked up in the last hour. Queues were formed but all the people who were in line before 7 pm were allowed to vote.

'Battle' Reports Denied

MB191105 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1058 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — Reports in the British *Guardian* newspaper of a "battle" in Zwide near Port Elizabeth on Monday were false, the Bureau for Information said today. Three children were apparently killed and about 30 people injured in the "battle," according to a *GUARDIAN* report today. Responsing to queries from SAPA, the department said: "The content of the article is false."

PFP Member Reads Out Names of Detainees

MB201142 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1106 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] President's Council, June 20, SAPA — A PFP [Progressive Federal Party] member of the President's Council, Mr R.V. Carlisle, today read out the names of people he said had been detained in terms of the emergency regulations, including a black PFP worker and a 17-year-old schoolgirl.

Speaking during debate on the internal security amendment bill, Mr Carlisle said the PFP worker had been held for questioning by police in Galeshewe township in the Transvaal for the last two nights. "The schoolgirl, whom he named as Helen Thornton, of Westerford High School, had been detained for being in possession of *UPFRONT* magazine.

"I subscribe to that magazine. I regularly write letters to the editor debating points of UDF policy. Am I going to be detained too?" Mr Carlisle asked. He gave the name of another detainee as the Reverend Eddy Noon. Mr Carlisle said the PFP used to be reasonably free of interference by the police but, since the imposition of the state of emergency, had seen six of its workers arrested for distributing pamphlets in Cape Town as well as the latest detention of one of its black workers in the Transvaal.

Council Refers Security Bills To President

MB201417 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] The Social Affairs Committee of the President's Council has recommended that the Internal Security Amendment Bill be referred to the state president for approval. The chairman of the committee, Mr Nic Treurnicht, said the majority of the members of the committee accept that the measures provided for in the amendment should be instituted as soon as possible in order that the unrest and violence can be brought to an end.

The Public Safety Amendment Bill and Internal Security Amendment Bill had earlier been rejected by the House of Representatives and Delegates, after being approved by the House of Assembly. The amendment swere referred to the President's Council this week by the state president for a final decision.

Land Transfer to Black Local Authorities Approved

MB191307 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1306 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — It is expected that blacks will soon possess full ownership rights, including ownership of stands and of any structures on the stands, Mr Eddie Jordaan of the directorate, community housing of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Pretoria, said today. He said this system was more advantageous thatn leasehold because financial institutions were more prepared to grant bonds on such property.

The decision to transfer land to 13 black local authorities has been approved in principle by the minister of constitutional development and planning. Mr Jordaan said this was the first time in the history of South Africa that land had been transferred to black local authorities. At present there are 43 local authorities which function independently. The remaining black local authorities will receive management status in the near future and then they will also receive land by transfer.

Mr Jordaan said in addition to Soweto, the transfer of land to the following black towns had been approved: Dobsonville, Alexandra, Deepmeadonw, Wesselton, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi, Jourberton, Ikageng, Phomolong, Paballelo, Manguang and Mhluzi.

He said the transfer of land was a positive step, especially in the light of the unrest situation. It was a clear indication that black people want to manage their own community and desired security. Mr Jordaan said the land was first transferred to white local authorities or to development boards and then to black local authorities.

When land was transferred, the legal representatives of the development boards or the black local authorities must file the title-deeds with the deeds office. Normally, no cost is incurred through this transaction. Black local authorities decide whether they accept land in their area of jurisdiction complete with assets and liabilities. For example, they must be prepared to take over any existing bonds on the land.

The local authorities and development boards entered into an agreement of transfer. Issues such as pipelines and buffer zones had to be taken into account when this agreement was concluded, Mr Jordaan said. He said when Sections 52, 53, 54, 56 and 57 of act 4 of 1984, the Development of Black Communities Act, came into effect on November 1 last year, leasehold became applicable to all 300 black townships with the exception only of those towns where it has been excluded through a proclamation issued by the state president.

TV Panel Queries Du Plessis on Economic Package

MB181435 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1925 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Interview with Finance Minister Barend du Plessis in Cape Town by Howard Preece, deputy editor of *FINANCE WEEK*, and David Southey of the "Business Times" supplement of the *SUNDAY TIMES*, moderated by Jerry Schuitema in Johannesburg on the "Network" program introduced by John Bishop and Michelle Alexander — live]

[Text] [Bishop] The stimulatory package introduced by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis in Parliament today was devised to counter despondency in South Africa stemming from business perceptions that the economy was simply just not getting off the ground. As anticipation of government measures grew, two distinct schools of though developed: one that government should increase spending, the other that tax relief was the only way to shift the economy out of growing stagnation. Today's package announces measures totaling R1205 million to stimulate the economy including immediate repayment of the 1980 loan levy and the scrapping of a surcharge on certain motorcar excise duties.

[Alexander] The minister of finance meets a panel of financial journalists under the chairmanship of Jerry Schuitema. With him in the studio are Howard Preece, deputy editor of *FINANCE WEEK*, and David Southey of the "Business Times."

[Schuitema] Thank you, Michelle. Minister, if I could begin. The reaction that we saw from commerce and industry of certain sectors this evening would appear to put a stamp of limited on this package. [sentence as heard] Now that begs the question: Do you think it goes far enough and, in fact, do you have some other aces up your sleeve?
[Du Plessis] I don't have very important aces up my sleeve. We did suggest that perhaps further assistance for the exporters will be forthcoming, but if the stamp of limited is put on to it then it is to my mind a much better comment, a much more comfortable position for us as policymakers than a reaction such as: hang on fellows you did too much.

[Schuitema] Thank you, Howard?
[Preece] Minister, you warned rightly about the dangers of doing too much, but do you not think in retrospect that perhaps you could have done more at the time of the March budget which might not have made these measures so necessary.
[Du Plessis] Well, at the time of the March budget what we had at our disposal at that time were ordinary income revenue sources, and we had hoped that it would be possible for us to get the economy going at a reasonable speed with the degree of measures that we wanted to burden the taxpayers with. We didn't want to burden them more and we didn't want to take a larger slice of available capital and thereby run the risk of pushing interest rates up. However, now as you will have noticed we did not address any of those particular sources of revenue. What we did is to take virtually from the piggy bank. That is what we are doing because we regard the creation of employment and particularly the housing part of our package as so important that we must even consider as we do now taking other capital, other savings, other revenue and employ it in this fashion.

[Schuitema] David?
[Southey] Minister, if I can just come in here, as early as I think it was April this year, the governor of the Reserve Bank indicated that the economy was performing well below expectations. Why the delay in actually announcing this package? There has been as you are well aware, there has been intense speculation surrounding the package for some week now. Can you possibly explain to us why there has been this delay?
[Du Plessis] I don't think that there was a delay as far as we are concerned. We certainly waited to get the package together properly, we waited to see some relevant and fresh statistics, and we wanted to contruct the financing of the package in such a way that we would not further burden the taxpayer or make further inroads into the capital market, and we exercised a great degree of caution in this whole process both on the economic side and we also watched the performance of the country as a whole. All the other factors had to be taken into account.

[Preece] Minister, you have said that your target for real growth in the economy this year is 3 percent, but you disclosed this afternoon that in the first quarter of this year the economy actually declined on a seasonally annual basis by 1 and 1/2 percent. Evidence suggests also that the second quarter of this year was very slow. Aren't you going to have a major battle ahead to get that 3 percent growth now?
[Du Plessis] Yes, we do. We will have a battle and it would mean that by the end of this year we will have to register a much larger growth rate than we had anticipated at the time of the budget, but we are still hopeful that we can get as near as possible to a 3 percent growth rate.

[Schuitema] In that context then, coming back to the question or the reaction from commerce and industry, is it then not true that limited [as heard] is not a positive thing as you would perceive it to be but in fact that you should have gone further?
[Du Plessis] You know, we take the responsibility for what happens and if we should go too far at this stage, having taken a second go at economy and trying to get it going, if we go too far we shall have to apply brakes again and then we have the classic stop-go situation which we really want to avoid at all costs and, therefore, I still insist that being criticized then on the basis of going perhaps not far enough, but from our point of view — and this is based on very wide consultation and canvassing of a very wide range of opinions — this is a much better way, going too slow in the eyes of certain people. We don't want to go too fast. That will be a disaster if we get our economy catapulted into a overheated demand situation next year.

[Southey] Minister, if I could chip in here, the biggest surprise or the biggest disappointment I think of this whole package is that there were no tax reductions and here we are talking about General Sales Tax [GST] which, of course, would have put money right back into the hands of the consumers at the lower end of the market — one thinks also of individual taxes and we know that there tax cuts in the budget, but with the inflationary increase in wages this just projected people in higher tax brackets and of course company tax is still high — does this in fact mean that government has ruled out any tax concessions until the Margo commission reports?
[Du Plessis] No. Well, the nearer we get to the submission of the Margo report the more hesitant we become to tamper with the

tax situation as it is now. But let us come back to the GST. Again I consulted very very widely not only in the department and the Reserve Bank but also outside and the consensus of opinion was that — not the consensus of opinion, most of the ... [changes thought] by far the majority of the people that I consulted argued that the consumer right now will not necessarily spend more if he gets a reduction in GST. Don't forget that at the lower end of the market right now in this difficult time we have people spending mainly on basic foodstuffs and essentials. Now in that respect we have already sacrificed, if I can put that way, more than 1 and 1/2 billion rands' worth of GST income, in other words that is indirectly a subsidy then to consumers in general through which the lower end of the market benefited. But right now we did not believe that if we had the room in the economy to spend 1.2 billion rand, that the best way for this economy was to spend 1.2 billion rand by a 2 percent cut in the GST. No way could we have achieved the concentrated aid and assistance that we are giving through job creation, training, low-cut housing, and so in. And as far as income tax is concerned right now, having given a 5 percent discount, we did not see our way open again there — which is the upper end of the market really, after having increased the thresholds for tax so dramatically last year — that that was the best way to approach spending that money, because a cut in tax right now is the equivalent of spending that money, and we wanted to spend the money that we could get our hands on in a way that would apply where the need is most. [sentence as heard]

[Preece] Minister, you have warned reasonably about the dangers of going too far too quickly now and then having to put the brakes on, but many people are worried that there seems to be no long-term strategy, that in fact we do tend to drift from one particular crisis to another. This year the problem is how to get the economy growing, next year the problem may be inflation which is already at 18 percent, we have a rand back down around 40 cents. Do we have any sense of long-term strategy particularly taking into account the fact the possibility, that we may face deteriorating trade relations overseas and even more [word indistinct] getting capital and loans from overseas?
[Du Plessis] Well, when this government embarked upon a reform program it would have been very pessimistic if the economic and financial planners then built into their response to the reform program action to defend South Africa against sanctions and boycotts. So in other words what we are dealing with very much today is a set of circumstances that we really did not desire. In other words in our long-term plan we tried to approach the situaton as normally as we possibly can, and when sanction threats do appear on the horizon obviously we have to respond to it. Right now job creation is of prime importance and getting the economy going again is absolutely of prime importance and, in our set of longer-term objectives, certainly these enjoy higher priority now. It does not mean that we have abandoned the fight against inflation and you can see that in the caution with which we approach this whole question of demand, because if demand explodes right now you would see a dramatic rise in money creation which, if we want to keep it within our set limits, will mean immediately a drastic rise in interest rates, because these things are related. And we would like to avoid that, as far as possible. In the longer term, we seek a sustained high economic growth. We seek the creation of employment. We seek price stability, and this kind of longer-term objective. But right now, employment creation and secondly economic growth will have to top the list.

[Preece] Minister, the ideals that you seek will be generally shared, but over the past 5 years, for different reasons, the inflation situation has deteriorated, unemployment has grown, and the economy has shown a minimal growth of about 1 percent a year on the average from 1981 to 1985. How can you persuade people now that the situation for the next 5 years will be better than it has been over the previous 5 years?
[Du Plessis] Well, obviously, we must resolve our political situation. We must return stability in this country. We must create the confidence in investors that they will invest their money in this country, and that they can be sure that their assets will be safe. We must encourage consumers and other people to start spending and not to remain liquid. So, obviously, you know, if we look towards the next 5 years, it is of prime importance that we resolve our internal political differences, and that at long last we arrive at a constitution which will provide the necessary avenues for political aspiration expression, etc and proper participation. So that is a fundamental issue. But, as far as the economic side of it is concerned, there again we must try and devise the best possible way to defend our economy against the ravages of external factors, against unforeseen internal factors, and we must try to design in the process the best possible policies to utilize the massive potential of this country properly. Now, obviously, we had in the past bottlenecks as far as the availability of skilled people is concerned. We had other bottlenecks. We had severe problems in liquidity sometimes. Sometimes we had very high growth in our money supply and so on. And in terms of these things, we have certainly sophisiticated our policy tools, if I can put it that way. And from that point of view, I think we will be able to perform much better in the next 5 years. But the main problem is that we must resolve those factors in South Africa that contribute towards instability.

[Schuitema] Minister ...
[Du Plessis, interrupting] I do not want to make this a long story, but can I just make one point in this regard. Obviously, it was a very shocking experience to see our rand drop twice to below 36 cents. But if it had not been for our market situation, where the rand could respond in that way and absorb the shocks, then we would have lost our reserves. So, in other words, we have a policy instrument now which enables us to protect our economy in a certain way, but if that low rand persists for too long a time, then obviously it will have a cost-inflation effect, while on the other hand, of course, it benefits the exporters.

[Schuitema] Minister, we have to end there. Thank you. It is perhaps a good note to end up. Good night, thank you very much.
[Du Plessis] Thank you.

Nationalist MP Sees Market for 'Pondokkies'

MB171657 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1642 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — South Africa needed to stimulate its Third World economy rather than catering mainly for the developed sector, Mr George Bartlett (NP Amanzimtoti) said today. Speaking during the third reading

debate on the budget, he said the government and local authorities should supply more land for black housing.

There was a great need for owner-builder houses, which could be "pondokkies" and should cost no more than R1,000, he said. There was a "tremendous opportunity" for businessmen to meet the needs of these owner-builders. Creosote poles and offcuts from sawmills could be supplied, as could cooking equipent, clothing and blankets. The informal sector in the townships should be encouraged and market areas needed to be established. Responding to interjections by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) later about the plight of the government, Mr Bartlett said he did not believe "we are in a total unholy mess. We are struggling with the politics of change."

Mr Schwarz interjected: "If you could declare an emergency in the economy, you'd also do it."

Pik Botha: No Request for MNR Office Received

MB171526 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1526 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA -- No requests to open an office of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) in South Africa had been received, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Replying to a question by Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North), Mr Botha said efforts by his department "to establish contact with the person concerned have been unsuccessful." He said his department had also not received any representations about an alleged announcement by the MNR that it intended opening an office in South Africa.

MNR Lawyer Surprised by Pik Botha Statement

MB181285 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0814 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Durban, June 18, SAPA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha's announcement of efforts by his department to trace a man allegedly associated to the Mozambican resistance movement have surprised the man, who says his address is widely known.

Mr Paolo Buccellato, Durban-based representative of an organisation which is allegedly aligned to the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and which aims to aid Mozambique immigrants in South Africa, expressed surprise today by the announcement by the foreign minsiter, Mr Pik Botha, in Parliament yesterday.

Mr Buccellato returned to Durban yesterday after a week-long trip to the eastern Transvaal. He said from his home that the Department of Foreign Affairs had contacted his uncle, saying they wished to speak to him. No-one had been to his home, he added, although his address was widely known. He said he would be contacting the department today.

The issue of MNR Representation was raised in Parliament yesterday by Mr Peter Soal MP (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Johannesburg North). Mr Pik Botha told Mr Soal that efforts made by his department to contact Mr Buccelato had been unsuccessful. He added that no request had been received by his department for the Mozambique Resistance Movement to open an office in South Africa.

Mr Buccellato denied that he was "a self-appointed RENAMO representative" and said that his attempt to open an office in Durban had not been for RENAMO representation in Durban. His organisation had been named the Mozambique National Relief Agency, after the controversy surrounding allegations that he was linked to MNR.

"We never had a name. Mozambique people who are not Marxists are RENAMO or side with RENAMO. RENAMO is synonymous with free Mozambique," he said. Earlier this year, he told the media his organisation aimed merely to provide an information and welfare service for Mozambique immigrants in South Africa, with special emphasis on refugees in Border areas.

"The whole issue is being manipulated politically (internally). It is really none of my business and I'm not getting involved," he said. Mr Buccellato's original plan to open a relief office at his business premises in Durban fell through, after problems with the landlords. "We are looking for alternative premises, but its not easy, and we haven't had much co-operation from landlords, who are afraid of damage to their property."

"We are not even sure if a physical address is necessary or whether embassy representation as such is necessary. If we do open an office, we are not going to make a big fanfare of it, especially with the state of emergency. Anything we might say could be regarded as subversive," Mr Buccellato said.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Government Demonstrates Power

The Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 17 June says in a page 6 editorial that 16 June has seen a "demonstration of the awesome power of a modern state to control communications, to seal off particular areas, to detain people, to forbid meetings or demonstrations, and generally to enforce its will." "To all intents, South Africa's segregated townships were sealed off from the view of the voting public, and from each other. The main restraint of a democracy on its government — the potential condemnation by decent people at large — was thus vitiated." There is no doubt that restrictions could become more severe. "The first demonstration of the power of the state will have served a purpose if it persuades those South Africans who thought that a condition of permanent unrest, backed by sanctions from abroad, offered an easy walk to freedom." "The notion that churchmen and schoolchildren could achieve liberation by constant confrontations, or by stimulating economic dislocation, or by threats to the existence of the state, was always naive." This strategy could only "provoke the state to extinguish the last democratic institutions that separate South Africa from outright totalitarianism." "Perhaps the state of emergency, and the temporary loss of civil liberties, will persuade moderate leaders to

abandon the pseudoradicalism in which they have indulged, and seek change by the more arduous path of negotiation and political organisation. It is time to look again at the idea that growth and prosperity, not violence or sanctions, offer the best chance of liberation."

Press Restrictions Imposed

The paper's front page carries a notice on the restrictions imposed on the press. "This newspaper has been produced under restrictions amounting to censorship. The restrictions, include a ban on reporting any action by any member of the security forces, and a ban on the presence of reporters in black areas or at scenes of unrest. Among the news items for which permission to publish could not be obtained were reports dealing with Soweto and with a Black Sash magazine. Nor would officials confirm or deny separate reports that a shop and a car were destroyed in Soweto, or that shots were heard in Chesterville, near Durban."

SOWETAN on Press Restrictions

The page 4 editorial comment of the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 17 June says "All that we and the other media have to contribute at this time when the country is facing its worst ever crisis has been effectively banned. We could have offered our readers a comment on the trivial, but that would have been an insult to them and to us."

RSA Faces Isolation

"Western diplomats believe the South African Government has accepted the inevitability of world isolation" says the "Focus" column on the same page. "Only rearguard action by two world leaders — President Ronald Reagan of the United States and Britain's Margaret Thatcher — now stands in the way of total isolation." But, "both face massive demands in their own countries and among their allies for economic boycotts against South Africa; and both are nearing the end of their terms of office." "President Reagan cannot stand for election again after 1988. The Democrats are committed to harsh economic measures whereas his Republicans could waver in the face of public demand for clear actions against South Africa." Also, "Mrs Thatcher's power base is wilting with her growing unpopularity among the British electorate." However, President Botha said he "was aware that stricter security action could draw punitive measures from the outside world" nevertheless "South Africa could go it alone if there were sanctions."

Press Restrictions Create Rumours

"For many years, press freedom in South Africa has held out like a candle flickering in an all-encompassing gloom" says the "Nat on Tuesday" column on page 7. "But the momentous events of last week leave no doubt that the faintly burning flame is about to be snuffed out. Apart from all the severe breaches of civil liberties that are concommitant to the state of emergency, the worst thing that has happened is the severe restrictions placed on newspapers." The press has been reduced to a "muzzled watchdog which can only make a muffled growl." "If the press is unable to inform the public about what is happening, the danger is that the public will rely on rumour and not fact. Rumour breeds more rumour and nothing could be more dangerous." "It is sad that in a situation where the press is gagged, the first casualty is the truth. From our experience of the first state of emergency that was partially imposed, we discovered that even when the restrictions were lifted, reporters unconsciously indulge in self-censorship. That is the insiduous danger of gagging the press."

Public in 'Blinkers'

"The South African public has been put in blinkers. It can see only what the Bureau for Information allows it to see" says a page 12 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 17 June. The government is forcing the public to put its head "ostrich-like in the sand." "If it believes public fears are allayed by this enforced ignorance, the Government is making a cardinal error. Proper reporting helps people to consider their situation realistically, and to convey their concerns in a way that can make the Government react realistically; suppression breaks that link. Ignorance — especially in a crisis — breeds rumour and fear-mongering." "It is impossible, at this stage, to tell whether violence would have been minimal without a state of emergency. In any event, buying short-term peace at this price is dangerous." The government has destroyed its credibility by using its Bureau for information as "an undisguised propaganda limb." "If the Government does not see the trap it has set for itself, it will take the country inevitably many steps further down the road to tyranny than it has ever gone before."

Mounting Sanction Pressure

Another editorial on the same page says Britain and the United States are being pressed for tougher sanctions against South Africa. "The sad truth is that Mrs Thatcher is fighting a rear-guard action. Frustration with South Africa is near breaking point on several fronts, including a section of her own Tories." "In the U.S. the state of emergency has added momentum to the pressures on President Reagan for tougher sanctions than the token ones he imposed last year. Even South Africa's friends are losing patience and, inexorably, the screws tighten."

Government Not Sharing Power

On the same page Bruce Cameron writes that "the new system of provincial government confirms claims that the Government is not really finding ways of sharing power, but it is merely seeking a more acceptable way of holding on to power. And with the latest product of its constitutional sausage machine it has not even attempted to pay lipservice to the democratic ideals it professes to support." "The credibility of Government over commitment to reform, to the sharing of power and to decentralization of power is at question with the publication of the bill [provincial government bill]." The government has devised a scheme where it includes "other races but will give them no real power." "On its past record it is extremely unlikely that it will give the top job of adminstrator to anyone who is not white and whose political ideals are too far removed from those of the National Party." Besides the lepislation falling short of the government's commitment to decentralize power the "Bill also appears to rule out any possibility of a Natal/KwaZulu option being acceptable to the Government ." Either KwaZulu could "surrender virtually all its powers to be put on the same level as Natal falling under the proposed new system" or Natal and KwaZulu could combine "to become a multiracial self-governing state." "At this stage one can only wonder at the next rabbit which [constitutional devlopment and planning] Minister Chris Heunis will pull out of his constitutional hat."

Self-Censorship Imposed

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 17 June condemns the restrictions placed on the press. Despite acepting the need for a state of emergency, restrictions on television coverage of unrest and reasonable clamp on reporting, "it is vital that the public should be kept informed, since unfounded rumours begin circulating and there is needless insecurity and fear. Newspapers can play a vital role in allaying fear and insecurity by reporting what is happening, without encouraging subversive elements or being a platform for organizations that are intent on creating turmoil." "We cannot see how the media can fulfill their basic function of keeping the public informed of what is going on." "The emergency regulations are also so wide that newspapers find it difficult to interpret them; consequently, they are imposing self-censorship rather than risk prosecution under the regulations." "As it is, the newspapers are not publishing all the news fit to print, but only the news that the authorities believe should be printed."

Wanton Terror Condemned

"The Durban bomb blast on Saturday night, which killed and maimed innocent civilians, was an act of wanton terror which will be deprecated by all who value life" says the page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* on 16 June. "It plays into the hands of those at the extremes of the human spectrum who complicate problems with recklessness." Although "injustice requires fundamental redress," "wanton killing can never be part of the transformation so desperately needed." The public is asked to be calm, thoughtful and careful. "Let our country be proud of all its sons and daughters. Today provides a chance."

Press Information Restricted

"The emergency regulations place the most serious restrictions on the capacity of newspapers, and other media, to give the public independent access to the facts about unrest," says a second editorial on the same page. The definition of a "subversive statement" is so wide that "any published comment or report which, in the view of the government, amounts to undermining public confidence in the termination of the emergency or supports action of a wide-ranging nature (including boycotts, anti-conscription, etc) can lead to prosecution, or to seizure or suppression of the publication concerned." "It should be said that, while the restrictions last, the public must appreciate that, by definition, they cannot hope to get the fullest picture — even compared with what they received before the emergency. That would require the publication of all credibile versions of the facts and the widest range of viewpoint, which is simply not possible now under the emergency regulations. The role of the newspapers, thus, will be limited even more severely than in pre-emergency days, when there were restrictions apienty."

Press Severely Restricted

Gerald Shaw, chief assistant editor of the *CAPE TIMES*, writes on the same page on the media restrictions imposed as a result of the state of emergency. "It is not yet clear to what extent forthright editorial comment and honest analysis will be inhibited. Much depends on how restrictively the regulations are interpreted both by the newspapers themselves and by the authorities." All official news about the emergency itself will be channelled through one central information bureau which will issue regular bulletins. "The first bulletin on Friday was bald and uninformative." "If this official reticence is to be the invariable practice, whatever the situation, the consquences will be disquieting." "The provision prohibiting disclosure of the names of detainees is unwholesome in the extreme. It could be used as a weapon of state terror, with citizens disappearing into the clutches of the state without any court being able to interfere or any relative or clergyman or doctor having the right to see them. To all intents and purposes, as far as the general public is concerned, they could have disappeared off the face of the earth." "If used to the hilt, this power of secret detention is a fearsome psychological weapon in the armoury of the state." Restrictions have been placed on the publication and taking of "news photographs of public disturbances, disorder, riot or other manifestations of unrest or of any action or conduct of a member of the police or other security forces in dealing with the unrest." A second provision in the regulations prohibits the publication of any "subversive." "The regulations are broadly and vaguely worded. The provision about 'engendering or aggravating feelings of hostility' is so all-inclusive that any forthright and vigorous editorial comment or denunciation of social injustice becomes a hazardous undertaking." "Newspapers could be also effectively muffled by actions taken in terms of the emergency regulations to silence indivional journalists — by detaining them or placing them under house arrest or other restrictions."

Detainees' Names Withheld

Another page 6 editorial in the *CAPE TIMES* condemns the government's refusal to allow publication of names of those detained under the emergency regulations. It is questioned whether the fact that the "authorities might wish to delay releasing some names on security grounds, so as not to alert others they wish to detain" justifies a total ban. "Apart from the fact that few detainees are charged with any crime, this is not an answer for a state which likes to call itself civilized, and should try to be so even under emergency conditions. A measure of that civilization is how it treats those under its involuntary hospitality, and their families." The bureau for information "derides as grossly exaggerated suggestions that more than 4,000 people might already have been detained. Without official lists of those detained, no independent judgement can be formed. Even in 1960, the full list of names was in due course tabled publicly in Parliament. There is a case for doing this now."

Power Sharing a Solution

The Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 15 June in a page 10 editorial says: "Rapport supports the declaration of the state of emergency as an unavoidable step to restore discipline and stability in the country." It is hoped the security forces will use their extraordinary powers with discretion, and that the emergency is a temporary measure which will be lifted as soon as possible. It can also be expected that we will have to live with it for a long time as underground activities will certainly increase, and it takes time to crush all this. "Yet we must keep insisting that this must be temporary. South Africa continues to seek its salvation in democracy. The state of emergency must never be seen as a step towards an oppressive quasi-military regime. There is no lasting solution in that. We want to insist on the full flow of information through the media during the emergency. The unnecessary suppression of information will promote rumors. The foreign press will overflow with all kinds of reports. Therefore the South African media must be assisted by the

authorities to provide a credible and comprehensive flow of news. It will be a sad day if the media run into deliberate and unreasonable barriers." It is predictable that the Western world will condemn South Africa as their view is one-sided, simplistic, and blind to the great changes which are taking place in the reform program. "It is clear, from available documents, that the communists are involved in South Africa. It is a struggle between power sharing and the take-over of power, placed in the framework of the international struggle between East and West. In this great confrontation there is no middle way. The whites will have to forget holding on to power alone. That is the road to doom. And as long as the ANC does not rid itself of its communist bondage, it should not be brought into the dialogue of nationalism in this country. Power sharing is the solution. Even with the declaration of the state of emergency, the government again committed itself to uninterrupted advance with the reforms. It should be doubly underlined that we must break through to comprehensive power sharing politics."

Power Sharing Proposed

Willem de Klerk, in his "Briefly" column on page 10 of the *RAPPORT* writes: "We are witnesses to the great transition period in South African politics. The system of apartheid is busy crumbling, and the new system of power sharing is yet in its infancy. This trauma manifests itself in uncertainty among all population groups. This is why our politics is in a state of violence, pessimism, regret, and even anxiety." One of the results of the trauma, De Klerk says, is political plundering by revolutionaries, leftists, and overseas pressure which sees the collapse of apartheid as the great opportunity to take over the authority of the state. "To them, it is no longer about apartheid, solutions, reform, or negotition, but the creation of chaos. From that chaos the black dictator will take over. The creation of that chaos will come about in many ways: violence, ungovernability, violation of rights, breakdown of institutions, poverty through sanctions, refusal to negotiate ... It has nothing to do with the ideals of democracy. Now it is a struggle for the total isolation of South Africa." Economically, we will survive by developing new entrepreneurships with all groups, finding new markets, and contend with an African economy. We will survive the violence. Afrikaners are prepared and willing to face up to confrontation, no matter how apocalyptic it may be. "The solution lies in full power sharing. If we do not all attempt this, then no one is going to be the victor in this country."

DIE VADERLAND on Sanctions

In an editorial on page 10, the Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 16 June says: "The reaction by the British premier and the American President to the pressure for sanctions which arose after the declaration of the state of emergency is evidence of unusual political courage. President P.W. Botha made it quite clear last week that law and order would be maintained even if it meant further sanctions. Both Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan came under tremendous pressure after that to support sanctions. Because without the cooperation of these two countries, sanctions could not be applied effectively. It is noteworthy that these two heads of state did not only speak out against sanctions, but did so with an unusual firmness. President Reagan even refused to condemn the state of emergency. Responsible South Africans of all races value this reaction, being well aware that two leaders will pay a political price for it."

DIE VADERLAND on RSA's Stance

A second editorial on the same page says the government cannot solely be blamed for the failure of the commonwealth group's initiative. The important thing now, is to do what must be done to deal with the situation that has arisen and solve the problems. The following are the areas where action is needed: "Overseas information strategy: In this area there is evidence of a great and disastrous shortcoming. While the ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front] are conducting successful campaigns — complemented by hostile foreign organizations — we have no effective counter. This is a matter which requires dynamic effort by both the authorities and the private sector." "The counter-productive consequences inside South Africa itself, and the price that our trading partners will pay, must be pointed out clearly in statements and in the media and in private discussions." Concerning the economy "South Africa is not entirely defenseless. We have the ability to hold out even against mandatory sanctions for long enough to be able to bargain with strategic minerals, our geographic position, and the effects on our neighbours. But we need not wait until we have no other options. As for law and order it is "necessary that the government visibly retains control and also neutralizes the ANC's attempts at violence. This is necessary for the sake of confidence in this country. Also necessary for reform, because the revolutionary elements will only come to the negotiating table when they are convinced that violence has failed."

Blacks Reject Free Enterprise

In his "In My Opinion" column on page 10 Hennie Kotze says the business community is disappointed at the reaction by blacks to the proposals for political and economic reforms which would give blacks greater involvement in political and economic matters. "The proposals are contained in a report by Project Free Enterprise, an initiative of the School of Business Management at the University of South Africa." "It was also hoped, through the proposals, to generate a spirit of free enterprise awareness." Cyril Ramaphosa of the National Union of Mineworkers rejected the proposals saying: "Projects like these can have high ideals, but it is too late for free enterprise to save South Africa. The alliance between big business and the apartheid regime has lasted very long, and is soaked with the blood of workers who got nothing out of free enterprise but low wages, unemployment, lack of housing, poor education, malnutrition, and poor medical attention." Murphy Morobe of the United Democratic Front, condemned the project because it wanted to perpetuate private enterprise. Kotze adds that "while government must try to bring an end to the unrest, the private sector must be encouraged to let blacks pluck the fruits of the private enterprise system. Because without a system of free enterprise — even if it were partly mixed with quasi-socialism which many accord with the basic needs of the blacks — a broader democracy cannot be built."

Press Restrictions

The front page of the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 18 June features a large blank space saying "we could have published a picture of people in Soweto — playing, praying, whatever — but it became clear yesterday that we could not get into Soweto without the permission of the police. The results of

this effective censorship are this white space..." Another front page notice says "the information in this issue of the *SOWETAN* that relates to unrest and conditions in black townships is supplied by the Government's Bureau of Information. In terms of emergency regulations, the *SOWETAN* and other media are not allowed to publish any information on unrest except what is given by the Bureau." A front page article on the restrictions says a journalist has to seek prior permission from the police to cover township events and "while this provision affects all newspapers, the *SOWETAN* and other black newspapers will be hard hit as most of their news coverage is in the townships. On average, seven teams of journalists have to go into Soweto each day for various purposes — ranging from covering sport, women's interest articles, showbiz and social occasions. This means that for Soweto only, at least seven applications a day have to be made for reporters to enter the townships." Still concerning the press restrictions, the page 4 editorial features a blank space with the same notice that was carried in the 17 June edition.

'Focus' on 16 June Holiday

On the same page Sam Mabe writes in the "Focus" column "the massive stayaway from work on Monday night might pave the way for an official declaration of June 16 as a public holiday." "Mr Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Information, said at the weekend that June 16 was a special day to many blacks. He said he did not, however, believe that everybody who stayed away had done so because they wanted to commemorate the day." "But whatever the reasons people stayed away, this year's June 16 was acknowledged, wittingly or unwittingly, as different from ordinary days." "A precedent has been set and it does not seem likely that the momentum for a June 16 holiday will be lost. The Council of Unions of South Africa, Congress of South African Trade Unions and the Azanian Confererederation of Trade Unions have been unanimous in demanding that June 16 be declared a paid public holiday. After Monday's events, pressure against the government to yield to the people's demands is likely to mount."

16 June Anniversary Quiet

"South Africa will be relieved that June 16 passed without any serious unrest" says the page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 18 June. "The fact that there was no real trouble was a triumph for the security forces, which had taken strong measures to foil the ANC's plans." "While we accept that to Blacks the tragic events of Soweto '76 deserve to be remembered, the use of this day for further violence, in which many people would inevitably have been killed or injured, could not be tolerated. And we are sure that the great majority of blacks were pleased the day went off peacefully even if some resented the fact that they could not observe the day in whatever manner they chose." "Thus the state of emergency is not a move of blatant repression, but a necessary clamp to bring the violence to an end and to restore law and order in the townships." Although it is not expected that the ANC and its front organisations will abandon their plans to create anarchy and revolution, "they have suffered a major defeat and will not easily foment large-scale unrest as they have done in the last couple of years." "If June 16 was to have been a showdown with the Government, the Government has demonstrated that it has the forces at its disposal to prevent anarchy and insurrection." Even on June 16 "it was not necessary to use anything like the full force at the Government's disposal."

THE STAR on Tax Returns

"Pumping money back into the economy is the right way to stimulate both a mild recovery and badly needed confidence" says the page 14 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 18 June. The minister of finance was faced with "selecting the targets for his injections and deciding how much money to give back to the private sector. On the first decision he has done admirably; on the second he seems to have been trapped by the State's reluctance to give away any of its power." "He selected his targets well. Confining them to a few meant real relief in selected areas instead of a shotgun spread of too-tiny capsules." The most money went to low-cost housing and the motor industry. "It was in giving back to taxpayers some control over their own money that Mr du Plessis [minister of finance] was disappointing. We all pay too much tax. The Government has too much of the people's money and they have too little." "The public knows how to spend its money better than the Government does, and should be allowed more control of it instead of giving so much to politicians to play with."

White Death Toll Rises

Bruce Bennet writes on the same page that "we have heard the warnings from a wide range of people, that every 'unrest' death builds up anger and reduces hopes for the future" but "it becomes real only when it touches us personally. Then the reality is horrifying. As the death toll rises that reality is being experienced by more people. So far, whites have largely been excluded from the circle of grief." "South Africa is divided to such an extent that there appears to be a national schizophrenia, an inability to agree on reality, even when it regards something as death. Somehow, one feels that the emotions affecting relatives and friends of those who have died could have the effect of uniting them" but instead "all that happens is that the gulf between us grows wider. Something is the nature of a miracle will be needed to break this cycle. So far, no such miracle is in sight."

CAPE TIMES on Press Restrictions

"The latest restriction on the flow of information to the public, as set out in an order by the Commissioner of Police yesterday, appear to place the activities of the security forces in quelling unrest beyond scrutiny or criticism" says the Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English in a page 6 editorial on 17 June. "South Africa is drifting even further into a twilight world of press restrictions."

Crossroads Concern

A second editorial on the same page expresses concern for the plight of 50,000 homeless Crossroads and KTC squatters in the Cape Peninsula. Signatories, which include nearly 100 doctors and seven professors of medicine, to a statement issued calling for the appointment of a judicial inquiry and declaration of a national disaster say the government's "'silence and callous refusal to provide relief and care and facilities, and to protect those already established, is in itself a crime against humanity'." "The doctors of Groote Schuur have done well to speak out. We can only hope that someone in the corridors of power is still listening."

CAPE TIMES on Fingerprinting

Another editorial on the same page says "the new amended Identification Bill before Parliament is a distinct improvement on the proposed legislation as originally introduced, in that the new identity document will contain no racial identification, not even in code form." "The race of everyone will, however, continue to be recorded on the central population register — a fact that in itself would be unimportant were a South African's race of no social, economic or political consequence." However, there is objection to "the obligation on every South African to be fingerprinted." "Many members of the public are strongly opposed to being fingerprinted, which has criminal connotations and whose necessity has not been convincingly argued." "At a time of economic hardship it is also an extravagant exercise — R30 million was one estimate of its cost. In addition it is dirty and messy. The idea should be dropped."

Budget Package 'A Start'

"Any attempt to stimulate the economy right now, when things look so bleak, is to be welcomed. But it would be foolish to harbour exaggerated hopes for the package announced in Parliament yesterday," says a page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 18 June. "The success of the package depends crucially on a recovery of confidence. It is a pity, therefore, that Du Plessis' package has been so long in coming, raising expections which, in the end, have been largely discounted. As a result there has been a loss of impact, and the return in confidence may well fall short of government's hopes." "What is needed is a comprehensive, clearly, spelt-out strategy package which brings together the demands of short-term correction and long-term strategic planning. But the package is a start." "There is, of course, a danger that even a small economic revival would increase imports, creating difficulties for the repayment of foreign debt. But in crisis conditions, it becomes necessary to make a choice between evils."

Right-Wing Power Increases

"The state of emergency has emphasised a much-ignored truth about South Africa: for the foreseeable future, the danger of revolution is miniscule, the danger of rightwing 'regime of the colonels' great." We have to fear the "power of the state." "It is a pity this has not been forcefully conveyed to the foreigners who have, by concentrating on the moral high ground held by rightless black people, persuaded themselves that a just cause is necessarily an invincible cause. As it is, they are making matters worse."

Effect of Sanctions

"Government is now pinning its hopes on the belief that the state of emergency will correct a misperception overseas that SA is on the verge of a revolution or civil war," economics editor Gerald Prosalendis writes on the same page. "It would be ironic indeed if the emergency rather than isolating the country paved the way for accelerated reform and thus staved off sanctions in the long run." "But what is disturbing is the do-or-die attitude expressed in certain circles and the feeling that if it came to the worst SA would survive intact a total embargo on its imports and exports. SA's strength, say critics of this view, is its trading relations with the world." "In the short-term, sanctions would be manageable, but in the longer-term they would reduce SA's competitiveness, increase inflationary pressures, foment labour unrest and demands and have other spin-offs that would be entirely unpredictable." "In total, SA's export earnings could possibly drop by up to 15 percent — or roughly R4bn — under sanctions and could result in a 4 percent to 5 percent drop in GDP [gross domestic production]. On the import side, there are certain categories that would be difficult to substitute with local production." "Although attempts to detail the effects of sanctions on this country are riddled with unknowns, one thing is certain — selective sanctions are having very little effect on the country. That is why it would be foolhardy for SA to make the first move by, for example, resorting to import controls. 'This would precipitate retaliatory action' says one source. 'While Reagan and Thatcher are trying to ward off sanctions, we should sit tight.'"

Taxes For RSCs

Radford Jordan on page 6 of The *BUSINESS DAY* writes on the government's scheme for setting up regional services councils (RSCs). "As a representative body it was originally envisaged as the sole meeting ground of all races." "Private enterprise has come out strongly against the RSCs, whose revenues will come entirely from taxes to be paid by businesses." "Members of the councils of existing local authorities have also expressed misgivings about the RSCs, more particularly since these are likely to take over the bulk supply of water and electricity in urban areas, with resulting loss of municipal revenue in the shape of profits from these." "It has been argued on behalf of government that the RSCs do not constitute a new level of government but rather a new development of the local level." "Clearly, even the worst of central governments is indispensible; local governments nearly so, since only through this can genuine contact with members of the public be maintained at the grassroots." "If the creation of RSCs means higher taxes, let these be used to pay for more black housing and services — not for more complicated bureaucratic structures."

BEELD on Foreign Concern

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 17 June says on page 8: "South Africa's major trading partners are greatly concerned about what is eventually going to happen to this country." This is not entirely unselfish as so "many thousands of workers in those countries are dependent for their income on trade with South Africa. Our major trading partners are also the major foreign investors who have invested thousands of millions of rands here." "This is the reality staring President Ronald Reagan and Mrs Margaret Thatcher in the face. Today the world knows that these two leaders do not speak in circles. Both are known for their pragmatic approach to international affairs, where only one principle counts: the reality of the moment." "It may not be so important to either of them who eventually rules South Africa, but both care that this country is not destroyed in the process."

DIE VADERLAND on Media Restrictions

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 17 June says in an editorial on page 10 that the need for the state of emergency was an economic, political, and social necessity. However, the restrictions placed on the media by the authorities are comprehensive and deliberately vague. "In effect it boils down to censorship, even if the interpretation can be technically different." "But even the strictest restrictions on the media will not prevent rumors and propaganda spread by word of mouth."

No End to Attempts at Violence

A second editorial on the same page says judging from the news released by the Bureau for Information, the planned violent onslaught on 16 June failed, but the stayaway action succeeded. "It is good that the security forces showed they are in fact in a position not only to control the violence but also to prevent plans for revolution. This negated the idea among the revolutionaries that the authorities either could not or did not dare act effectively and meaningfully. However, the stayaways indicate that the radicals in the country exercise great influence, partly as the result of support and partly of intimidation. Monday's success by the security forces can have a decisive effect, but this will not mean an end to attempts at violence. The final solution will still have to be a political one."

SA to Provide Clear Information

Piet Muller, in his "Political *BEELD*" column on page 14 writes that because of the complex nature of government activities, it is essential that governments have information departments which can condense and relay information on what it does and plans to do. It is the task of the information department, he says, "to distill the complicated politics of their countries and bring it daily to the attention of the world." "South Africa has seen fit, in the midst of the most intense hostile propaganda campaign in its history, to dismantle its department of information. In the meantime, we have at least obtained a department of internal information, but overseas we remain defenseless. No notice is taken at all about the government's progress with reform, because the anti-apartheid people convey a very simple message very effectively: Apartheid is evil and its abolition is the world's responsibility." The government's reform message will only be understood if Pretoria states very loud and clear what goal it is striving for. "A clear statement on this will help to give the international community some perspective of where South Africa is heading."

BEELD on Violence Suppression

In an editorial on page 14 *BEELD* asks what can be learned from Soweto Day. The calm of Soweto Day was apparently a combination of two factors: the actions of the security forces and a general feeling that a commemoration of violence can only be held nonviolently. The fact is that South Africa proved on that day that there can be a road of peace if enough people end the war and listen to the voice of reason. "The government's emergency regulations do not have oppression as their goal. Suppression of violence, yes. But beyond (or perhaps within?) the emergency lies a great deal of political initiative. And that is the finding of an alternative road — dialogue and negotiation rather than violence. The sooner the calm of Soweto Day is followed up by bold strides in this direction, the better for this country. A watershed is needed now before South Africans return to the politics of demolition. If this can be linked to the preparedness and self-assurance that characterized Soweto Day, negotiation can take place from a position of strength."

Hope for SA

A second editorial on the same page says the decrease in violence since the declaration of the state of emergency, the dramatic recovery of the rand, and the package of measures announced for stimulating the economy are most welcome. "The move by the authorities to restore law and order was drastic. And if one can differ over the nature of the emergency measures, all have to agree that the uncertainty and instability had to be ended. One has to be grateful that the new measures are apparently having the desired effect. And that effect on confidence cannot be underestimated. Yesterday's package is comprehensive and must necessarily assist the restoration of confidence. Thus, as far as the short term is concerned, the state has done as much as it can. Now it is the turn of the rest of the country. Without the real support of the private sector, the recovery may not be permanent. But most important, the ordinary person can now face the new day with new hope. It is on this hope that the future will be built. South Africa is a rich country. It has enough for all its people. It is now or never."

ZAMBIA

Cuban Official Arrives for Commission, Comments

MB200658 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] In Lusaka, the Cuban vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Lester Rodriguez, has said Cuban supports the firm stand Zambia has taken for dismantling apartheid in South Africa. Mr Rodriguez was speaking shortly on arrival at the Luvfal Ajisfau Nal airport from Burundi. He is in Lusaka to attend the Zambia-Cuba session of the joint permanent commission.

ZIMBABWE

Further on Visit of Mozambique's Samora Machel

uf subheadDelivers Banquet Speech

MB181745 Dakar PANA in English 1658 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, 18 June (ZIANA/PANA) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and President Samora Machel of Mozambique yesterday discussed a new strategy to counter South African aggression. Speaking at a banquet hosted by the acting president of Zimbabwe, Mr Nolan Makombe, in Harare last night Mr Machel made an appeal for more effective and dynamic cooperation among Frontline States.

"[Words indistinct] of optimistic talks held yesterday afternoon with Prime Minister Mugabe," the Mozambican leader.

Mr Makombe said that during Mr Machel's working visit here the governments of the two countries would exchange the ideas on issues of mutual interest and renew and strengthen bonds. Referring to the aims of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, Mr Machel said the war now imposed on South Africa's neighbours by imperialism "through armed bandits" made it necessary to strengthen ties.

"We are now going through the most troublesome and difficult political situation in southern Africa as South Africa continues to attack our countries. South Africa continues to be stubborn in its policy of violence, destabilisation and aggression in defence of apartheid," Mr Machel said.

He added that by following its programme of destruction Pretoria continued to refuse dialogue and that it disparages "efforts and appeals" by the international community toward the elimination of apartheid, the only condition left for establishing peace in southern Africa.

Reminding Zimbabweans that his visit coincided witht he 10th anniversary commemoration of the Soweto uprising in South Africa, the Mozambican leader said the apartheid regime continued to use violence against the people of South Africa.

"The minority regime is cornered in a web it has woven itself by making a national emergency its national policy of security. It tries to moralise and legalise the assassination of women. children and defenceless elderly," he said.

He said the recent attacks on Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia was also "a lesson and reminder" to the Frontline States that they were waging a struggle.

"Apartheid cannot be reformulated," he added. "It must be eliminated. Therefore the struggle continues."

South African aggression was part of the permanent aggression of Frontline States through the use of bandits in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, Mr Machel said, with the aim of destroying economic development and co-operation among SADCC states.

"It is a war of intimidation and terror to allow South Africa to go on on its path of hegemony and supremacy," he said.

Against this background, he added, Zimbabwe and Mozambique's hopes were high that victory was certain and tht the independence of the two countries was "irreversible." "We are combatants permanently in the trenches," Mr Machel said.

Mr Nolan Makombe said earlier that it was "heartening and encouraging" that the leaders and governments of the two countries were involved in finding ways of defeating the regional machinations of apartheid.

"Indeed, the South African-sponsored MNR and Super ZAPU bandits and dissidents must be totally destroyed. The same must go for the bandits who now enjoy the joint sponsorship of Pretoria and Washington, Mr Makombe said.

Mr Makombe called for the intensification of the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia. The demand by Frontline States that the only peaceful pressure left was the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime by the international community, he said, was justified.

"The struggles in South Africa and Namibia are our own struggles too. We all know only too well that no Frontline State can be truly free, independent and secure until the apartheid regime has been totally destroyed," Mr Makombe said.

South Africa is now a "garrison state" which would not last long, he said. "The racist forces have virtually besieged Soweto and other black townships, cut off telephone links and banned press coverage of what they term unrest areas and banned all public and private gatherings inthe townships.

"It is clear to all that the racists intend to massacre the masses, and to hide this gigantic crime from the international community," CDE Makombe warned.

Tours Military Academy

MB191844 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The visiting president of Mozambique, Comrade Samora Machel, and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today toured the Zimbabwe military academy, ZAN [Zimbabwe National Army] in Gweru. The two leaders saw target shooting and weapon dismantling and reassembling. They were shown around by the commander o f the army, Lieutenant General Rex Nhongo, and the ZNA commandant, Lieutenant colonel (Ben Matiwaza). Also present were the minister of state for defense, Cormade Ernest Kadungure, and senior army officials.

Joins Mugabe in Comments

MB192017 Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, has returned back home from Zimbabwe after a 3-day official working visit. Comrade Machel told newsmen before his departure that his delegation has found in the Zimbabwean friends an open spirit and long-standing nostalgia to discuss global, regional and bilateral issues.

Comrade Machel said cooperation with Zimbabwe has no barriers, and as far as military cooperation is concerned, the Mozambican people have in the last 17 years been cooperating with ZANU-PF in the military field, and he is not ashamed of it.

The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said the visit to Zimbabwe by President Machel has provided an opportunity to discuss a wide spectrum of issues, such as apartheid in South Africa, South Africa's intransigence in Namibia, destabilization in Southern Africa, cooperation between the two countries, and the joint bid to eliminate sponsored banditry in the region. In a joint communique, the two leaders directed the immediate implementation of the Beira corridor project, and the rehabilitation of the Limpopo rail line.

Concludes Visit

MB191848 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1650 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 19, SAPA — President Samora Machel of Mozambique today ended a three day "working visit" to Zimbabwe with a tour of the Zimbabwe military cademy and Thornhill Air Force Base at Gweru, escorted by the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. Much of the Mozambican leaders time in Zimbabwe has been devoted to visits to military establishments

in the company of Mr Mugabe.

The two leaders were due to address a joint press conference this afternoon before President Machel's scheduled departure at 4 pm. It was shifted at short notice from Harare International Airport to the State Guest House, adjoining Mr Mugabe's official residence. When President Machel was two hours behind time, newsmen were told a communique might be issued later at the airport.

During his Zimbabwean visit President Machel has repeatedly stressed the need for closer military co-operation and unity in order to resist South Africa "destabilisation" of the Front line states.